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AT

39 Cents.

MONEY TO LOAN

From $10 to Any Amount.

Any Person in Need of Money can borrow it on their Household Goods, Pianos, Horses, Wagons, Carriages, Bicycles, Store Fixtures, Etc.

THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN IN YOUR POSSESSION.....

All Business Private and Confidential.

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IT PAYS TO BORROW OF US.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE (Ladies or Gentlemen) on their own names.

INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.

Room 3 Arcade, Upstairs.

Open Saturday Evenings 7 to 8:30.

WAR PRICES.

Skinned Hams, 9c lb.
Small Hams, 9c lb.
Picnic Hams, 7c lb.
Shoulders, 7c lb.
California Hams, 8c lb.
Breakfast Bacon, 10c lb.
Dry Salt Bacon, 8c lb.
Lard, 7½c lb. or 50 lb can, $3.75.
Frankforts, 8c lb.
Bologna, 6c lb.
Loin Bacon, 8c lb.

These prices are the same as in 1,000 pound lots and nothing but whole pieces will be sold at these prices.

Remember these are strictly cash prices.

FRED ECKART PACKING CO.,

Cor. Main an Harrison St.

Packing House W. Main St.

Money to Loan!

EASY TERMS.
STRICTLY PRIVATE.

Loans made on household goods, horses, wagons and other personal property on a "NEW EASY PAYMENT PLAN." Give us a call, No trouble to explain.

INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Room 3 Arcade. 2nd Floor.

WHY DID YOU MARRY

her if you pr posed to make her miserable? How can she hold her head up among her neighbors with that r ugh full of bad teeth. We'll fix up the old ones or make her an ificial ones that will put light in her eyes, a smile on her lips and make it a ple sure for her to sit down to the table at prices within the reach of all.

Call and get an estimate of cost FREE OF CHARGE

Guaranteed work. Painless extracting and filling.

U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,

98 Calhoun St. - Fort Wayne, Ind.
Dr. J. A. Williams, Mgr.
Phone 1178.

MONEY TO LOAN

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit you.

Business confidential. No publicity

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,

Room No. 21 Bass Block, over First National Bank, No. 77 Calhoun street. Take elevator to Fourth Floor.

SORE HANDS CURED BY CUTICURA

My sore hands commenced with a burning on my fingers. When I rubbed them you could see little white pimples, and I felt like tearing them out of their sockets. I had high fever and cold chills, nights I had to walk the floor until I fell asleep. My hands peeled like an onion, the finger nails got loose, the water ran out, and there the burning fire was. My hands got worse than a boil, the water ran through the bandage on to the floor. I went to a doctor for a year. I got CUTICURA REMEDIES and CUTICURA SOAP. The nails hardened up, peeled off, and my hands are now cured.

CASPER DIETSCHLER, Pembroke, N. Y.

Sure Cure Treatment for Torturing, Disfiguring Humors, with Loss of Hair.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston. "How to Have Beautiful Hands," free.

THEY DEMAND PEACE

Spanish of Catalonia Issue a Vigorous Manifesto.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR AND CORREA CONFER

MADRID, June 18.—10 A. M.—The newspapers of this city today publish the text of a manifesto from the inhabitants of Catalonia, of which Barcelona is the capital, in favor of peace between the United States and Spain.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR CONFERS WITH CORREA.

MADRID, June 18.—10 A. M.—There is considerable comment here today over a long conference which has just taken place between the British ambassador to Spain, Sir Henry Drummond-Wolffe, and the Spanish minister for war, General Correa.

DISSENSIONS REPORTED AMONG REBEL LEADERS.

MADRID, June 18.—9 a. m.—A Havana dispatch to the semi-official Pais says:

"General credence attaches to the report that serious dissensions have broken out among the rebel leaders, some of them insisting upon remaining neutral and others preparing to fight the Americans from fear of annexation and American tyranny."

Another dispatch from Havana says the Guerra Marine publishes a number of documents, "including a letter from Maximo Gomex to the Cuban junta in New York, protesting against the intervention of the United States."

The paper thereupon says:

"Intervention, in its present violent form, is repugnant to the majority of the rebel chiefs and is distasteful to the mass of the insurgents."

INSURGENTS MISTRUST AMERICA, IT IS SAID.

LONDON, June 18.—A dispatch to the Times from Havana says:

"There is a decided tendency towards reconciliation manifested by a large section of the insurgents who mistrust American intervention.

"A proclamation has been issued controlling the sale of provisions and fixing the food tariff."

THE WAR FINANCES DISCUSSED IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 18.—The Statist, commenting upon the war loan of the United States, today says:

"The preparations for the loan no doubt account to some extent for the fall in American railroad securities this week. The other principal cause is the collapse of the wheat corner, and if there is very much selling of American railroad securities in Europe, as is believed on the stock exchange, then it is possible gold may soon be taken to New York in considerable amounts. American bills are known to be offering. Indeed it is said bills are being drawn against credits in anticipation of ordinary requirements. Therefore, it is not at all improbable that gold may be taken, and if it goes we shall certainly see a very considerable recovery in rates in London."

Under the heading, "Is the Bank of Spain Solvent?" the Statist lengthily discusses Spain's financial position, saying:

"Upon the bank's ability to finance the government depends the continuation and duration of the war. Practically, the Spanish government is now reduced to the expedient of using the printing press to meet its war outlay; and the longer that printing press is in operation and the more notes that are issued the greater will be the depreciation in the value of the peseta. If the war lasts much longer we may see the paper peseta, which is now at a discount of 50 per cent., depreciate as did the assignats of France at the close of the last war. The formal run upon specie payments cannot be delayed. Indeed, the suspension has practically occurred."

The Statist then presents an array of figures showing the exact position of the bank, with a note circulation of 1,313,000,000 pesetas without any coin reserve available for its redemption, and further pointing out that such note circulation may be increased to 2,500,000,000. Finally, the Statist says that in three years the Spanish and Cuban governments have borrowed 1,000,000,000 posetas from the Bank of Spain.

CABINET RESIGNS.

The Italian Ministry Tenders Portfolios.

Premier Rudini Causes Some Excitement by the Announcement--Ribot Unable to Construct French Ministry.

ROME, June 18.—In the chamber of deputies today the premier, the Marquis Di Rudini, announced that the ministry, which was formed only on May 31, has resigned.

Amidst considerable excitement, the Marquis Di Rudini said that, after considering the parliamentary situation and in order not to prejudice a grave public question, the ministers had placed their resignations in the hands of the king, who reserved the right of decision relative to their acceptance, a remark which was greeted with murmurs.

Continuing, the marquis said the ministry would remain in office for the present in order to attend to routine business and safeguard public order.

He then begged the chamber to suspend its sittings. The request was met with shouts of "no, no."

The premier added that the chamber could confer on its president the power of resummoning the deputies when it was considered necessary to do so for approving a vote on account for a short period. Loud dissenting murmurs followed this suggestion.

RIBOT HAS FAILED.

PARIS, June 18.—After consultation with William Peytral, Sarrien and Dupuy this morning, M. Ribot informed President Faure that he is unable to form a cabinet to succeed the Meline ministry. President Faure accepted the latter's resignation on June 15, Wednesday last.

NO NAVAL MANEUVERS.

Much Speculation as to Great Britain's Reason for This Step.

LONDON, June 18.—It is announced that Great Britain will not hold her usual annual naval maneuvers this year, which has caused much speculation as to the reason for this step. In some quarters it is said it is due to lack of coal, owing to the Welsh strike. But in other quarters it is believed that important events are in sight.

The officials of the British admiralty decline to give their reasons for abandoning the maneuvers, but, they say, it is not because of lack of coal, as ample supplies of fuel were secured previous to the strike of the miners in Wales.

KAOUGH WILL ACCEPT.

Will Probably Again be Chairman of the Democratic Committee.

The democratic candidates for county office met in the Elks hall last evening and discussed the organization of the new county committee. All candidates were present except Bob Shirley and William Lawrence. Congressman Robinson, who had arrived in the city during the afternoon, was elected as chairman. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the reorganization of the county committee. The sentiment was unanimous for William Kaough for chairman, although he had stated that he would not accept. A committee was appointed to see him, and Mr. Kaough finally reconsidered his determination. O. P. Eversole was the unanimous choice for secretary and Mayor Scherer for treasurer. The candidates decided to recommend the above gentlemen to the county committee, which meets to organize next Saturday, June 25.

CONTRACT LET.

Contracts for street improvements were awarded as follows at the meeting yesterday afternoon:

For paving the alley between Main and Columbia streets, from Clinton street to Barr street, John Draker, Metropolitan block, at $1.32.

For paving the alley between Wayne and Washington streets, from Harrison street to Webster street, C. E. Moellering & Co., Nelsonville block, $1.84.

For paving the alley between Wayne and Washington streets, from Union street to College street, C. E. Moellering & Co., $1.75.

For building sidewalks on the north side of Elm and Bluff streets, from the east line of lot 42, Rockhill's second division to Main street, Julius Remus, 27 cents.

For laying sidewalks on the west side of Winter street from Creighton avenue to Pontiac street, W. H. Oetting, 28 cents.

TOO MUCH RED TAPE

Much Embarrassment Met at Camp Thomas.

Great Delay in Getting Supplies for Soldiers.

Officers Beginning to Complain of the Annoyance.

Efficiency of the Service is Greatly Hampered--Troops Not Expected to Move at Once.

CHICKAMAUGA, National Military Park, June 18.—Inquiry among the regiments at the park has developed that the system of carrying requisitions and requests to army headquarters through a long list of subheadquarters is causing delays which often hamper the commanding officers and discourage cherished plans.

A prominent regimental officer who was questioned about the system said that in his opinion there ought to be more short cuts to bring about prompt results. He illustrated by taking one item of which a regiment might be in need, an item the prompt receipt of which would be highly beneficial to the progress of the regiment. To obtain it there is an almost endless round through which the papers must go. Perhaps by the time a reply reaches the command the war is half over, and everybody has been worsted. Instead of having time to get in efficient work in training the volunteers, it is suggested that the time is taken up in answering papers and in attending to the routine of clerical work.

The regiments are also feeling rather seriously the detailing of so many men to the hospitals and the various headquarters for duty.

Principally for this cause in one regiment yesterday only twenty-eight members of one company were able to report for duty. Fifteen cars of cavalry and artillery horses which arrived last night from Chicago, were distributed to various commands this morning.

The work of inspection of the first division, first corps, which has been going on for some time is now completed.

Major Rogers, inspector general of the division, inspected the Third Tennessee yesterday which completed the work of inspection of the entire division.

Recruits continue to arrive by the scores. It is estimated that between four and five hundred come daily. The new men are put in awkward squads immediately after their arrival, and the work of making soldiers out of them is prosecuted without delay.

The indications are that the recruiting work will be finished in a much shorter time than as at first expected.

It is now understood that that no movement of troops will be made for sometime, but that Chickamauga will be drawn on just as may be needed for the various expeditions that may be hereafter; be ordered against Cuba and Porto Rico.

Today is clear with a mild temperature. Hard drills are being undergone by all the regiments.

Joshua Levering, the noted prohibitionist and Y. M. C. A. lecturer, is now at work in the camp. He will address the first Pennsylvania regiment tonight.

BOY RAN AWAY.

An Eight-Year-Old Lad Missing From the Orphans' Home.

Willie Thatcher Left the Institution Last Night and No Trace of Him Can be Found.

Willie Thatcher, eight years old, an inmate of the Allen County Orphans' home, ran away from the institution and although the search for him has been diligently pushed all day there had been no trace of the missing boy up to 1 o'clock this afternoon.

This morning he did not come to breakfast and a visit to his room developed that he was gone. The lad is not over intelligent and has a mania for hiding and it was believed for a time that he was playing some prank to worry the attendants. A search, however, was made for him and an investigation showed that a door over a porch was unlocked. It is believed that he crawled over the porch some time during the night and intends to get as far away as possible. The other inmates of the home were questioned and finally one boy admitted that Willie told him yesterday that he would run away during the night.

He is rather large for his years, has light hair and blue eyes and is slightly demented. When he left it is supposed he wore no hat, as none is missing from the home.

THE BOY FOUND.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon Humane Officer Schlaudroff found the boy at the home of his mother on Brooklyn avenue.

Mr. Chas. Yagerlehner, contracting electrician, room 54, Pixley & Long block, has removed his office to 203 Calhoun street, in the same building with Tomkinson Brothers, plumbers, where he will be glad to see his friends. He makes a specialty of gas, electric combination fixtures and electric specialties.

16-17-18.

WAR CHIEFS COUNSEL

Important Conference Held With President Today.

MORE VOLUNTEERS WILL SOON BE CALLED

WASHINGTON, June 18.—A war council was held at the white house today. President McKinley, Secretaries Long and Alger, General Miles, Admiral Sicard and Captain Mahan were present considering future plans.

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn was in the council a short time. It lasted about two hours. Nothing was given out concerning it, Secretary Alger remarking that where the movement of troops was concerned he could say nothing. The council was of more than ordinary importance.

GENERAL MILES CONTINUES CHIEF.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Secretary Alger accompanied by Major General Miles went over to the white house this morning to see the president. The secretary was indignant at the published reports that the president and himself were dissatisfied with the course adopted by General Miles and had decided to relieve him of the command of the army. The secretary said in the presence of General Miles to a representative of the press:

"There is not a word of truth in it," meaning the statement to which his attention had been attracted. As a matter of fact, the purpose of the administration in recalling General Miles to Washington at this time is to consult with him as to the future conduct of the campaign.

It is plain that the campaign itself has grown far away from the original lines on which it was drawn and recent developments have led to a belief on the part of the president that the plans again may be amended somewhat with benefit.

It has been suggested that owing to the heavy demands for troops, which have far exceeded the number originally believed to be sufficient, there will be occasion to issue another call for volunteers.

The preparations being made by the war department to meet any possible demand in the future, as revealed in the very thorough report of the board headed by Major Hopkins appointed to look after suitable camping sites, undoubtedly has given rise to the report that additional military camps are to be established. The department has put things in trim to establish at short notice several additional camps, but so far it has not ordered any troops to them and not likely to, unless there should be a further call for volunteers.

WEEK'S CAMPAIGN IN EASTERN CUBA.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Friday, June 17, 2 p. m., per the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda, via Kingston, Jamaica, Saturday, June 18.—8:45 p. m.—The week's campaign in eastern Cuba has resulted in the practical demolition of the outer fortifications of Santiago de Cuba, in anticipation of the arrival of the troops, and the occupation of the fine harbor of Guantanamo, in which today are anchored such magnificent ships as the Oregon, and the St. Paul, together with the Marblehead, Dolphin, Suwanee and eleven other auxiliary gunboats, colliers and press dispatch boats, in an average depth of seventeen fathoms of water.

The military resistance to the definite occupation practically ceased since the bombardment of Wednesday. An intercepted official report of the Spanish military commandent indicates that his military resources are exhausted.

His soldiers are now on half rations. There are supplies only for the remainder of June. The commandants has already seized all the private drug supplies, in order that they may be devoted to the use of the soldiers.

The close cordon maintained by the Cubans about Guantanamo is illustrated by the fact that official Spanish communications, sent in duplicate by land and water, have been intercepted and the Spanish messengers, in both cases, have been shot by the Cubans while attempting to pass the lines.

For the past three nights there has been comparative quiet in the camp which the marines hold on the crest of the hill near Guantanamo bay and over which the American flag floats.

At dusk volunteers from the warships go ashore and camp near the hill, to be at hand in case of an emergency, and the Cubans go far out in the chapparal in order to prevent the Spaniards from stealing a march on the camp.

General Perz, commanding the eastern division of the insurgent army, called on Captain McCalla, of the Marblehead yesterday, and reported that he had 3,000 men of whom 1,200 would reinforce the marines in a few days.

Many bands of insurgents are now gathered along the coast, eastward to Santiago de Cuba.

The warships have done no firing since Wednesday's bombardment of the fortifications of the inner harbor, and the town of Caimanera. Since the narrow escape of the Marblehead and Texas from destruction by torpedoes in the channel, greater precautions have been observed. Both ships struck contact mines without exploding them.

Each mine contained forty pounds of gun cotton, sufficient to destroy any vessel. The bombardment at Guantanamo bay was not so heavy as at Santiago, but it was very heavy. The Spaniards fired only five shots and then fled.

Three shots struck near the Marblehead, but none hit her.

The ships steamed within 3,600 yards of the fort before opening fire and they fired with deadly accuracy.

The Texas stopped in the narrow channel in order to avoid grounding but the Marblehead steamed ahead and swung around the south side of the harbor. Her first shots went wild, but the little Suwanee, which was following her, found the range and sent shots straight into the foundation of the fort, hurling into the air bricks and dust.

The Texas finished the business, two of her twelve-inch shells reducing the fort to a picturesque and useless ruin.

The Marblehead then turned her attention to the barracks and breastworks southwest of the harbor and speedily demolished them, sending the Spanish squadron flying for their lives.

As the Spaniards ran down the mainland, the St. Paul's five-inch guns were trained on them and several of the soldiers were seen to fall. The number of killed and wounded is not known.

The bombardment lasted an hour and a quarter and was for the purpose of preventing a movement of Spanish troops from the town to the fortifications. The insurgent forces, which have been armed and equipped by Captain McCalla, not only prove to be daring scouts, but turn out to be brave fighters and good shots with the Lee-Metford rifles.

Our own men are warm in their praise and look for unexpectedly strong co-operation upon the part of the Cuban army.

ONLY ONE MORE SOLDIER

And Captain Ranke Will Have His Complement Full--Some Left Today.

Captain Ranke announces that his entire complement of fifty-two additional soldiers have been chosen, that is, all except one. He could easily get this one, but he wants a harnessmaker and will hold the place open for two or three days in the hope of getting one. This morning the following young men left for Chickamauga Park over the Lake Erie and Western: Charles J. Eckart, Guy O. Farquharson, Harvey L. Banks, Edward M. Lucas, William Brown, John C. Hazelet, Alvin Double, Arthur Suter, Jerry Surfus, Rollie A. Gorrell, William Broeking, Edgar Lasher, George H. Schafer, George Jully and Conrad F. Hohnholz.

The balance of the men will probably leave on Monday, and Tuesday Captain Ranke, Sergeant Alderman and Corporal Depner will leave for camp.

Adjutant H. K. Scott will arrive in Fort Wayne within a few days and open a recruiting office for infantrymen. These recruits will fill up the quota of the 157th Indiana regiment and will be chosen from every county in the Twelfth district.

The United States transports left for Manila on June 4. The Charleston began to draw anchor about 7 o'clock. She steamed outside and waited for the fleet, consisting of the Peking, Australia and City of Sydney, which got away about 10 o'clock, with the Charleston in the rear. While the vessels were in port she took in the neighborhood of 1,200 tons of coal. Of the twenty-five hundred men among the various vessels but two desertions were recorded.

HAD A LOVE FEAST.

Cleveland Republicans Indulge in a Riot.

Hanna and McKisson Factions Come Together.

Police Called and Many Arrests Follow.

The Hannaites Leave the Convention and Hold a Rump Meeting by Themselves.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 18.—A riot between the Hanna and McKisson factions was narrowly averted at the republican county convention here today.

The trouble started when the Hannaites attempted to organize the convention, which the McKissonites resisted.

A wild scene followed. The police made a number of arrests. The Hannaites finally withdrew from the hall and are now holding a rump convention.

MORE GRADUATES.

International Business College Commencement.

Fifty-seven Scholars Will Leave the Institution Next Thursday Evening --The Program.

The eighth annual commencement of the International Business college will be held next Tuesday evening, June 23, at the Masonic Temple, at 8 o'clock. This is one of the booming educational institutions of Fort Wayne and its attendance ranks with any school of its kind in the west. The following scholars will graduate:

Bookkeeping Department—Ermin C. Ungomach, Theodore H. Schroeder, Albert Pape, Louis C. Blase, Walter H. Crim, Frank J. Gilmartin, Alfred L. Kane, Floyd A. Hively, Harry A. Brinsley, Alma Dunton, Ernst H. Roemlke, Otto H. Hartwig, Arthur Ortlier, Agatha Hunter, Frank E. Welsh, Don C. Rundles, Joseph A. Ducket, John G. Bothner, Oscar W. Schiefer, William H. Gross, Ida E. Wolf, Clyde Whiteleather, Frieda L. Reese, Erma M. Lyman, Emma M. Becker, Pauline E. Schwartz, Edward Wellman, H. C. Pohlmeyer.

SHORTHAND DEPARTMENT.

Philip H. Doty, Mayme Tower, Mabel Nelson, Agnes J. Cochrane, H. H. Roberts, Asa L. Knight, Emanuel M. Popp, Bessie S. Cherry, Frances Grathaus, Helen M. Gilmartin, Anna Groswcega, Dennis McCarthy, jr., Maude C. Wilson, Alma F. Proegler, Anna K. Roehrs. Alma T. Kampe, James Menefee, Adelia M. Braeuer, Lillie Wilson, John H. J. Immel, Alvin P. Double, John M. Carl, Mamie L. Gerding, William McClure, Mary Klug, Joseph B. Seaman, Katherine A. Bowen, Fred C. Goeglein, Mayme MacBennett.

PROGRAM:

"Youth must prepare what age must use."

Overture Inauguration	Thiele
Prayer	Rev. Llewellyn L. Henson
Address	Rev. W. D. Firr, D. D.
Whistling solo	Bessie Hunter
Salutatory	Ermin C. Ungemach
Reading—Selection	Prof. Adams
Waltz—Italian Nights	Moses
Class address	E. V. Emrick
Whistling solo	Bessie Hunter
Reading—Selection	Prof. Adams
Selection—"Coney Island"	
Valedictory	Philip H. Doty
Presentation of diplomas	Prof. T. L. Stayer
Benediction	Rev. Lewellyn L. Henson
"America"	Audience and Orchestra

IN HONOLULU.

Manila Expedition Reaches Hawaii.

Troops Were Well and Were Given a Tremendous Reception by the Sandwich Islanders.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 18.—Advices per steamer Minerva, from Honolulu, June 10, say:

The United States transports City of Peking, City of Sydney and Australia arrived here together on the first instant. The voyage was pleasant and the vessels traveled abreast most of the way, although it was necessary for the Peking and Australia to slow up and wait for the City of Sydney.

Eight mild cases of measles broke out on the Australia. The sick men were separated from the other passengers on the ship by being quartered on the hurricane deck and surgeons had the cases well in hand when the vessel arrived. As soon as the three vessels were sighted, all Honolulu turned out to welcome the soldiers.

The docks were lined with people and as the vessels entered the harbor the spectators yelled themselves hoarse. Such a scene of enthusiasm had never been witnessed in Honolulu as when the vessels docked.

It was late, so the order was given to allow no one ashore, but the next morning about one-half of the troops were allowed to land.

During the day they were given the freedom of the city. A committee of citizens furnished free cars and other conveyances. The majority visited Walkiki and other points of interest and had a pleasant time generally.

At noon President Dole and his cabinet received the officers of the expedition and during the reception the stairs and grounds of the executive building were thronged with people.

OVER TO GERMANY.

Augusti Surrenders Manila to Commander of Kaiser's Fleet.

ABSURD STORY THAT IS SENT FROM PARIS

LONDON, June 18.—The Star today publishes an absurd story from Paris to the effect that Captain General Augusti has informed the Spanish premier, Senor Sagasta, that he has handed Manila over to Admiral Diedrich, the commander of the German fleet, who has occupied the citadel and arsenal on the plea of protecting the inhabitants from the insurgents.

CAMARA'S FLEET HAS 4,000 TROOPS AHEAD.

GIBRALTAR, June 18.—It is asserted here that six trans-Atlantic liners, having on board 4,000 Spanish troops, accompanied Admiral Camara's fleet.

A BRUSH WITH THE SPANISH TROOPS.

(Copyright, 1898 by the Associated Press.)

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Friday, June 17, 2 p. m., per the Associated Press dispatch boat Wanda, via Kingston, Jamaica, Saturday, June 18, 8:45 a. m.—A hot brush between some Spanish troops and a reconnoitering party, in steam cutters, occurred at daylight this moring, in a small cove west of Morro Castle. The Massachusetts steam cutter, in charge of Lieutenant Harlow, entered the cove to take soundings and reconnoiter. When well inside the inlet a detachment of Spanish infantry opened fire upon the cutter from a blockhouse.

The fire was vigorously returned by the marines in the Massachusetts' boat and also by marines who were in the New York's cutter, which was in charge of Naval Cadet Powell and which had followed in.

The New York's cutter was hit ten times and a marine in the cutter of the Massachusetts had the stock of his rifle shattered, but by great good luck no one was hit.

The Texas opened fire with her six-pounders on the hillside and the Vixen steamed right into the cove and peppered the blockhouse with her rapid-fire guns.

Eventually the Spaniards retreated to the woods and the two steam cutters withdrew.

The Yankee arrived here yesterday and Captain Brownson reported that on Monday last, while off Cienfuegos, a Spanish gunboat came out to meet the Yankee, evidently mistaking her for a merchant vessel. The Spaniard, however, soon saw his mistake, turned tail and opened fire, which was hotly returned by the Yankee.

The latter chased the gunboat until the Spaniard took refuge in the harbor, where the forts opened fire on the American vessel. Thereupon the Yankee engaged the eastern and western batteries. But seeing no chance of catching the gunboat the Yankee withdrew.

During the engagement a Spanish shell burst over the Yankee and a falling fragment struck a landsman named Kennedy, formerly an insurance clerk in New York city, inflicting a severe flesh wound on his right shoulder. He is expected to recover. The Spanish gunboat chased by the Yankee was of about 500 tons and 200 feet long.

The naval reserves who man the Yankee fought well.

MUCH TROUBLE TO GET TRANSPORTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—It begins to look as if the war department might have some difficulty in obtaining the necessary transports for the Porto Rico expedition unless some of those which have been sent to Santiago are utilized for the purpose. An earnest appeal was made to the coast wise companies to favor the war department and submit propositions looking to the charter of such vessels belonging to them as had not already been secured by the government. The replies to the government's telegrams, however, have been far from satisfactory as the steamship companies feel they already have gone as far as practicable in surrendering their ships and that to release those still in service would subject them to great loss and bring their business almost to a standstill.

It is acknowledged by the war department officials that the vessel owners up to this time have been very considerate and have chartered to the government a number of their best vessels, and regret is expressed that all that are needed cannot be secured. In this dilemma the department has been compelled to resort to ships of foreign register for the transport service, and a number of English bottoms are now under inspection.

Congress will be asked to give an American register to vessels so secured. They will be materialy benefitted thereby as after the war they may engage in the coast wise trade in competion with American built vessels.

A DESERTED FAMILY

Came From Cleveland to See Husband and Father,

And on Arrival Here Find That He Has Gone Away--Wife and Children Will Be Sent Back.

Trustee Schmetzer last evening and this morning cared for a deserted wife and three children, who came all the way from Cleveland to live with the husband and father.

Last week, Friday, a neat appearing man called on Secretary Mohler in search of work. He was sent to the home of John H. Jacobs, where he secured temporary employment. The man gave the name of Edwin Zane. He worked for Mr. Jacobs until Tuesday last, when he drew his money and said he would be back. But he didn't come, although he did send back some keys he carried which belonged to Mr. Jacobs. Nothing more was thought of the matter until last evening, when a woman and three children arrived in the city and inquired for Mr. Zane. They were the family of Mr. Zane, whom, it seems, he had sent for as soon as he went to work for Mr. Jacobs. A search for the husband and father failed to disclose his whereabouts and there is no doubt that he has left the city. The family had no money and the board of charities sent them to the I. N. L. boarding house, where they remained until this afternoon, when Trustee Schmetzer sent them back to Cleveland over the Nickel Plate. The children are aged six, four and two years.

Mr. Zane has undoubtedly abandoned his family, at least this is the belief of the authorities. The wife says there had never been any trouble between them. Mr. Zane was a hardwood finisher and lost his position. He tried to get work and finally came to Fort Wayne, the family going to the home of the wife's parents, where they remained until Mr. Zane wrote for them. He had been acting rather peculiarly, this being noticed by the wife and also by Mr. Jacobs, for whom he worked only a few days. It is believed that he is somewhat demented and the wife fears for his safety.

A BIG VERDICT.

The Decatur Councilmen Must Pay Edwards $4,000.

The Jury Reaches an Agreement Only After Deliberating Eleven Hours--Notes.

The jury in the case of Edwards vs. Coverdale et al., brought to Fort Wayne from Adams county on a change of venue reached an agreement at 2 o'clock this morning, after deliberating more than eleven hours.

This morning when the sealed verdict was opened Henry Colerick and W. J. Vesey, Fort Wayne attorneys for the parties to the suit, were in court, and were surprised when the judge opened the document and read that they found for the plaintiff in the sum of $4,000. The defendants were charged by Edwards with cutting down the poles belonging to the electric light company which he controlled and he sued for them and the marshal for $15,000. There were four defendants and each will be compelled to pay $1,000. The case will undoubtedly be taken to the supreme court, however.

NOTES.

The case of Glutting & Bauer vs. John Mohr, jr., et al., was today dismissed by Judge Hench, who is presiding in the superior court.

The case of Fairfield vs. LaMay, suit for ejectment, is on trial in the superior court before Judge Hench and a jury.

The case of Gottlieb Haller vs. Max Geller is appealed

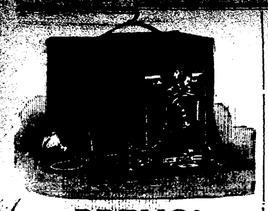
The Farmers' bank, of Frankfort, yesterday secured a verdict setting aside a conveyance in which I. N. Medsker, C. E. Everett and Henry McMakin were defendants, in the superior court.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

John Mausbaum and Emma Wagman.

Chris Prange and Lizzie Prange.

John Leneman and Ellen N. Donnelly.



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$5 to $50.

Kodaks, Cameras and Supplies of all kinds.

M. L. JONES,

41 CALHOUN ST. (Second Floor,)

FORT WAYNE, IND.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1898.

TONIGHT.

Lodges—Order of the Red Cross; Rathbone Sisters; Queen Esther, No. 324, D. of R.

Robison Park—Vaudeville 2:30 and 8:30 p. m., daily.

AGUINALDO seems to be something of a Manila rapper himself.

SPAIN is not to be blamed for her unwillingness to exchange Hobson. Hobson's are plenty, but there are different kinds.

YOUNG Mr. Leiter's gratitude to Phil Armour for pulling him out of that hole is tempered measurably by the reflection that Phil Armour it was who dug the hole.

THE fact that the United States is likely to soon have a corner on Manila rope need not put the people of the South in such haste to take advantage of a home industry.

OF course, if we owed it we would have paid it anyway. But there is no denying that this was a good time for Great Britain to gently press for settlement of those Canadian sealing claims.

THE "new policy" of this republic, which means that the present conflict with Spain is a war of conquest, will result in spreading the Monroe doctrine over two hemispheres—not to speak of other embarrassments.

ONE of the really funny things perpetrated by Judge is the fact that it has succeeded in accumulating liabilities to the amount of something more than a million. It is funny enough to tickle even the men who are holding the bag.

A REGIMENT of Eastern Tennessee moonshiners is to be sent to Cuba. Now if the government wants to get its money's worth and a premium, let the Spanish army be commissioned United States deputies. That would make the fighting good to see.

IN view of the number of broken-down politicians who are being appointed to high military positions and the much greater number of sons of "daddies" who have been commissioned in the army and navy, the government will not be regarded as overstepping the matter if it advances Lieutenant Hobson "ten numbers in the line of naval constructors," as it is proposed to do.

ADMIRAL CAMARA has split his fleet into two squadrons. He does not intend his entire outfit of boats shall be blown up, sent down or bottled at one fell swoop of an American fleet. American naval officers are teaching the Spanish respect, if not esteem for us.

THE New York Herald having observed that a Spanish lieutenant captured in the Philippines is named Farragut, is reminded that David Glasgow Farragut, America's greatest naval hero, was descended from Don Pedro Farragut, who served under James I., king of Aragon. Jorge Farragut, a Spaniard born in Minorca, emigrated to America in 1776, and fought on the revolutionary side in the war for independence. His son, born in Knoxville, Tenn., was the hero of Mobile bay. This is a trifle startling to those of us who were ignorant of Admiral Farragut's lineage. It is also a most curious fact that so great a seaman as the naval genius of our civil war should have had in so large a degree the blood of a race whose prestige on the sea had sunk to the lowest terms.

THE democratic state convention will assmble next week in Indianapolis. The chief business that will come before that body will be to find out if it can what sort of a mark the state committee was shooting at when it determined to hold the convention at this time. The convention should have been postponed two months, or at least until after the republican convention is held. On many accounts in no wise political this is an unpropitious and inconvenient time for a state convention, and added to such reasons for postponement is the greater reason that a convention under circumstances like those now existing can not act with the intelligence, strength and decision that should mark the deliberations of a state party. However, the convention is to be held next week and there is nothing to be done by democrats but make the best of it.

MARRIED IN PHOENIX.

Dr. Dodge Meets His Future Wife at Phoenix and They Marry.

[Arizona Gazette, June 7.]

Dr. William Dodge, a prominent physician of Los Angeles, and Celia M. Fisher, of Fort Wayne, Ind., were married Monday afternoon in the parlors of the Ford hotel by the Rev. Preston McKinney, of the First Presbyterian church. They left for their future home in Los Angeles the same evening.

Dr. Dodge stands high in the medical profession of Los Angeles county, where he has lived an active professional life of ten years.

His bride is a handsome lady and a charming vocalist, well known in Indiana, especially in Fort Wayne and vicinity. She spent several months in Phoenix and was present at the irrigation congress a few years ago and is well acquainted with a number of Phoenix people.

Mrs. Dodge arrived here Sunday night from Fort Wayne. She was met at Ash Fork by Dr. Dodge and the two came to Phoenix and were married. They carry with them the congratulations of their many friends.

THEY HAVE GRADUATED.

High School Class of '98 Receives Diplomas.

Twenty-seven Young Women and Young Men Graduate With Honors—A Notable Occasion.

The commencement exercises of the Fort Wayne high school were held last night in the Masonic Temple theater. A class of twenty-seven young women and young men was graduated with high honors and awarded diplomas.

No annual event in Fort Wayne enlists to so high a degree the popular interest and sympathy and there was renewed evidence of this last night in the thronged auditorium of the theater. The house was filled to its capacity by the friends of the class and the patrons of the schools. The stage was occupied by the graduates, the high school staff of instructors, the school board and those who had a part in the exercises. Tasteful arrangement of plants and flowers added to the attractiveness of the scene.

Two classes were graduated—the class in the regular high school course and a class from the high school training department.

The overture "America" by the orchestra inaugurated the program, after which Rev. A. W. Seabrease, of Trinity Episcopal church, implored divine guidance.

THE SALUTATORY.

Prof. C. T. Lane, principal of the high school, then presented Miss Minnie Arnold, the salutatorian. Miss Arnold possessed entire composure and spoke naturally, distinctly, with feeling, and without stiltedness. She said:

"Dear friends, in the name of the class of '98, I bid you welcome tonight. This is an occasion to which no doubt many of you long have been looking forward to. Towards this end you have directed your efforts. Now the time has come. It is with a feeling of sadness not unmixed with eagerness and gladness that the class of '98 assembles here tonight; eager for the life before us, and glad that we have come thus far prepared to enter upon it. You have long been waiting for this time. You have patiently watched us and helped us when you could; and sympathized with us when you could not help us. When we became discouraged you gave us new strength for our work by your kind words and actions. When we were happy you were happy with us. For your care and watchfulness we thank you and extend to you our heartfelt welcome."

Addressing the board of school trustees Miss Arnold expressed in behalf of the class gratitude for the ability and kindness with which the class has been brought to the end of its journey through the schools. Superintendent Study was thanked most graciously for his inceasing labors for the class and his care and attention to the personal welfare of each. To the teachers Miss Arnold paid a most touching and feeling tribute, saying:

"You have fitted our sails for the sea while yet we remained in the bay; and we know that the sails will carry us safely through storm and over wave into the harbor on the other side. We cannot express in words our love for our teachers. That must be left for action to tell. In all the after years of our life we will remember our teachers and involuntarily we will follow their teachings. This is the last time [illegible] and teachers, and to [illegible] guardians for four long years, the class of '98 extends its sincere thanks and welcome."

Miss Arnold's essay treated most felicitously the subject, "When You Were Young," and was a contrast of the school days of old with those of now.

MR. FOULKE'S ADDRESS.

The address of the evening was made by Hon. William Dudley Foulke, of Richmond, Ind. Mr. Foulke is an eminent publicist and famed as a civil service reformer. Last night was the occasion of his first appearance to address a Fort Wayne audience and he was well received when introduced by Prof. Lane. Mr. Foulke made a plea for breadth of spirit in education. It should be remembered that all learning came not from books and that found in books and taught in the schools must be amplified and applied in the practical affairs of life to be of benefit. There was no merit in wealth, in position, in learning that did not spring from the uses made of those things. To the class he said:

"Believe in yourselves. Not that confidence which arrogates any superiority over your fellows, but that belief which keeps alive your courage and enthusiasm, which through every disaster continually whispers in your ears the prophecy that you will win. You may work long, and see no result. You may knock and hear no answer, nor will an answer come except to that obstinate endeavor, which through years of irresponsive silence still keeps heart.

"So, too, must you believe, if you will win the victory. It will not come to all, but more surely than to others it will come to him who, through years of discouragement works on unflinchingly and will not yield.

"In your class you all are equals now, yet it may well be that when your bodies are gathered to the dust, one voice shall be heard throughout all time. You do not know whose voice it is to be. Amid a thousand commonplace utterances he may speak one word and it shall be God's message to the world. Amid a thousand perishable pages he may write one line which will live longer than the eternal hills. After a thousand fruitless questionings, nature may teach him one simple law, or tell him one new fact, and his place shall be with Newton and Priestly and Copernicus."

THE VALEDICTORY.

Miss Louisa M. Wolf, the valedictorian, acquitted herself with eminent credit. Preliminary to her farewells, she presented an essay entitled, "Burns' Sojourn to Edinburg and its results." Miss Wolf displayed a thorough familiarity with the "Ayrshire Plowboy," his genius, his life with its disappointments, unfruited ambitions and its sad vicissitudes. It was a plain scholarly recital of one of the most interesting and pathetic chapters in literature. At the close of her essay Miss Wolf said:

"Now we, the class of '98, must take our leave of all our helpers, teachers and friends that were so near to us in our school life. We must utter the bitter farewell over and over again. We must break the intimate connection of all that was dear to us in school." In turn the fair valedictorian thanked the superintendent in most eloquent words, the board of trustees, the [illegible] "finally," said she, "before we have expressed our feelings toward you to our heart's content. Only the pang of parting can tell us how dearly we love you, our teachers." Turning to her schoolmates, Miss Wolf continued: "Last, but not least, we must take leave of you, our schoolmates, who have shared with us, the class of '98, both the difficulties and the pleasures of school life. You were our companions in our struggle for knowledge. You have our sincere love and our kindest hopes and wishes for the future. May your struggles in school prepare you for the harder struggles of life and help you to fight and win the battles of life. But, my dear classmates, we must also take leave of each other. This is the last day of the existence of the class of '98 as an organization; in a few short hours it will be a thing of the past. We must part, my dear friends, and go on in life, each one separately. School life has prepared us to ride the huge waves of the ocean of life; school life is the bay where winds and waves cannot harm us. We have crossed the bay, now the ocean of life lies before us. Let us steer our ships well so that we may all, each and every one of us, reach the other shore in safety, there to be reunited in the land where all our troubles are no more and where we will be at rest."

ADDRESS TO THE CLASS.

The address to the class was delivered by Supt. J. N. Study. He said in part:

"You stand on the threshold of your school life tonight and are about to go out into the life which follows the school days. It gives me great pleasure to present you to the school board with the statement that you have taken the courses and passed the examinations which were set down by the teachers of the schools of the city which you have attended for the past twelve years.

"Tonight is the time set apart for us to say farewell. That is always a sorrowful event. Tonight we say farewell under the most favorable circumstances.

"You are about to take up your separate paths of life. Some go to college, there to further continue their studies, while others will at once take up the struggle of life, there to use that which they learned in the schools of this city. You go hence with the best wishes of all with whom you were connected while students of the schools of Fort Wayne.

"Take away with you the thought of a high ideal of life. The thought must exist in the mind before it can be expressed to the world. All works of the great masters of the world existed in their minds before they were executed.

"What is the ideal of life? For some it is to gather wealth, but this, according to some authorities, is low and vulgar, but yet it is better than no ideal.

"The ideal may be power and then conquest or other objects. It seems to me the greatest ideal in life is not what you can do for yourself, but what you can do for others. It is the hope of your teachers, the board and myself that you will all form an ideal and carry it out."

DIPLOMAS PRESENTED.

Diplomas were presented to the graduating class by President William P. Cooper, of the school board. Mr. Cooper made a short and appropriate address, reviewing the work in the schools of the city and tendering some valuable practical suggestions to the class. Those who received diplomas were:

Classical—Julia Christine Lund, Maude Walker McBride, Charles Dorwin Porter, Asahel Jay Read, Margaret Hamilton Wagenhals, Lorn Bell Walter, Gladys Higgins Williams.

Latin—Minnie May Arnold, Philip Everette Bursley, Wilbur Garfield Carpenter, Florence Bessie Fitch, Edwin Briant Fox, Anna Cordelia Jones, Adah Anna Keim, Dorris August Marihead, George Henry Pressler, Lillian Esther Read, Helen Mae Reitze, Mary Bell Seaton, Leah Olivia Tenant, Marian Agnes Webb.

English—Katherine Evans, Gertrude Fissel, Albert Randolph Parker, Elsie May Sheridan, Anna Bailey Sinclair, Louise Margaret Wolf.

TRAINING SCHOOL DIPLOMATS.

A new feature of the graduation exercises was the presentation of diplomas to the graduates of the training school. This was done by D. rA. J. Boswell, secretary of the board. He made an address in which he reviewed the work of the school and the object of its establishment.

The young ladies who received diplomas were:

Carrie Isabel Akers, Anna Mary Clark, Mabel Gertrude Crosby, Augusta Anna Haberkorn, Emma Mary Haberkorn, Myrtle Pearl Haines, Carrie Alva Hauck, Elizabeth Jane Hebert, Augusta Emily Lansdown, Georgene Markey, Emma Marie Sauer, Gertrude Geraldine Wortman, Jennie Gibson You.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Soabrease.

THE CLASS RECEPTION.

After the graduating exercises at the Temple the class reception and dance was given at the Wayne club. The large hall was resplendent in palms, cut flowers and the national colors, all arranged with effective taste. The class flower and color scheme was given pretty significance by the young lady graduates, who wore gowns of white organdie over taffeta and carried red roses. Several hundred guests attended the reception. An orchestra furnished music for an extensive dance program.

Ralph Chapin and Fred Shoaff returned from Williams college this morning.

You Are Invited to the Lord's Temples.

Sabbath Sermons and Services in Fort Wayne Churches Tomorrow—Announcements of Pastors.

Hanna Street Baptist Mission—Hartman's hall, 9 a. m. C. M. LaRue, superintendent.

Rev. L. L. Henson has returned and will preach as usual at the Baptist Tabernacle tomorrow morning and evening. Baptism at night.

R. R. Y. M. C. A.—Rev. John J. Higgs will address the men's meeting at 3 p. m.; subject, "God the Only Happiness of Man." Bible study at 4 p. m.

First Presbyterian church, D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor—Public worship and preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:45 p. m.

Simpson M. E. church—Sunday school, 9:30; sermon, 10:30; Junior league, 2:30; senior league, 6:45. A missionary platform meeting will take the place of the evening sermon.

Rev. McGaw will preach tomorrow morning and evening at the Third Presbyterian church. The subject will be "The Seen and the Unseen;" in the evening, "The Work of Man."

Regular services at the Westminster Presbyterian church tomorrow conducted by Rev. W. A. Bodell. Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 8; Christian Endeavor at 7 o'clock.

Free Methodist church, 268 East Creighton avenue, Rev. N. L. Stambaugh, pastor—Sunday love feast at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. by the presiding elder, Rev. W. T. Loring, and at 7:30 p. m.

At the Calvary U. B. church, corner Lewis and Harmer streets, Sunday school will be held at 9 a. m.; preaching morning and evening by Rev. Lauer, former pastor of the church; Y. P. S. C. U. at 7 p. m.

Bethel church of the Evangelical Association, corner DeWald and S. Clinton streets.—English preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:15 a. m.; Y. P. Alliance, 7:00 p. m. J. F. Bockman, pastor.

South Congregational church, Rev. E. E. Frame, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 8:00 p. m. Evening subject, "Moral Issues of the Spanish-American War." Emerson quartet.

Services in Plymouth Congregational church at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m.; evening sermon, "Demons of Discouragement;" Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., and Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m. James S. Ainslie, minister.

Bethany church, Nebraska, corner Boone and Fry streets; Geo. E. Davies, pastor.—Sunday school, 9 a. m.; Children's day exercises, with special program of song, recitation and reading, 10:30 a. m.; evening services, 8:00.

Christ's Lutheran church, corner of Jefferson and Webster streets, Rev. A. A. Hundley, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; regular morning and evening services, conducted by Rev. James Trythall; Y. P. S. C. E. at 7 o'clock.

Topics at the Grace Reformed church tomorrow: At 10:30 a. m., "We Preach Christ Jesus the Lord;" 8 p. m., "The Man Who Played the Fool;" Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; young people's meeting at 7:30 p. m. A. K. Zartman, pastor.

Heidelberg Reformed church, Rev. Maurice Samson, pastor.—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30 a. m., subject, "Marching Orders;" evening service at 7:30 p. m.. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30; teacher's meeting at 8:15 p. m.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, corner Fourth and Cass streets. Preaching by the paster, Rev. Sherman Powell, at 10:30 and 8. Morning: "The Effectual, Fervent Prayer." Evening: "Christian Giving." Sunday school at 9:30. Wesleyan Brotherhood at 3. Epworth league at 7.

Trinity English Lutheran church Sunday school at 9:30; morning service 10:30; Lutheran League at 7:00. No other evening service. The services in the morning will have reference to the thirtieth anniversary of the pastor's entrance into the ministry and of his connection with Trinity church.

Services at Wayne street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow, conducted by the pastor. Sunday school, 9:30; sermon, 10:30, subject, "Faith and Works;" classes, 12 m.; Junior League, 3 p. m.; Epworth League, 7 p. m.; sermon, 8 p. m., subject, "Ark Building or a Christian Attending to His Business."

Berry street M. E. church, corner Harrison, C. C. Cissell, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30; general class, 11:45; Junior League, 3:00 p. m.; Epworth League devotional 7:00 p. m.; sermon, 8:00, p. m. subject, "The Character and Blessedness of the Godly." Special music at the evening service. Short sermon.

Tomorrow will be observed at the West Jefferson street Church of Christ as the first anniversary of the dedication of their new house of worship. Prof. J. D. Forrest, of the university of Indianapolis, will speak both morning and evening. An excellent program of music has been prepared under the direction of Prof. Harshman for both services. P. J. Rice, minister.

Elder A. Walker, of Kokomo, will deliver a series of lectures at the West Creighton avenue Church of Christ. On tomorrow at 11 o'clock upon the "Scientific and Biblical Solution of the Problem of Creation and the Origin of Life." At night on "Man as an Intelligent Spirit Served by an Organism and the Law of Affirmity Involving His Future Existence."

Tomorrow will be Children's day at the St. Paul M. E. church. Class meeting at 9:30; at 10:30 Rev. M. C. Cooper will preach to the children; junior league meeting at 2:15; Sunday school at 3 o'clock; Epworth league meeting at 7:15. The following Children's day program will be rendered:

Opening song	"America"
Prayer	Sunday School and Congregation
March and song	Rev. M. C. Cooper
Recitation	Primary Classes
Song	Cantus Null
Recitation	Sunday School
Recitation	Maud Slagle
Recitation	Olie Kelley
Song	Mixed Quartet
Recitation	Bessie Carrie
Recitation	Lloyd Pettit
Recitation	Miss Nicholson
Solo	Maude Killen
Recitation	Bessie Orr
Song	Grace and Anna Lloyd
Recitation	Laura Bowser
Song—"Children's Prayer"	Six Girls
Recitation	Emma Orr
Recitation	Nina Welch
Song	Infant Class
Recitation	Goldie Dockerty
Solo	Ruth Stone
Recitation	Blanche Kelley
Song	Boys' Chorus
Recitation	Jessie Garrison
Closing song	Choir and Congregation

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Cathedral square, Calhoun street. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, bishop; Very Rev. Joseph H. Brammer, V. G.; Rev. Charles B. Guendling and Rev. John Durham. Sunday services, 6, 8, 8:30 (children's service), and 10:30 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison. Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Patrick Crowley, assistant pastor. Sunday services, mass at 7:45 and 10 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets. The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith. Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw. Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street.—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, on Barr street.—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland.—Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren.—Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m., (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English).

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna streets.—Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical), Gay and Pontiac streets, Rev. Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache

Cures where all others fail. All druggists.

The Hartzell ice cream is the best. Call up either 'phone. 1060d

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A Cure for Heartburn.

The burning sensation in the stomach, the pains and suffering which I experienced for five long years, brought on by continued constipation and biliousness, are almost indescribable. I tried every known remedy without effect. Finally I tried Ramon's Liver Pills and Tonic Pellets, following the directions carefully. After taking a few doses I began to improve. I have not used more than three boxes and feel as well as I ever felt. My restoration to perfect health I attribute solely to the use of Ramon's Liver Pills and Tonic Pellets, and I only wish I could persuade others to do so as I did and be cured—Logan M. Nalls, Amsterdam, Va. For sale by Gross & Pellens, 94 Calhoun street. may24-eod1m

Only rounded spoonfuls are required, of Cleveland's Baking Powder, not heaping ones.

Sea Salt Statistics.

Every ton of Atlantic water when evaporated yields eight pounds of salt, a ton of Pacific water, seven pounds; arctic and antarctic waters yield eighty-five pounds to the ton, and Dead sea water 137 pounds.

LADIES DO YOU KNOW DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S Steel & Pennyroyal Treatment is the original and only FRENCH, safe and reliable cure on the market. Price, $1.00, sent by mail. Genuine sold only by

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And THIS is The time to be

BOTHERED WITH

Flies and Mosquitos.

Better prepare for them before your house is full. Call and examine our line of

Screen Doors and Windows

At The Lowest Prices.

Also Lawn Mowers and Garden Tools.

Pfeiffer & Schlatter,

38 and 40 E. Columbia St.

J. F. ZIMMERLY & CO.,

Practical Plumbers,

Gas and Steam Fitters.

NO 181 CALHOUN STREET

THIS STORE.....

KEEPS FAITH WITH THE PEOPLE.

And so it grows and prospers. Upon the broad and popular plane of legitimate merchandising, and SQUARE DEALING, we announce to the PURCHASING PUBLIC

A JUNE SALE!

WITHOUT A PARALLEL.

Largest and best stock of CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS AND FURNISHING GOODS in Northern Indiana at fabulous reductions.

Don't go it blind, compare our prices with those of any Clothing Store in town.

BOYS' KNEE PANTS, best makes and strictly all-wool at 50 cents and up to $1.50. A very serviceable quality Knee Pants and well made; the 35c quality the world over. During our June Sale we offer them at **18c**

A LINE OF BOYS' FINE SHIRT WAISTS, odds and ends out of our here-to-fore large stock. This lot consists of about 30 dozen; not one of them ever retailed at less than 50c and some of them at 75c and $1.00. During our June Sale **25c**

Come early and get first choice, they will not last long at this price.

SUMMER CLOTHING of every description. Serges, Lustres, Mohairs, Alpacas and Crashes. Serge Coats and Vests at $5.00, in blue or gray, the equal of any $7.00 Coat and Vest on the market. Our especial leader in Summer wear, a splendid quality Linen Crash Suit, well-made and all sizes, stouts or slims, 250 of these Suits on hand while they last. Will sell at **$3.00**

A LUCKY PURCHASE from one of the best manufacturers of Neckwear in the United States. 50 dozen Tecks, Silks and Satins, all Satin lined and there is no better 50c Teck in the world. See our window display of these scarfs. During our June Sale will sell these at **25c**

Lay in a supply of "Peyser" Linen Collars. During the sale 4-ply and 2100 linen; no 25c Collar is any better **10c**

BOYS' KNEE PANTS SUITS most complete line in Fort Wayne and styles which cannot but please. A good serviceable Suit for Boys 5 to 14 years of age, at 89 cents. During our June Sale any Knee Pants Suit in the store at - - **$3.98.**

We offer you the unrestricted choice of Knee Pants Suits, ages 3 to 16; no matter whether they were $5, $6 or $7 Suits, at **$3.98**

25 PER CENT. MEN'S, BOYS' OR CHILDREN'S 25 PER CENT.

Straw Hats which an advancing season compels us to sacrifice at prices unheard of here-to-fore at this time of year. 25 per cent. discount on all Straw Hats; ¼ off regular prices.

All our $2.00 Straw Hats at $1.50.
All our $1.50 Straw Hats at $1.13.
All our $1.00 Straw Hats at 75c.
All our 50c Straw Hats at 38c.

25 PER CENT. 1-4 OFF PRICE OF EVERY STRAW HAT. 25 PER CENT.

1-3 OFF. - MEN'S STIFF HATS. - 1-3 OFF.

All the new shapes of this season's production, including the popular "Howard" Hat at ¼ off of regular prices; all these Hats marked in plain figures. Deduct ¼ from the regular price during our June Sale and the Hat is yours.

All our $3.00 Men's Stiff Hats go at $2.00.
All our $2.00 Men's Stiff Hats go at $1.34.
All our $1.50 Men's Stiff Hats go at $1.00.
All our $1.00 Men's Stiff Hats go at 67c.

1-3 OFF. - - 1-3 OFF.

LEHMAN'S CLOTHING HOUSE

ABOUT 40 DOZEN OF BOY'S BROWNIE OVERALLS, one of the very best makes in the country, and full large sizes for boys from 3 to 14 years of age; colors black and blue and every pair a perfect fitter, to close them out during our June sale. Give the boys a chance to play during vacation; buy a pair of overalls at **23c**

WE CARRY BY FAR the largest stock of Negligee Shirts, Madras, Cheviots, Percales, Silks, etc., etc., all the new fads. Our assortment of high grade seasonable novelties at $1.00, $1.50 and $2 is unrivalled. The "Anchor" laundried negligee with white neck band and detached link cuffs to match is the greatest value in the world, but few $1.00 shirts surpass them in fit or make. June Sale Price **50c**

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR Men's or Boy's White Shirts of all grades and every style, and carry at all times a large stock of the celebrated "Monarch Brand." Your attention is called to our famous unlaundried white shirt, one of the greatest features of our shirt department; a shirt thoroughly reinforced, guaranteed linen bosom and wrist bands, sizes 12½ to 17½, all sleeve lengths. These shirts are trade winners at **39c**

A FEW OF THE STERLING VALUES AND GREAT BARGAINS IN OUR SALE:

Men's Working Shirts, an excellent quality of outing or cheviot, at **18c**

A good quality Working Jacket, blue check, cotton and good line of sizes at **25c**

Great value—a painter's white overall, full sizes, well made and good, large apron at **35c**

Read this over carefully. If you see it in our ad—it's to be had.

34 and 36 Calhoun Street.

Open Evenings until July 4th.

If there is any item of interest to you cut out the coupon. Come to us and we guarantee you a saving of 20 to 25c on every $.

DISSOLUTION SALE!

$30,000 Worth Finest Clothing, Hats and Furnishing Goods

AT ACTUAL COST!

IN FORT WAYNE AT ABSOLUTELY

Globe

No Cheap Baits

IN OUR

Dissolution Sale.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Fine Clothing, Hats and Furnishing Goods

AT ACTUAL COST.

ONLY KNOX HATS AND E. & W. COLLARS AND CUFFS EXCLUDED IN THIS SALE.

GLOBE
M. Kurshtag

DESIRABLE.

He—There is that detestable Simpkins. He proposes to every girl he meets.
Miss Sere—Introduce him to me, please.

TOOK THE HINT.

He—Well, did your cook take the hint and leave?
She—I suppose she took the hint. She had already taken everything else.

A LONG SERVICE.

Forty-two Years on the Wabash Pay Rolls.

Frederick Nagel Carried the Brick and Mortar for the First Round House and is Still an Employe of the Company.

Today is the seventy-sixth anniversary of the birth of Frederick Nagel, one of our old and highly respected citizens. He was born in Germany in 1822 and came to America in 1847, landing at New York May 27. Thence he went to Canada, where he worked upon a farm until August, when he returned to the United States. He visited Toledo, Cincinnati and other cities, but none offered him any inducement to become a citizen and, hearing of Fort Wayne, he came here. That was in September, 1847, and he has resided here ever since. Shortly after settling down here Mr. Nagel married and went to housekeeping in the house at 99 West Jefferson street, which has been his home ever since—over half a century. In 1847 Fort Wayne was a town of 4,000 inhabitants, covering only a small area. Mr. Nagel's house was next to the last on Jefferson street. South of his premises were the Brackenridge pasture fields and west were the fields of the Ewing farm. Mr. Nagel's first employment here was as a hodcarrier and in that capacity he attended William Brien, the contractor who did the stone and brick work for the Wabash round house. While thus engaged Mr. Nagel became acquainted with W. F. Ray, the first master mechanic of the Wabash road, and when the round house was completed, in 1856, Mr. Ray appointed him its watchman. In 1859 Mr. Ray appointed Mr. Nagel shop storekeeper, a position he still holds. During his long term Mr. Nagel has served under nine master mechanics, viz: Messrs. Ray, Cushing, Morse, sr., Morris, sr., Wilson, Barnes, Morris, jr., Morse, jr., and Doebler. The first five of these are dead. Mr. Barnes is now superintendent of motive power of the Wabash, William Morris occupies a similar position on a line centering at Richmond, Va., and Frank Morse holds that position on the Grand Trunk. Mr. Nagel says that the most prosperous period in the history of the Wabash, for the employes at least, was from 1865 to 1873. Wages were high then and the necessaries of life were cheap. In 1873 the company cut wages 10 per cent. and there have been two or three reductions since. Mr. Nagel is the oldest man in term of service, on the company's pay roll at this point. He is still healthy and strong, but he believes that his long service, without a break, entitles him to a little rest, and he has tendered his resignation to become effective August 1. O. J. Wilson, who ranks next above Mr. Nagel in the store department, lacks one month of being as long in the service as Mr. Nagel. His term dates from January 5, 1857, while Mr. Nagel commenced work December 3, 1856. As stated, the latter worked for the contractor in building the round house previous to entering the employ of the railway company.

Mr. Nagel is one of the leading members of Emanuel's Lutheran church, and was active in its organization. He was one of the first trustees and solicited a good portion of the funds which were employed in building and equipping the church.

THE OFFICIAL INSPECTION.

President Frank Thomas and othor general officers of the Pennsylvania were here yesterday afternoon for a half-hour. They came in on a special train at 2:40 o'clock, were met at the depot by Master Mechanic B. Fitzpatrick and escorted through the shops and at 3:10 boarded their cars and left for the east. The special was brought down from Chicago by engine 70, with Engineer A. T. Holmes at the throttle and taken to Crestline by engine 157, with Engineer E. H. Rogers at the throttle.

NO TRUTH IN THE STORY.

Master Mechanic C. H. Doebler, of the Wabash, says that the story concerning a demand by the Wabash enginemen for an increase of salary is false. None of the men have complained of the work and so far as he is informed there is no dissatisfaction among them.

ANOTHER GOOD RUN.

No. 603, one of the new passenger engines put into service by the Wabash, made a good run last Thursday with the Continental limited. It traveled from Tilton to Granite City, 176.6 miles, in 169.5 minutes, including stops. Average speed, sixty-two and five tenths miles per hour; average speed, deducting stops, sixty-five miles an hour.

SHOPMEN'S EXCURSION.

Three train loads of Pennsylvania employes left this morning between 7 and 8 o'clock for Rome City, where the annual picnic is being held today. The excursionists numbered about 2,000, a much smaller number than attended some of the previous excursions. They were accompanied by the Wayne Tent band, an orchestra and various specialists, who are to furnish amusement on the picnic grounds. The first excursion train was hauled by engine 54 and crewed by Conductor Harvey Brokaw and Engineer George Ferry; the second by engine 60 and crewed by Conductor John Miller and Engineer Isaac Clem, and the third by engine 66 and crewed by Conductor James Hayes and Engineer J. Cothrell. J. A. Graham, Hugh Hogan and J. H. Hobrock, were on the trains in the order named to look after the comfort and safety of the excursionists.

General and Local Gossip.

Pittsburg Engineer O. R. Ellenwood is sick and off duty.

Nickel Plate engne 88, just out of the repair shops, has been sent to Bellevue to go into yard service.

W. Rohlfing, a Pennsylvania car repairer, is disabled by accident and will be on the absentee list a few days.

Nickel Plate Fireman Will Hurlburt is kept from his duties on the road by the serious illness of his baby.

G. H. Wise, a brakeman, who quit a position on the Nickel Plate last fall to go west, has returned to the city and yesterday was given his old place on the road.

Chief Operator C. H. Meek, of the Nickel Plate yard office, is keeping bachelor's hall at present. Mrs. Meek is spending a week with her mother at Pierceton, Ind.

The Nickel Plate air brake instruction car left today for Bellevue, hauled by engine 156 with Engineer Bert Baughman at the throttle. The car will remain at Bellevue about ten days, when it will be taken to Conneaut.

Hon. James M. Robinson, who arrived home last evening, is delivering the address at the flag raising at the Kerr Murray works. There is an immense crowd present and the event promises to be one of the most notable of its character yet witnessed in Fort Wayne.

DR. FRANK CRANE

Coming to Fort Wayne to Lecture Before the Epworth League.

Dr. Frank Crane, of Chicago, lectures before the Epworth league convention in this city next week. The convention will be held in Berry street Methodist Episcopal church. He lectures on the evening of June 22. Dr. Crane edits "Editorial Opinion" in the Chicago Record. He is one of Chicago's greatest men. Few men are endorsed by so many brilliant people—for instance, Bishop Vincent and Elijah Halford. Dr. Crane is one of the most remarkable men of the times. He says something when he talks.

A platform missionary meeting will take the place of the sermon at Simpson M. E. church tomorrow evening. Miss Alta Hines will preside. The following program will be presented: Paper, "China," Miss Edith Zook; "A Remarkable Conversion," Miss Emma Gotshall; "Personal Obligations to Missions," Mrs. Wright; "The Discipline on Missions," Miss Bertha Bennett; "Missionary Enthusiasm," Miss Clara Waters; "How to Secure an Offering From Each Member," Mrs. Graham; "Self-Denial Work," Miss Alta Hines.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD

NO RUNS AT ALL.

The Governors Present the Hoosiers With Goose Eggs.

Poole Pitched Effectively and "Our Own" Didn't Have Any Chance to Win--Notes.

The Springfields yesterday made it ten victories over the Fort Waynes. Poole was very effective and allowed only three singles. Kihm was unable to play and O'Meara covered first bag. The teams play again today. Score:

FORT WAYNE.

	A.B.	R.	1b.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hickey, cf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Fisher, 2b	4	0	0	3	4	1
Barnett, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Campbell, c	3	0	0	4	0	0
O'Meara, 1b	3	0	0	12	0	0
Spencer, ss	3	0	1	2	3	0
Rabb, 3b	3	0	0	1	4	1
Belden, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Belman, p	3	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	0	3	27	11	2

SPRINGFIELD.

	A.B.	R.	1b.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hobright, rf	5	0	0	0	0	0
Dobbs, cf	3	0	2	3	0	0
Lenz, c	4	1	0	6	1	0
Whistler, 2b	4	1	2	4	3	1
Farrell, lf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Niles, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	0
Wells, 1b	4	0	1	7	0	0
Woodluck, ss	4	0	0	3	3	0
Poole, p	4	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	36	4	8	27	9	1

BY INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Fort Wayne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Springfield	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	—4

Two-base hits—Poole, Rabb. Three-base hits—Whistler. Hickey. First base on balls—Off Rieman, 1. Struck out—By Rieman, 2; by Poal, 4. Double play—Spencer to O'Meara. Umpire—Warner. Time of game 1:20.

MANSFIELD, 0; DAYTON, 4.

DAYTON, June 18.—Dayton shut out Mansfield. The visitors could not bit Bates, while Ely was touched up for nine hits. The score:

Dayton	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4
Mansfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base Hits—Dayton, 9; Mansfield, 3. Errors—Dayton, 2; Mansfield, 2. Batteries—Bates and Donahue; Ely and Bair. Umpire—Lally. Time—1:45.

NEW CASTLE, 3; GRAND RAPIDS, 4.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., June 18.—The game was a ten inning one, and was a pitchers' battle. New Castle lost because of errors. There was a big attendance. Score:

Grand Rapids	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	—4
New Castle	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Hits—New Castle, 8; Grand Rapids, 7. Errors—New Castle, 3; Grand Rapids, 2. Batteries—Smith and Zinram; Altock and Cote. Umpire—England.

TOLEDO, 2; YOUNGSTOWN, 1.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, June 18.—Youngstown had Toledo shut out until the last half of the ninth, when a wild throw by the catcher lost the game. Pitcher Herberger and Catcher Goodhard, the Charleston battery, and Catcher Schieongrst, of Cedar Rapids, have been signed by Youngstown. The score:

Toledo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
Youngstown	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Base Hits — Youngstown, 10; Toledo, 7. Errors—Youngstown, 2; Toledo, 2. Batteries—Youngstown, Martin and Patterson; Toledo, Ferguson and Arthur. Umpire—Colgan.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 2; Chicago, 1; fourteen innings.
Washington, 4; Boston, 3.
Brooklyn, 8; Baltimore, 6.
New York, 16; Philadelphia, 4.
St. Louis, 8; Louisville, 3.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Milwaukee, 12; Omaha, 7.
St. Paul, 4; Columbus, 3.
Detroit, 5; Minneapolis, 0.

NOTES.

At Robison park tomorrow afternoon at 1:30 the Shamrock-Spy Run game will be called, and at the completion of this game the Crystals and Blues will meet. Link Bollinger, who held the indicator in the park league last season, will officiate as umpire.

The eighth grade of the Hanna school defeated the seventh grade by a score 26 to 21, on Friday morning.

A list of all players of the Robison Park league must be in the hands of President Dougall tonight. No player in the league can legally play with another team until notice of his release shall have been sent to the president, and the club desiring to sign said player must obtain permission to do so from the arbitration board. All rules of the league will be enforced, and any club playing an illegal player will forfeit game to opposing team.

SOME FIGURES.

Councilman Wheelock Further Discusses Municipal Lighting.

Editor of THE SENTINEL:

The interest manifested by the people in the question of the municipal ownership of an electric light plant is widespread and the more the question is studied the clearer it becomes that it is one of great simplicity. Let every one give both sides of the subject careful attention and the ultimate result will be beneficial to the taxpayers. If there were not so many cities which already had made the experiment we would be compelled to proceed with greater care in the arrangement of our data. But when a city of a million people, as in Chicago, has shown that each lamp can be maintained at a cost of $81.60 per annum, we can certainly feel hopeful in Fort Wayne. When Detroit, a city of over 300,000 people, can install a plant at a cost of $700,000 and furnish light at a cost of $89 per annum, in which cost is included interest, taxes and depreciation, we can certainly meet that figure here. Again, we must know that Detroit furnishes her light on the all night and every night plan, while Fort Wayne is lighted on the moon-light schedule. This makes a difference in cost in favor of the moon-light plan. In thirty cities in which the League of American Municipalities have furnished statistics, extending from Massachusetts to California, we find the average cost per lamp on the rental plan to be $78.55. This is on the moonlight schedule and includes Fort Wayne at $120 per lamp and Sacramento, Cal., at $123 per lamp. In another table where the all night plan is used, the average is taken from fifty-six cities and the average price is $95.67 per lamp.

In twenty-six cities and towns in which the plant is owned and operated by the municipalities the average cost per lamp is $38.96. In these twenty-six cities are included Detroit, Mich.; Allegheny, Pa.; Logansport, Ind.; is also included and since she pays dividends to the city from the operation of the commercial lamps this brings the cost per lamp very low. The fact is not to be controverted that municipal ownership brings the cost far below the best cost under the rental system. In my previous figures I find that I have been too liberal, according to present prices for constructing plants. The plants from which I took my figures were built from four to ten years ago. I here present a letter from the electrical engineer in charge of the Columbus, Ohio, plant which is now in process of building. The letter is self-explanatory and needs no comment:

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS,
COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 11, '98.
Dr. K. K. Wheelock, Fort Wayne, Ind.:

DEAR SIR:—Yours of 10th to Mayor Black referred to me for reply. Our plant is now being installed. We are putting in station machinery for 580 lights, some of them, about 100, to be 2,000 candle power, the balance 1,200 candle power arcs. We are providing pole lines and lamps for 384 lamps. We expect to be running August 1. We do not have to provide buildings, as we use part of the waterworks. We also use one or two water wheels which use the water pumped by the boilers and engines of that department. We have one 300 horse power boiler and one 250 horse power engine which drive two arc dynamos loaded or three partly loaded. Our costs will be as follows:

Two 150 horse power boilers, complete	$ 3,750 00
One 250 horse power engine, complete	4,650 00
Piping	500 00
Foundations and flooring	850 00
Water wheels, one for one 125 light dynamo	1,000 00
Four dynamos and switch board (about)	9,450 00
Four hundred arc lamps (about)	7,400 00
Pole lines for 384 lamps, complete, ready for lighting	21,500 00
Total	$49,140 00

Of course, I cannot give you cost of running, as we have not run yet.

Yours truly, H. M. LYMAN,
Superintendent of Lighting.

Here is a plant of 580 light capacity and with 384 lights, 100 2,000 candle power and the remainder 1,200 candle power put in running order for $49,130. This does not include the building for housing the plant. Add to this cost $5,000 for housing the plant and you have a total cost of about $55,000. Divide the plant cost by the number of lamps, 384, and you have the lamp cost, $143.00. If this were applied to Fort Wayne it would make our plant cost for 261 lamps, $37,323—but little more than we now pay for rental! The Knights of Labor have patitioned the council for municipal ownership of an electric light plant. Would it not be well to refer the matter to the people at the November election? Yours etc.,

K. K. WHEELOCK.

ROBISON PARK.

The List of New Attractions for the Coming Week.

The attractions at Robison park for the coming week are a little out of the run of the ordinary. The theatrical entertainment will be given by an all star company, headed by John Gilbert, who was at one time the third member of the firm of Donnelly, Girard & Gilbert. He is the highest priced comedian yet played at the park. Then there is Fish & Quigg, the famous long and short comedians, and McCloud and Melville, the only team in existence doing a double illuminated harp, song and dance. McCloud, by the way, is a Fort Wayne boy and made his debut on the old Academy stage. He now stands at the head of the profession in his particular line. Merritt & Rossella complete the bill with an acrobatic sketch said to be very fine. The park orchestra will present an entire change of program tomorrow at the matinee and will give a concert at the band stand from 4 to 5 and from 9:30 to 10:30 tomorrow evening. The following excellent program will be rendered:

March "Bride Elect"	Sousa
Concert Overture	Wheeler
"Old Nigger Wine"	Leopold
"Dance of the Sylphs"	Theile
March "Stag Party"	Lewis
Waltz "Birth of the Rose"	DeWitt
March "U. S."	Lyn

Each evening during the week and during the season the orchestra will play for dancing in the theater after the performance. An intermission of about ten minutes is required to remove the seats and clear the floor. There will be two games of ball on Sunday, the first between the Shamrocks and Blues and the second between the Spy Runs and Rifles. The pony track is now in operation and will prove a great attraction for the little fellows. There will be excursions on the Lake Erie from Connersville, on the Wabash from Peru and on the Findlay from Findlay, all arriving at about 10:30 in the morning.

SHOVELERS STRIKE.

Sixteen Concreters Employed by the Alcatraz Company Quit Work.

The Alcatraz Construction company is having some trouble with the concreters employed on the south side streets. The men were employed for $1.50 a day, but after working half a day, decided that the pay was not big enough and demanded $1.75, which the company refused to pay, claiming that this was as big pay as shovelers received on any kind of contract. The sixteen concreters all quit, but Secretary Pierce said this afternoon that eight men, about half a force, were trying to do the work.

Mr. Guelick is out of the city.

KELB HEARD FROM.

He Wants a Salary Big Enough to Start a First-Class Base Ball Team.

President Moyer received a telegram this afternoon from George Kelb fixing his terms. George's cranium has enlarged some and he only wants twice as much as is paid the manager, and possibly would accept on the side 50 per cent. of the gate receipts. He asks for a salary bigger than is paid by any league except the national.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Worden and children left for Winona yesterday to occupy their cottage for the summer. Mr. Worden will spend Sundays there.

The annual public meeting of the Door of Hope Rescue Home will be held Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock in the basement of the City Y. M. C. A.

A New Envelope.

An envelope for carrying merchandise through the mails is so constructed with reversible flaps and a stiffening strip attached to the closing flap that the inside of the envelope may become the outside, and the same envelope used to return merchandise in the same manner in which it was forwarded.

Innocence.

Mabel—Do you think the war will have any effect upon the price of candies? Jack—Wouldn't be surprised if it did. They say everything'll go up. Mabel—Then why don't you get a supply now?

SOMETHING NEW

5¢

Large package of the world's best cleanser for a nickel. Still greater economy in 4-pound packages. All grocers. Made only by
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

The Smith Premier Typewriter

THE SIMPLE, DURABLE, EASILY OPERATED, MECHANICALLY SUPERIOR WRITING MACHINE.
Send for New Art Catalogue.

Smith Premier Typewriter Co.,
NO. 132 E. MARKET ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

SCHOOLBOY HUMOR.

THE YOUNG IDEA WRITES OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

Impressions of a Juvenile on a Visit to the Zoological Gardens—Essays Upon the Outdoor Quadruped, the Lion, and the Indoor Quadruped, the Cat.

Schoolboy humor seems inexhaustible and there are some rather novel specimens of the English article in a book entitled "The Comic Side of School Life." It includes several school compositions, of which we subjoin two:

A VISIT TO THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

Of all the animals in this world the zoological gardens is the most. You go in by a gate and when you have got a bit way down there they are all round you. Amerikey can't be nothin to it. The lion, which is the king of all the animals wot ever lived, was so little that I shouldn't have noen it was him, only I have seen picters and my mother said, "Look, Tom, now you can say as you've seen a lion." Why, he isn't quarter as big as a eliphent, and he hasn't got no trunk. I think the eliphent could master him if he liked, but the big silly won't try, coz he's so kind and doesn't want to be king.

The lion is yeller, but not so yeller as in the picter book what the board gev me. He looks at yer through the bars like as wot he was sayin: "You think as you can fight, don't yer, little boy, just coz you no I can't get out all coz of this bloomin kage. If I could only skueez through, I'd swallow you and yer mother too." I said to my mother, "I should like to hear the lion a-roarin," when she said, "Why, that was a-roarin just now when the keeper looked in at him." Then I nearly cried I was so wild. Why, it wasn't like thunder and lightnin at all. It just opened its mouth wide, like as yer seed men sittin at their doors and a-gapin on Sunday afternoons, and it yoped no louder than a apple cart man does.

THE CAT.

The house cat is four legged quadruped, the legs, as usual, bein at the corners. It is sometimes what is called a tame animal, though it feeds on mice and birds of prey. * * * When it is happy, it does not bark, but breathes through its nose instead of its month, but I can't remember the name they call the noise. It is a little word, but I can't think of it, and it is wrong to copy. Cats also mow, which you have all heard. When you stroke this tame quadruped by drawin yer hand along its back, it cocks up its tail like a ruler so as you can't get no further. Never stroke the hairs across, as it makes all cats scratch like mad. Its tail is about two foot long, and its legs about one each. Don't tease cats, for, firstly, it is wrong so to do, and, second, cats have clauses which is longer than people think. Cats have nine liveses, but which is seldom required in this country coz of Christianity. Men cats are also called Tom, and girl cats, Puss or Tiss, but queer as you may think, all little cats are called kittens, which is a wrong name which oughter be changed. This tame quadruped can see in the dark, so rats stand no chants much less mice. Girls fears rats, even mice. Last Tuesday I dreamed I met out on some white tea paper, and I sold it to a boy who has a father for 20 sins and some coff drops.

Retaliation.

If your pooddaw prove foemen,
Gay Parce,
We will bowwet all your showmen,
Gay Parce,
With their plans pecuniary,
For we're feeling somewhat wary
Since you called us mercenary,
Gay Parce!

And further on this tune,
Gay Parce,
Such a course were philanthropic,
Gay Parce,
For it seems a thousand pities
To compress the Gallic cities
Of these various vulgar ditties,
Gay Parce!
—Washington Star

CONTENT.

When I behold how some pursue
Fame, that is care's embodiment,
Or fortune, whose false face looks true,
A humble home with sweet content
Is all I ask for me and you.

A humble home, where pigeons coo,
Whose path leads under breezy lines
Of frosty berried cedars to
A gate, one mass of trumpet vines,
Is all I ask for me and you.

A garden which, all summer through,
The roses old make redolent,
And morning glories, gay of hue,
And tansy, with its homely scent,
Is all I ask for me and you.

An orchard that the pippins strew,
From whose bruised gold the juices spring,
A vineyard where the grapes hang blue,
Wine big and ripe for vintaging,
Is all I ask for me and you.

A lane that leads to some far view
Of forest and of fallow land,
Blooming o'er with rose and meadow rue,
Each with a bee in its hot hand,
Is all I ask for me and you.

At morn a pathway deep with dew
And birds to vary time and tune,
At eve a sunset avenue
And whippoorwills that haunt the moon,
Is all I ask for me and you.

Dear heart, with wants so small and few,
And faith, that's better far than gold,
A lowly friend, a child or two
To care for us when we are old,
Is all I ask for me and you.
—Madison Cawein in Harper's Magazine.

BRONCHITIS

Or Incipient Consumption.

A New Method of Curing this Disease

Recommended by Thirty-Eight Hundred Physicians.

Bronchitis is an inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the air passages, and is manifested by hoarseness and irritating cough, sometimes accompanied by fever and soreness in the chest. In its more advanced stages, there is hectic fever, emaciation, loss of voice and other symptoms of consumption.

Treatment and Cure.—Bronchitis, in the beginning, is purely a local disease of the air passages, and cannot be reached by stomach medicines or liquids in any form. The use of sprays, douches and atomizers only serve to cause further irritation, and are not only useless, but positively dangerous. Air is the only thing that can reach the parts affected. It must be dry air at that. Herein lies the secret of the great success of "HYOMEI" in all bronchial troubles. The air you breathe through Booth's Hyomei is dry, free from all microbes and laden with nature's own antiseptic; this air reaches every part of the bronchial tubes and lungs, kills at once the germs of disease, allaying the irritation caused by their presence and healing the inflamed membrane with astonishing rapidity; all this without trouble to the patient, as the inhaler can be carried in the pocket and used at any time or in any place.

Note.—In cases where there is soreness of the chest, "HYOMEI" Balm, the wonderful healer, should be used in connection with the Inhaler.

"HYOMEI"
CURES BY INHALATION.

It is Nature's own remedy, given through the air you breathe. There is no danger, no risk. Your money is refunded if it fails to relieve.

"Hyomei" Outfit, $1.00. Extra Inhalant, 50c. "Hyomei" Balm, 25c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Write for Story of "Hyomei." Free.

R. T. BOOTH CO.,
Room 20-21, Auditorium Building, Chicago, Ill.

F. M. SMITH

REFRIGERATORS,
ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
SCREEN DOORS
AND WINDOWS,
RUBBER GARDEN HOSE
At Rock Bottom Prices.

F. M. SMITH & CO
Phone 204. - - 22 Calhoun Street.

WANTED.

WANTED—A night and also second cook at the Wellington cafe. 3tf

WANTED—A good nurse girl, to leave city for the summer. Address P. O. Box 422. 181f

WANTED—To exchange vacant lot for family horse and phaeton. Inquire at Auditor's office. 135f

WANTED—Desk room for insurance agency. State location and rental. Address Box 7, care Sentinel.

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on first page, first column, Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

WANTED—To exchange life insurance in part payment for high grade wheel. Address Box 16 care Sentinel. 17f

WANTED—From 2 to 4 unfurnished rooms for middle-aged lady with aged couple. Address Box 7, care Sentinel. 172

WANTED—Board room in private family by two ladies. References exchanged. Address Box 9, care Sentinel. 154

WANTED—Good traveling salesman. Good salary to right party. Call at room 66, Pixley block, between 8 and 10 a. m. and 2 and 4 p. m. 186f

WANTED—Call at the Associated Charities office if you want to hire laboring men or women to do washing or cleaning. Room No. 8 City Hall; telephone 445. tf

WANTED—Stone cutters in Chicago stone yards. Wages 50 cents per hour, 8 hours per day. National Union men preferred. Apply 501—57th Court, Chicago. 186

WANTED—Men in every county to act as private detectives under instructions. Experience unnecessary. Address, Universal Detective Agency, Indianapolis, Ind. 1916-sat-tf

WANTED—A manager. Must come well recommended. Liberal contract can be arranged. Apply to Divine Healer Schrader, at Union hotel, 49 West Main street.

WANTED—To buy improved farm of from 40 to 80 acres near city. Must be good soil and cheap. Send description with lowest cash price to P. O. Box 272, Fort Wayne, Ind. No agents. 163-tuarsat-wlt

WANTED—Fifty men; good canvassers who can furnish security; two men who can take charge of an office for the Veterinary Science association; personal application necessary. Call at 46 East Jefferson street, Fort Wayne. 183

WANTED—Agents, $300 daily, pay weekly. Introducing enamelled asbestos cooking utensils. Easiest selling goods known during fruit canning season. Terms and territory free. Central Supply Co., 114 East Water St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—On July 1st, an active, intelligent man to travel in this state and superintend business of old responsible firm. Position pleasant and permanent. Good salary and expenses. Address Traveler, P. O. Box 1627, Philadelphia, Pa. 174f

WANTED—Salesmen $100 a month and expenses guaranteed selling to merchants and families our machines for cooling refrigerators; guaranteed 75 per cent. cheaper than ice. For full particulars, address Arctic Refrigerating Co., Cincinnati, O.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished rooms, with or without board, at 196 Ewing St. 182

FOR RENT—True Blue's hall over 10 and 12 West Wayne street. Inquire at this office. 104f

FOR RENT—A flat of 5 rooms, first floor, hard and soft water. Inquire at 46 Douglas avenue. 176f

FOR RENT—115 Columbia avenue. Good water and furnace; 8 rooms. Inquire at residence. 156f

FOR RENT—Eight room house on Berry near Harrison. $14.00 monthly. Call at 39 West Main street. 183

FOR RENT—A house of six rooms, good barn, 78 Montgomery street. Inquire at 86 West Creighton avenue. 176f

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods, see "ad" on first page, first column, Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR RENT—Seven room house, No. 6 Fulton. Also 4-tf room house on Greely street. Call at 139 Superior street. 31-tf

FOR RENT—A nice furnished front room, upstairs, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Inquire at 90 East Wayne street. 182

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, with board; first-class service; rates reasonable. Fitzgerald house, 39 West Washington St. 16-lm

FOR RENT—My residence containing nine rooms, on the corner of Fairview place and Wells street; rent $15. Inquire, Frank Purcell, 81 Calhoun St. 30f

FOR RENT—Suite of five rooms, centrally located, suitable for light housekeeping, with conveniences. Inquire at 24 East Washington street. 174f

FOR RENT—No. 19 West Jefferson, only one-half block from Calhoun street; a small family can sub-let rooms to nearly equal the rent. H. M. Williams. 11f

FOR RENT—Two story brick house, at 79 Griffith street; eight rooms; all modern improvements. Inquire of L. M. Wade, corner Berry and Harrison streets. 15tf

FOR RENT—A nice furnished front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Board can be procured next door. Apply at 149 W. Washington St. 3-tf

FOR RENT—Eight room house, corner Calhoun and Taber streets; bath room, furnace, artificial and natural gas, electric lights; $16 per month. Inquire at P. E. Cox, cor. Berry and Harrison Sts. 20-tf

FOR RENT—Eight-room house at 525 South Calhoun street; bath room complete; heated by hot water; gas and electric chandeliers in all rooms; cement cellar, with slate laundry tubs; driveway from Calhoun street to barn. Will lease to good party. Inquire at 87 West Berry street, corner Harrison. 2tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Second-hand invalid chair. Used only a few weeks. Address Box 1, care Sentinel.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a piano box buggy; also a phaeton, at Charles Rippe's livery barn, No. 111 Broadway. 185

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security, see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR SALE—Desirable residence of eight rooms, 50 feet frontage on paved street, eight blocks from Calhoun street. For particulars inquire of J. H. Payne, at Seavey Hardware Co. 14-tuasat-tf

FOR SALE—Cheap, 13 acres 4 miles from city on Maysville gravel road; also one 6-year old buggy horse. Inquire at Postoffice Drug Store, corner Clinton and Berry. Dr. H. W. Niswonger. 20-tf

FOR SALE—One complete oak bedroom suit, tapestry covered parlor suit, oak folding bed, cook stove, Brussels carpets, one bicycle, gas heating stove, China banquet lamp, etc.; all or any part for sale cheap. Inquire at room 3 Arcade, second floor. 195f

FOR SALE OR TRADE—I have two large stock farms; three 160 acre farms; three 80 acre farms; several 40 acre farms, and quite a number of small pieces of land, including 4 acres on West Main street, that are suitable for gardening. Also houses and lots for sale in all parts of the city. H. C. Niswonger & Co., 38 E. Berry St., Postoffice drug store, City. 10tf

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHEBY.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and Residence 32 Madison Street.
Specialty:—Diseases of Women. Telephone 476.
Office hours 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

The New York Store. Established 1860

25c TO 35c A YARD SAVED

ON CARPETS!

Axminsters, new patterns, 90c instead of $1.25.
Royal Wilton Velvets, $1.25 instead of $1.50.
These are all new, this season's handsome dark and medium colorings.

COOL DRESS STUFFS We've unusual news of Washable Fabrics to place before our patrons. Just the stuffs wanted now, at the season's smallest prices, and the goods the latest patterns brought out.

12½c LACE MULLS FOR ONLY 8½c
fine cloth with open lace work—handsomely printed on linen and colored grounds.

12½c FINE CORDED BASTISTES AT 8½c.
Another fine Cloth, corded wider than Dimity—a dressy fabric.
At 15c—French Dimities were selling at 25c.
At 18c—Mulls with dark colored grounds.
At 25c—Printed Cross-bar Cotton Grenadines.
At 25c—French Organdies—choice styles.
White Cotton Duck 6½c, 8c, 10c, 12c to 35c.
White P. K. Wetts, Bayadere and Cords running lengthwise of goods, 10c to 50c.

BUNTING FOR FLAGS.

At 85c a Yard—54-inch All-Wool Bunting.
At 10c a Yard—28-inch Cotton Bunting.
These will hold their colors—best of their kind made.
Wire Bustles, Waist Forms, Hip Pads, 25c to 50c.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.,

—Successors to—

ROOT & COMPANY

GOLDEN, THE HATTER.

What you want is stylish and up-to-date Goods at reasonable prices.

ONE TRIAL

Will convince you that we are the only ones, that can serve you right. We keep nothing but NEW, FRESH, CLEAN and UP-TO-DATE goods.

Golden THE Hatter,

96 Calhoun Street. -:- Opposite Fruit House.

Houses Built on Easy Payments.

I have choice lots on Smith St., one block from street car. Price $450. Small cash payment, balance on monthly. Will build you a house to suit. Write me and I will call on you.

PHILIP WYSS, Carpenter,
N. E. cor. Oliver and Emily sts

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Gastritis and all Stomach Disorders positively cured. Grover Graham's Dyspepsia remedy is a specific. One dose removes all distress, and a permanent cure of the most chronic and severe cases is guaranteed. Do not suffer! A 50 cent bottle will convince the most skeptical. nov.15-3m

A. C. GOCKE, Druggist.

SAVE YOUR MONEY
By Depositing it With the
Allen County Loan & Savings Association,
32 East Berry Street.
Try our New Plan. Shares $1.00 each per month. Matures in seventy-seven months.
No Fines or Membership Fee.

We have Money to Loan on Farm and City Real Estate, at 5, 5 1-2 and 6 per cent. Interest. Loans closed at once.

THE J. F. SCHELL LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.,
25, 26, 27, 28 and 29
PIXLEY-LONG BLOCK.
Telephone No. 485. Office open evenings.

A BIG BARGAIN.

A fine residence of 7 rooms, full lot, best location on Columbia avenue. Must be sold by June 1st. Parties desiring to buy a home should not miss this rare chance. Call on

LOUIS F. CURDES,
8 and 5 Pixley-Long Block.

IN THIS STORE

THERE isn't a grocery want that can't be filled.

Our stock is complete. We take pride in keeping it up-to-date and full of the very best groceries and meat money can buy.

TRY US.

Compare Our Goods.

EVERYTHING FIRST CLASS.

JOHN N. PFEIFFER'S,
Both Phones 378 - - - 40-44 W. Berry Street

Linen, Crash, Duck **Trousers** *Made to Your order.*

I. MAUTNER & CO.,
Popular Tailors,
52 Calhoun St.

White and Fancy Light **...Vests...** *Made to Your order.*

We Must Unload.

We have too many woolens in stock for this season of the year and we are bound to unload as quickly as possible. We offer you now the choice of 200 styles of fancy Cheviots, Scotches, and Worsteds made up first-class in every particular at

$18, $20, $22, $25.

We guarantee that the style and fit of our garments are second to none—that the workmanship is first-class and that th trimmings are good and will give satisfactory wear.

Don't pay from $5.00 to $10.00 more for a Suit of the same grade and workmanship. Step in and let us show you what we can do for you—it won't cost you anything to look.

See Our Blue and Black **SERGE SUITINGS.....** Which we will make to your order at $18, $20, $22.

I. MAUTNER & CO.,
Popular Tailors.
52 Calhoun St.

Linen, Crash, Duck **...Suits...** *Made to Your order.*

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1898.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office - - - - No. 173.
Editorial Rooms - - - - No. 650.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—For Indiana: Generally fair weather tonight and Sunday; cooler in north portion tonight; variable winds.

NEWS NOTES.

Miss Alice Kidd left yesterday for Wabash.

Guy Bell has returned from Chicago university.

Mrs. Sarah Smith, of Grand Rapids, is in the city.

M. Eckart, of Auburn, was the guest of friends here yesterday.

A case of diphtheria is reported from Abbott street, outside the city limits.

Miss Mary Jay will leave Monday for the east to spend the summer vacation.

G. W. Bolds, of Geneva, Ind., was registered at the New Avenue hotel today.

Mrs. Young, of Stryker, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fissel, of Lakeside.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Brown will leave for Grand Rapids next week to spend the summer.

Mrs. Penfield and daughter Blanche, of Auburn, were in the city shopping yesterday.

Miss Bernice Brooks entertained a few friends informally last evening at her home on the south side.

Miss Lizzie Donhour, of New Haven, was in the city last evening to attend the commencement exercises.

Miss Olive Thompson, who has been spending the winter in this city, left today for her home in Plymouth.

There was no police court this morning. One drunk, arrested by Officer Greer, put up bond, which he forfeited.

Miss Mary Huestis returned yesterday from Angola, where she has been the guest of friends for the past two weeks.

The council committee on rules, regulations and ordinances will meet next Tuesday evening in the city clerk's office.

Miss Hopkins, of North Bloomfield, N. Y., who has been the guest of Miss Stella Mossman, left this morning for Chicago.

Miss Fannie Williams, of Richmond, is the guest of Miss Whitney. She will remain in the city until after the Noll-Bradley wedding.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hanna gave a small dinner party last evening in compliment to Mrs. Judge McBride, who is a visitor in the city.

Mayor Scherer took his pole and line this morning and went down the Maumee to catch some of the finny tribe. He took some delicious bait with him.

Mrs. Schefman, of Glasgow avenue, will entertain the ladies of the Rathbone Thimble circle with ice cream and cake at K. of P. hall, on East Berry street, this evening.

The W. C. T. U. will be entertained at the home of Dr. Carruthers Calvin Monday, June 20, from 3 to 5 o'clock. Mrs. Clement Smith, Mrs. Will Carter and Mrs. George W. Louttit will furnish the program.

The Huntington News-Democrat: "James Vendrick was called to Fort Wayne, today, by a telegram announcing the serious condition of his wife, who underwent a surgical operation at St. Joseph hospital there several weeks ago."

Mrs. W. P. Breen, Miss Loretta Dreier, Miss Edith Phillips and Miss Niezer, of Monroeville, returned yesterday from Notre Dame. Miss Niezer is a pupil at the university, but will visit in the city a day or two before returning home.

A number of the carrier pigeons from the lofts of the Homing club were liberated in Louisville, Ky., at 8 o'clock this morning, and Dr. Schilling expects them to arrive at their loft in this city some time this afternoon. The distance to be covered by the birds is 225 miles.

Little Miss Douglass Metzger has been spending her first year in the public schools during the past few months, and yesterday being the close of school, she invited her classmates to go picknicking with her to Swinney park. Douglass led the procession of children and a prettier or happier crowd it would have been hard to find than they were. Flags were given to the children as souvenirs and a delicious lunch was provided by Mrs. Metzger.

Misses Sophia and Abbie Pfeiffer entertained, yesterday afternoon, most delightfully. The company was given in compliment to Misses Amelia Pfeiffer, of Buffalo, and Miss Lucile Josse, of Chicago, but other out-of-town guests were Miss Allen, of New York city; Mrs. Schell, of Auburn, and Mrs. Gray, of Cairone, Pa. The rooms were tastefully decorated with Marguerites, ferns and nasturtiums. Delicious refreshments were served. The ladies were amused by competing in a drawing contest.

The engagement and approaching marriage of two prominent musicians of the city has been made known to their friends. Miss Mary J. Evans and Prof. William Miles will be married next Tuesday, June 21, at 10 o'clock, at Castle Place, Vaughnsville, Ohio, the beautiful country home of the bride. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. D. A. Evans, of the Congregational church of that village, in the presence of the relatives only. The bride and groom will return to this city and prepare for their immediate departure for Colorado, where the honeymoon will be spent.

Mrs. Lucian Murray, of Huntington, is visiting in the city.

Miss Mary Daugherty will leave tomorrow for Sunbury, Pa.

Miss Clara Stutzenberger is the guest of relatives at Laporte.

Dr. A. E. Vanbuskirk has gone to Millersburg, Ohio, for a visit.

Miss Florence Fellows will leave this noon for her home in Chicago.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Muhlenbruch, of 49 Wallace street—a daughter.

Mrs. J. L. Leeper and children leave for Clear Lake today to spend the summer.

Miss Alice and Miss Clara Dryer, of Terre Haute, are in the city for the summer.

Mrs. Carl Gaide, who was visiting friends at Dowagiac, Mich., has returned home.

Miss Mayme Van Fleet leaves today for Pierceton, Ind., and Warsaw for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Romary, of 107 Liberty street, are entertaining a new daughter.

Miss Mary McArthur will leave today for Indianapolis to spend the summer vacation.

Miss Marie Lane will arrive in the city Wednesday to be the guest of Miss Hazel Pierce.

The ladies of Plymouth Congregational church will give an excursion to Robison park next Thursday.

Mrs. Louis Diether gave a 6 o'clock dinner yesterday in honor of Mrs. S. A. Northrop, of Kansas City.

Miss Carrie Boggess, of Jackson, Mich., is visiting Mrs. E. G. Lipes, of West Lewis street, for a few days.

Miss Mabel Bloch, of Toledo, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. Friedlich, of No. 130 East Berry street.

Mrs. H. L. Wells and son, Weldon, of Huntington, are the guests of Miss Flossie Weldon, of Brackenridge street.

Henry Horstman and wife of South Hanna street, left this morning for Lafayette, Ind., to visit relatives and friends.

Charles J. Stier, of this city, has gone to Rome City to assume charge of the Spring Beach hotel, on the shores of Sylvan lake.

G. W. Hanauer, an operator of the Artifical gas department, has been called to Van Wert, Ohio, to inspect a water gas plant.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Flowers, of Joliet, Ill.—a daughter. Mrs. Flowers was formerly Miss Margaret Powers, of this city.

Mrs. Charles Cousar will go to Chicago tomorrow to be the guest of her parents for three or four weeks. Her children will accompany her.

The Sons of American Revolution celebrated Bunker Hill day last evening. The attendance was good and the ceremonies very interesting.

Louis C. M. Reed, formerly of this city, won the oratorial prize in the contest at Notre Dame. The prize is the one offered by Hon. W. P. Breene.

The Fort Wayne district Epworth League convention of the M. E. church will convene at the Berry street church next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

The graduating class of the Fort Wayne Conservatory of Music issued invitations to the commencement exercises and the hall was not over crowded as has been the case in former years. The pupils from out of the city will leave for their homes today. The class colors were the national colors.

30 BOXES OF GOLD.

Easy Mining for Pin Money.

To secure some desired information direct from the people, it is proposed to send a trim little box containing 5 gold dollars to each of 30 persons who write the most interesting description of their experience and observation on the following topics:

How have you been affected by Coffee drinking?

Do you know anyone who has been driven away from Postum because it came to the table weak and characterless at the first trial?

Did you set such a person right regarding the easy way to make Postum clear, black and with a crisp, pungent taste?

Have you ever discovered a better way to make it than to note the clock at the time actual boiling commences, (not when pot is first put on stove) and keep it boiling moderately for full 15 minutes, using 2 heaping teaspoonsfull for each cup of beverage?

Give names and account of those you know to have been cured or helped in health by the dismissal of coffee the daily use of the Food Coffee in its place.

Address your letter to the Postum Cereal Co., Lim., Battle Creek, Mich., writing your own name and address clearly.

Decision will be make and the 30 little boxes of gold sent out on June 30, next.

Every friend of Postum is urged to write and each letter will be held in high esteem by the company, as an evidence of such friendship, while the little boxes of gold will reach many a modest writer whose plain and sensible letter contains the facts desired, although the sender may have but small faith in winning at the time of writing.

LAST CHANCE.

The Greatest Grocery received this afternoon some very fine home grown Strawberries which will be sold at very low prices.

This is the last chance you will have to buy nice berries cheap.

Black Raspberries, 8c quart.
Currants, 5c; Gooseberries, 4c qt.
White Plume Celery, 25c doz.

THE GREATEST GROCERY,
West Columbia and Barrison, Bash Block.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Baker—a son.

Miss Irma Seavey has returned from a visit in Avilla.

Judge Robert Lowry is in Huntington on legal business.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Grindle are at home at 537 South Broadway.

Warden Pike has gone to Chicago to accept a position as stenographer.

Dr. A. H. Wyatt, of Lagrange, is in the city visiting his daughter, Grace.

Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Waterman and children will leave Monday for Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Keefer, of Columbia City, are visiting relatives in the city.

Rev. Ballinger is spending his summer vacation at West Mansfield, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Barrows left over the Wabash last night for Denver, Col.

Mrs. Taylor, of Chicago, is the guest of her daughter, Miss Angy Manning Taylor.

Pres. George W. Beers, of the Home Telephone company, returned from Indianapolis last night.

M. C. Burch and wife and Miss Boswon, of Washington, D. C., are guests of friends in this city.

W. T. Davis, of 308 East Wayne street, is lying very ill. He was taken ill only a few days ago.

Messrs. Will Dinner, Frank Summers, John Eggeman and Ed. Gilmartin are home from Notre Dame.

Miss Emily Mick entertained guests on Thursday evening in compliment to Miss Gertrude Williams, of Forrest, O.

Alexander Wood, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is visiting his father, General Superintendent J. J. Wood, of the electric works.

Mrs. Joe Russel, who has been confined to Hope hospital for several weeks, is so much improved that she was removed to her home today.

Mrs. N. Conover will leave today for Asbury Park, N. J., to attend the session of the Superior lodge, D. of H. She is the representative from the grand lodge of Indiana.

Miss Georgia Geary, of Coesse, who had been visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles Johnson, was called home yesterday by a message announcing the serious illness of her mother.

The Ministerial association will meet at Plymouth Congregational church Monday morning at 10 o'clock. A very important meeting will be held. All ministers urged to attend.

J. Foehrmann & Co. began work yesterday on the new residence of Frank Poole, at the corner of Webster street and Creighton avenue. The cost of the dwelling will be about $3,800.

The fourth and fifth floors of the Elektron building, on East Berry street, will soon be completed and ready for occupancy. These floors will be rented to the G. A. R. and Morning Musicale.

M. S. Robison, formerly of the Consolidated Street Railway company of this city, and A. L. Jewett, of Chicago, are guests at the New Aveline. They are making a short visit here, being en route from Indianapolis to Chicago.

Mrs. Albert Weaver, Miss May and Miss Pauline Rose, and Miss Elsie and Miss Gertrude Caruth, of Auburn, Ind., and Miss Katherine Best, of Minneapolis, were visitors in the city and to Robison park yesterday.

The Fort Wayne soldiers in Camp Tampa complain of inattention upon the part of friends at home. Other soldiers at that rendezvous daily receive boxes from home containing pies, cakes and other delicacies not obtainable in any other manner. But the Fort Wayne boys have received very little in this line and they feel slighted. THE SENTINEL has been requested to call attention to this matter in the hope that the people will be aroused to a full realization of their duty towards the boys now at the front and see that they are provided for in the future.

Secure your tickets for Frank Crane lecture, at Woodworth's drug store.
18-20

Notice.

I have this day purchased the entire business of Muhler & Company and Western Lime Company, and will hereafter conduct such business under the name of the Trentman Supply Company, at No. 7 North Calhoun street and the Western Lime Company at No. 3 North Harrison street, Fort Wayne, Ind.
A. B. TRENTMAN.
June 18, 1898.

BAPTIST EXCURSION.
Rome City, Thursday, June 23. Round trip, 75c.
18-21-22

MONEY TO LOAN
On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7, Bass Blk. 3tf

Subscribe for THE SENTINEL.

Notice.

The partnership heretore existing between undersigned, under the name of Muhler & Company, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Anthony B. Trentman having purchased the entire business of said Muhler & Company. All accounts due and owing of said firm will be settled by said Anthony B. Trentman.

BERNARD C. MUHLER,
A. B. TRENTMAN.
Fort Wayne, Ind., June 18, 1898.

FOR RENT.

True Blue's hall, over 10 and 12 West Wayne street. Inquire at this office. 10tf

YOUNG AT SIXTY.

Serene comfort and happiness in advanced years are realized by comparatively few women.

Their hard lives, their liability to serious troubles on account of their peculiar organism and their profound ignorance concerning themselves, all combine to shorten the period of usefulness and fill their later years with suffering.

Mrs. Pinkham has done much to make women strong. She has given advice to many that has shown them how to guard against disease and retain vigorous health in old age. From every corner of the earth there is constantly coming the most convinciug statements from women, showing the efficacy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in overcoming female ills. Here is a letter from Mrs. J. C. Orms, of 220 Horner St., Johnstown, Pa., which is earnest and straight to the point:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to tell all suffering women that I think your remedies are wonderful. I had trouble with my head, dizzy spells and hot flashes. Feet and hands were cold, was very nervous, could not sleep well, had kidney trouble, pain in ovaries and congestion of the womb. Since taking your remedies I am better every way My head trouble is all gone, have no pain in ovaries, and am cured of womb trouble. I can eat and sleep well and am gaining in flesh. I consider your medicine the best to be had for female troubles."

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Small musical instruments way below cost. Sheet music and books, in fact anything at prices that is bound to sell them.

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Lard—June, $5.72; July, $5.72; Sept., $5 82; Oct., $5.87.

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Buy pure ice cream made by Hartzell Cream Co. Both 'phones. 16-eod

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$1.00 will take you to Hillsdale, Mich., Sunday, June 26. 14-16-18

The Hartzell ice cream is absolutely pure. Office, 103 East Wayne street. 16-eod

State Democratic Convention, Indianapolis.

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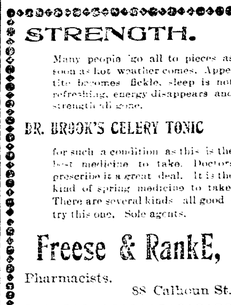

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WM. BROSUS & CO., 31 Clinton St.

PAGES 5 TO 8.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

PAGES 5 TO 8.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY JUNE 18, 1898. [PART SECOND.] PRICE FIVE CENTS.

COST OF THIS WAR.

Some Side Lights on the Enormous Expense.

A London Newspaper's Candid Comment.

America Was Unprepared With All But Cash.

Spain Can Find no Financial Succor in Europe, But Will Fight it Out to the End Anyway.

(London Spectator.)

It would be of little use to discuss this week the events of this Spanish-American war. There have been no events, though there have been many preparations to secure their occurrence. It is certain at least that Admiral Cervera, who would seem to be a bold and skillful sailor, is locked up with his fleet in the harbor of Santiago, and that Admiral Sampson, with a far superior fleet, is watching him outside the narrow entrance to the channel much as a cat watches a mouse which has retreated into a hole. It is also certain that Admiral Sampson would like to close with his opponent before American troops can land, and that on Tuesday he tested the possibility of silencing the land forts, and of paralyzing the mines in the channel by cutting the wires which will fire them; but how far he succeeded or failed in those operations can not as yet be known. The authorities at Washington, who strike us—perhaps without sufficient reason—as diligent and judicious, but unoriginal and over-reflective men, maintain a rigid silence, and the newspaper folk are at once so credulous and so inventive that it is impossible to believe their reports. On the other side of the water, the authorities at Madrid assume every occurrence which is not a catastrophe to be "a glory for Spanish arms," and in their deadly fear of insurrections are as careless about the accuracy of their "news" as the newsboys about the streets. We prefer, therefore, to point out that, judging from all appearances, and reserving the possibilities that lie hid in American energy and Spanish inefficiency, the special characteristics of this war will be delay and expense. The want of preparation in America, where they believe resources to be equivalent to forces—as if one could pay for a cab with a deferred railway share—and in Spain, where they believe in God knows what, of itself causes infinite delay.

Armies like the American, which still need making cannot be shipped in a day on transports not yet collected; nor can fleets like the Spanish, always needing repairs, be used suddenly to reinforce threatened fortresses distant thousands of miles. All the distances are considerable, and the seas are wide, and all the vessels are dependent either on slow colliers, or on stores of coal which when they are wanted must be obtained in ports hundreds of miles away. There are, therefore, and will be, delays as great as there used to be when admirals "lay" for months watching enemies who "would not come out," and the fastest fleets took weeks in reaching the points at which they were were ordered to "rendezvous" when wind permitted. Even when the fleets have encountered, and victory has proclaimed itself on one side or the other, nothing will be settled; for the Americans, if defeated, will go on forever, and the Spaniards, if defeated, will sullenly challenge their enemy to come over and fight in European waters. There is talk of peace, of course, but war depends much on character, and when bloodhound and bulldog meet it takes pretty strong "intervention" to separate them, and interveners, unless very careful, may get severely bit. On all evidence yet available, we believe in a slow, long war, possibly punctuated at intervals with offers of impossible terms of peace.

The evidence about expense is clearer. It is announced on authority that the Americans have already expended sixty millions sterling, and will want immediately sixty millions more. They have had to buy everything, from ships to uniforms, munitions by the hundred tons—a big shell costs more than £6; mules by the thousand, carts by the acre, food by the score of shiploads, have had to pay top prices for everything, and, in some instances, at least, have found themselves at the mercy of dealers, who, trading for large partnerships, have doubted whether their duty consisted in being patriots or traders. The hire of ships is enormous, soldiers' wages are high, the American treasury is supposed to be bottomless, and, altogether, money flows away in rivers without much visible return in crops. There is not much increase as yet in the gigantic pension list, but there will be as the volunteers die, and, altogether, we fancy the union, with its matchless wealth, will discover that of all operations a war, even a little war, involves the greatest expenditure, and that there is no operation in which an absence of readiness involves such frightful outlays. Burdensome as the process seems, it is cheaper to insure as the English do, if only because the trained troops and the ships with steam up make the war a shorter one. It is the days which cost the money as well as the goods bought.

Spain is learning the same truth, and being poor, is learning it in a hard way. Her expenditure is already so far in excess of her resources that she offers to borrow at 8 per cent. without finding any readiness of response; that her people have lost all confidence in her ability to pay, that they are consequently hoarding currency, and that she must, probably within the month, resort to inconvertible paper. She has adopted the silly expedient of prohibiting the export of silver, only to find, of course, that she has rendered her store of silver less valuable without preventing its export, and is already issuing coin which is not legal tender—that is, in fact, base money—because there is no other in the vaults. She is trying in all markets to raise loans, but all markets are shut, and she must in the end consent to "suspend," or "pass," or "scale" the interest on the debt. That will not necessarily stop the war, for all experience shows that when once a nation is in a sufficiently stubborn temper fighting can go on while there is lead and powder, but if the war continues the distress will be of the extreme kind, the kind which produces revolutions. It is no neighboring people which Spain is fighting, and which might be fought, as Prussia once fought France, by soldiers with hay bands instead of boots, but an enemy securely seated 4,000 miles away, who can be reached, to use an old hyperbole, only by silver bullets. A protracted war will bleed Spain to fainting point, and of a short war we can see no evidence whatever.

Surely, we shall be told, all these circumstances, with the wealth of suffering which must be hidden in them, must tend to peace. Europe may intervene, or the pope may persuade Spain to give way, or Mr. McKinley, to whom it is obvious the war is still excessively distasteful, may accept very moderate terms. It may be so, of course; but also it may not; and our own judgment inclines toward the negative view. We do not believe in "Europe," which is utterly callous to human suffering, intervening in any effective way for the protection of Spain, Mr. McKinley, who has no legal right to make peace or war, will obey the people as he has always done, and the terms which seem to Americans moderate will seem to Spaniards unendurably oppressive. Their notion is expressed in Senor Sagasta's speech of this week, and they regard any peace involving cessions of dominion as dishonoring to the rank of Spain among the nations. She may not be able to protect her colonies, but at least she can, as they think, refuse to cede them under compulsion.

At all events, they will not yield until they are compelled, and invasion being out of the question—unless, indeed, they defeat the Americans, and so really turn them into a military people—we can not see whence speedy compulsion is to come. Cuba is not taken because Admiral Cervera is defeated and Santiago captured, any more than the Philippines are taken because Admiral Montojo's squadron has been destroyed. Both events will doubtless happen as soon as an American army has been thoroughly organized, and forwarded to its fields of action; but that is a piece of slow as well as heavy work, and its slowness, as the facts appear to us, will so destroy its effect on the imagination that Spaniards will hardly recognize the completeness of their defeat. We shall be accused, of course, especially in America, of pessimistic views, but the Spectator tries to say what its conductors think, not what its readers think and there is one point at least on which both will be agreed. This war shows that in naval warfare the defendants have the advantage, not the assailants. Even a small power can, if its agents are honest and its officers scientific, present a serious defense against a naval attack. The little fleet of Spain has in the West Indies rendered the larger fleet of the United States temporarily useless. Havana still defies assault, except upon the largest and, therefore, most expensive scale and by a combined force and so does Santiago. If the harbor of Manila had been protected properly, with mines in the channel and heavy guns upon the island of Corregidor, Admiral Dewey could not have destroyed the Spanish fleet; and even as it is, he must wait for months until, with great effort and at vast expense, an army is sent to his assistance. That is to say, even a minor power, though it can not avoid ultimate defeat, can make assault upon its independence a slow, difficult and most costly operation. We are sorry in this case that it should be so, for we can not sympathize with Spain, but the general fact is a very healthy check upon that desire to make transmarine conquests which, as population in Europe presses more and more sharply upon the means of subsistance, is sure to prompt many aggressions, as well as many more justifiable descents upon savage or semi civilized peoples. If China were not dying of internal disease and had decent officers, all Europe might threaten her coasts in vain, every accessable harbor becoming a Santiago, to be captured, no doubt, but only at a cost which to an aggressor for greed must appear far in access of any gain to be acquired.

NAMING OF A PARTY

How the Word Republican Was Put Into Use.

Was First Employed in Its Present Sense in 1854.

The Suggestion Credited to a Michigan Man.

The Widow of George A. Fitch, Now Living in Chicago, Relates Some Historical Incidents.

Who named the republican party? Mrs. George A. Fitch, now living in Chicago, says her husband was the first to advocate the founding of a new party, in 1854, to be called "republican," and she has strong support in the claim. Mr. Fitch published the first article ever printed declaring for the formation of a national party from the scattered anti-slavery element of the whig, free soil and liberal democratic factions. It is said that he stated distinctly that the organization so formed should be known as the republican party.

George A. Fitch was the editor of the Kalamazoo Telegraph, a whig newspaper, published at Kalamazoo, Mich. The article appeared April 26, 1854, during the excitement following the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and voiced the conviction of political leaders that the old whig party would never arise from the crushing defeat in 1852, when Franklin Pierce carried the election over General Winfield Scott.

Within the last fifteen years the question of just when and where the republican party originated and who gave it its name has been much discussed, and several claimants have contested the honor. Throughout the north, from 1852 until the first national republican convention at Pittsburg, Pa., in February, 1856, there was in all men's minds a conviction that all anti-slavery parties must be united to present an unbroken front to the advances of the pro-slavery forces. Various tentative movements were started for state organizations in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa and Maine in the spring of 1854. Undoubtedly Michigan was the first to take the initiative in a state convention held at Jackson in June, 1854. The friends of George A. Fitch assert that not only was the impetus to this movement given by the editorials in his paper, the Kalamazoo Telegraph, but that he was the first to print the name for the banner under which Abraham Lincoln was nominated and elected. Don Henderson, Whitelaw Reid, George Torrey, George Dawson, Zachariah Chandler and other old-time editors and vanguardsmen unite in supporting Mrs. Fitch's claim. A few years ago, in writing a eulogy of Mr. Fitch, who had just died at Washington, Don Henderson gave his story of the origin of the name "Republican." In 1854, Henderson relates that he was as an assistant in the political department of Horace Greeley's paper, the New York Tribune. He noticed the editorial written by Fitch in the little western journal, was struck by its vigorous tone and cogent reasoning. He showed the article to Horace Greeley, and the latter ordered it printed in the Tribune, with editorial approval. For a month previous to that Greeley's paper had teemed with leaders advising people everywhere opposed to the principle and extension of slavery to organize undersome common name for the impending battle. As to the name, he asserted that he "cared not a button" what it might be."

FITCH'S OPPORTUNE EDITORIAL.

This was the opportune time at which Fitch's editorial appeared. He was then a young man only twenty-three years old, but already a recognized political influence in his state. He was the intimate friend and confident of leaders like Zachariah Chandler, Jacob M. Howard, Austin Blair and others. He was a natural political organizer, and wrote with a vigorous, incisive pen. Fitch bought the Telegraph in 1850, when he was seventeen years old, and for four years ran it as a consistent advocate of whig principles. When he came out in 1854 declaring that the old whig party had outlived its usefulness, and calling on Michigan Free Soilers to unite, it had a tremendous influence throughout the state. The Free Democrat, Detroit Advertiser and other papers vigorously supported the doctrine. On the anniversary of Washington's birthday—February 22, 1854—the free democracy met at Jackson, Mich., and nominated a state ticket.

After the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill Fitch and others made such stirring appeals for the surrender of party lines and a consolidation into one army for attack and defense that the free democracy at once put forth a remarkable document. It declared that "the free democracy of Michigan rejoice to behold the indication of popular sentiment furnished by this convention (a mass meeting a Kalamazoo). They are conscious that the deeply aroused feeling of the masses in this state will seek a suitable expression in a convention springing from thousands, irrespective of any existing political organization; and that if such a movement shall be animated and guided by the principles expressed in the resolutions of this convention, and shall contemplate an efficient organization to give effect to our principles in this state, we shall willingly surrender our distinctive organization, and with it the ticket for state officers nominated at Jackson, February 22."

No more signal expression of absolute sincerity and loyalty to principle could have been penned. George Torrey, an intimate and early friend of George Fitch, says that this plan was drafted at a previous consultation held at Fitch's office between A. H. Morrison, of St. Joseph, Mich., Editor Hosmer, of the Detroit Advertiser, and G. A. Fitch.

Soon after that, in May, 1854, Fitch participated in a meeting of the whigs, democrats and free soilers, held at the office of the Free Democrat, in Detroit. A compact was made in writing for an independent organization and a division of the local nominations, the name "Republican" to be given to the party. A call for a convention at Jackson, Mich., July 6, was issued. A great gathering—the largest convention ever held in Michigan—met "under the oaks" on the appointed day. G. A. Fitch was elected one of the secretaries.

The chairman of the committee on resolutions, Jacob M. Howard, presented a stirring document, the last clause christening the new party "Republican." Howard, who was an intimate friend of Fitch, had drawn up the party platform some weeks before the convention, and sent an advance copy to Horace Greeley, asking him to fill up the blank which had been left for the name. Greeley filled up the blank with the word "Republican," and in a letter to Howard stated that the name had been suggested to him, and that it appeared suitable. The convention adopted the platform and the name and put in nomination a full state ticket, which was elected by a handsome majority.

This was the first state convention of the new party and was held just a week before the Wisconsin convention of 1854.

AN ARDENT PARTY MAN.

George A. Fitch died in 1881. At that time Whitelaw Reid wrote an article reciting the facts stated above and giving it as his opinion that to Mr. Fitch belonged the honor of having named the republican party. For a quarter of a century after the Jackson convention Mr. Fitch continued to be a prominent figure in state and national politics. For the last ten years of his life he made his home nominally in Chicago, having built the substantial brick house in which his wife still lives, on his removal to Chicago in 1870. After the war Mr. Fitch sold out his paper at Kalamazoo and engaged in various business enterprises, being for the most part a promoter of railroad interests at Washington. His portly figure and genial face were familiar in the lobby at the capital for years, and it was frequently said of him that he had possessed the friendship of every man conspicuous in national politics since '56. He died there in 1881.

Mr. Fitch never sought public office for himself, but was a conspicuous partisan and successful lobbyist for his choice in national campaigns. It was said of him that it was more important to have his support than the votes of fifty delegates. He supported Grant and Garfield and Sherman against Blaine. In 1860, although his own state, Michigan, was solid for Seward, he was an ardent advocate of Abraham Lincoln. E. O. Lunphere, of Chicago, an early acquaintance of George Fitch, gives some inside history as to the nomination of President Lincoln in 1860. Mr. Lunphere was a younger man than Mr. Fitch, almost a boy, but he espoused the whig party and came down to the "wigwam" convention in Chicago full of enthusiasm for William H. Seward, of New York.

AN INTERESTING BIT OF HISTORY.

"It was pretty thoroughly understood," says Mr. Lunphere, "that the vote of Indiana must control the convention. The republicans had to nominate a man who could carry Indiana. On the morning of the opening of the convention, May 16, matters were still in a very doubtful condition. The friends of Lincoln and the partisans of Seward were declaring that their candidate was the only man in the party who could carry Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois. Mr. Fitch, as I remember, worked might and main with the Lincoln forces. On the morning of the 16th, Parker Dresser, a friend of mine and a delegate from Indiana, told me the Indiana delegation was going to hold a caucus in the old court house, which stood where the Rookery building now stands. I knew that that caucus would name the next president of the United States, and I was determined to be present. I asked Dresser to help me, and he smuggled me past the doorkeeper and I laid flat down on a bench at the back of the hall, just as the hall opened."

Upon looking around Mr. Lunphere discovered that Fitch was also in and fraternizing with the Indianians. One after another of the southern Indiana delegates made speeches protesting against the nomination of Seward. They declared that he was entirely too radical and that it would be impossible for them to carry their districts for him if he were nominated. All the while no other name was mentioned for the place. Abraham Lincoln had only recently acquired a national reputation through his debates with Douglas, and a great many even of the Indiana delegation scarcely knew his name. At last, according to a preconcerted plan, when sufficient feeling had been aroused, Henry S. Lane, the presiding officer, called Parker Dresser to the chair and took the floor. He began by reciting the weakness of Seward as a party leader and declaring that he could never be elected. "But there is a man," continued the speaker, "whom we can elect. Nobody can can pick flaws in his record. He is honest, he is able, he is the man for us to nominate."

HOW LINCOLN WAS NAMED.

"Hurrah, hurrah, name him," shouted the delegates.

But Lane was skilled in the management of caucusses. He veered away from the name and began again. He spoke of his candidate as a self-made man, a man of the people. "He is not from our state, but he is a near neighbor of ours," he said. "He has towed a canal boat up our rivers; he has split rails and hewed logs in Indiana forests."

"What's his name?" yelled a score of voices. But Lane kept on with his oratory, striking out with his long right arm in gesture, his coat sleeve not much below his elbow. The delegates left their seats and crowded around the speaker.

"I raised up, too," says Mr. Lunphere, "and ventured forward with the rest. In the excitement nobody noticed me, an alien in the camp. Lane kept on talking about the rail splitter of the Wabash, but all the while refrained from naming him. At last an old farmer delegate roared, "Well, if you won't name him, we'll nominate the old rail splitter and elect him anyhow."

"I will name him, gentlemen," then said Lane; "the man I nominate is honest Abe Lincoln."

Shouts of applause ran out through the old court house, and in five minutes Indiana had decided to cast her twenty-six votes for the nomination of Abraham Lincoln.

"I slipped out ahead of Fitch and the others," said Mr. Lunphere, "and ran across the street to tell the news to the Michigan delegation. On the way I met my father. 'Father,' I said, 'I know who's going to be the next president. It's Lincoln!'"

WISCONSIN FOLLOWS MICHIGAN.

The state convention of Wisconsin adopted the name republican July 13, seven days after the Michigan convention.

E. V. Smalley, in his history, gives the credit to Jacob M. Howard, the author of the first platform of the Michigan republican party. There is no evidence anywhere to show, however, that Howard claimed that the idea originated with him.

In an authentic letter to John Wentworth, the old-time Chicago editor, written in 1882, Israel Washburn, jr., says that at an impromptu meeting of liberal democrats and whigs, at the rooms of Congressman Elliot and Dickinson, of Massachusetts, at Cruchetts', the morning after the compromise bill was passed, March 4, 1854, the formation of a new party was discussed, and the name republican suggested. Mr. Washburn proposed it.

The truth of the matter appears to have been that nearly all the northern party leaders, whigs, democrats and free soilers, in the winter and spring of 1854, began to feel that a new party organization must be made. The name republicans had been used as a party name in the early history of the United States. It signified in itself the principles for which the new party stood. It was, moreover, dignified and sturdy, and doubtless appealed to many people at about the same time, as the right name with which to christen an anti-slavery party, made up of whigs, democrats and free soilers.

AMERICAN MARINE WRITES FROM CAVITE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 18.—The following letter, dated Cavite, has been received by Chas. J. Marshall, of this city, from his son, on board the cruiser Baltimore:

"The natives have done some awful slaughtering. They have been uprising for the past five years, and the minute they heard us start the ball they surrounded the city, burned everything, captured the women and killed the children and men, and any Spaniard that escaped from us met a worse fate from them. The natives flock to us in hundreds and bring every Spaniard they capture to us and want to burn him alive for amusement.

"The Spaniards were confident that they were going to win and they gave a ball on the strength of it and issued invitations for another on May 4, but that one we attended.

"The general ate supper at the ball, made a speech in which he referred to us as a nation without a history, and said that they would yoke us like cattle and never spare the lash.

"He little thought that while he was saying this we were passing the forts and strongholds.

"The sights to be seen ashore were sickening. They would not even bury their dead, and we had to guard their wounded from the natives.

"At the general's house his wife was lying by the side of her little baby. The baby was torn to pieces by a shell, but the mother was not harmed."

HOLDS MANILA'S DESTINY.

The Remarkable Career of Aguinaldo, Leader of the Insurgents.

A Washington dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says:

"Pancho Aguinaldo, the native dictator of the Philippines, is a picturesque personage. He is the son of a prominent native chief. Anxious that his boy should be educated, the chief confided the lad to the Spanish priests, who thought that Aguinaldo's influence, when he grew up, would help to maintain Spanish authority among the Malay population. The father is rich, for a native, and Pancho Aguinaldo, after being taught in the local schools, was sent to Madrid to study theology and qualify for the priesthood. After a year or two of study the young man declared he would not be a priest, but a soldier. So he was drafted into one of the native regiments, in which a few of the subalterns are Manila men, but all the captains and field officers are Spaniards.

Nearly two years ago Aguinaldo and a compatriot named Alexandro, also a lieutenant of native troops, organized a revolt in the native corps. Aguinaldo's regiment one morning, while on parade, shot all its Spanish officers, except a few lieutenants, and took to the savannas—great trackless prairies, swampy, with occasional high bits of land called "mattes." Here Aguinaldo made his headquarters. At one time he must have had 4,000 or 5,000 men under arms hidden in these fastnesses, raiding the rich settlements whenever they felt like it. The political governor general of the Philippines, Senor Do Basilio Augustin y Davile, offered a reward of $4,000 for the head of Aguinaldo. Within a week he received a note from the insurgent chief, saying: "I need the sum you offer very much, and will deliver the head myself."

Ten days later the insurgent leader called with a twenty-inch bolo, a native knife, sharp as a razor, carried by every Malay in time of stress. "I have brought the head of Aguinaldo," the chief said, touching the edge of his jewel hilted bolo to ascertain its condition, "and I claim the reward." It was paid him. Aguinaldo is about thirty-eight years old. He and his comprade, Alexandro, hold the future of the Philippines almost in their hands.

PENSION VOUCHERS.

The Bureau Taking Steps Against Certain Unlawful Irregularities.

So frequent are the irregularities prevailing in the making out of pension vouchers that Commissioner of Pensions H. Clay Evans has issued the following circular, calling attention of special examiners and others to existing abuse. It will be of interest not only to pensioners, but to officials who prepare vouchers. Commissioner Evans says:

"Recent investigation had by this bureau to ascertain the methods employed by public officials in executing pension vouchers, has demonstrated an almost total disregard of the laws and regulations governing the subject.

"It is clearly evidenced that the illegal, lax, indifferent and perfunctory procedure now extant has become a menace to the proper and safe conduct of the affairs of this bureau, so far as it relates to the payment of pensions, and special efforts are contemplated to correct the existing abuses.

"While it is believed that many officials who assist in the execution of pension vouchers have no conception of their criminal liability in the premises, it is equally certain that many others to secure an advantage in the numerical number of their clientage, knowingly and wilfully resort to violations of the law.

"To the end that the former class may profit by this notice, this circular is issued.

"There can be no justification in the prevalent haste and laxity existing in many offices, by which post-dating, false certification, false claim and 'stock' witnesses have become a factor in the administration and acknowledgment of pension vouchers.

"It is the intention of this bureau, where the facts warrant such action, to institute criminal proceedings against the parties who indulge in these illegal and irregular practices and they are warned accordingly.

"By following strictly the instructions printed on each voucher, the matters complained of may be entirely remedied."

B. W. Hart, Sunday school missionary, is holding a tent meeting in Lafayette township. He is being assisted by Revs. McCalley, Norris and others. A. D. Craig, superintendent of Sunday school work, addressed the meeting Thursday evening. The tent is filled each evening.

Quarterly meeting is now in progress at the Free Methodist church, 268 East Creighton avenue, under direction of the pastor, Rev. N. L. Stambaugh. There will be preaching this evening at 7:45.

Miss Laura Smith, of 11 Hurd street, is lying very ill, being threatened with typhoid fever.

Mrs. J. P. Flint, of Kendallville, is visiting friends in the city.

MOVE THEIR TENTS.

The Soldiers in Camp Thomas Move Their Quarters.

The Health of the Volunteers Demand the Change.

Prepared to Welcome the Newly Enlisted Soldiers.

Y. M. C. A. Services Now Held in Camp—A Y. M. C. A. Tent Will be Erected—Notes.

THE SENTINEL correspondent with the battery boys at Chickamauga park writes the following very interesting letter:

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-EIGHTH LIGHT BATTERY, IND. VOL.
CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA.
Thursday, June 15, '98.

TO THE SENTINEL:

Last Monday night in the Ohio artillery quarters a Y. M. C. A. meeting was held, and quite a number of the Fort Wayne artillery boys went over to attend.

About 7:30 o'clock a band from one of the Ohio regiments began playing, and then the soldiers circled around, some sitting on the park benches, some on camp stools, while a large crowd stood up around the outer edge. After several pieces had been played by the band, hymn books were passed around and a short song service was held, which was engaged in heartily by the soldier boys. Augustus Nash, of Lincoln, Neb., who has been doing Y. M. C. A. work through the state of Ohio, and who was the speaker for the evening, was then introduced and talked most interestingly for about an hour on the subject, "A Fast Young Man," holding his audience attentive listeners all the time. He hit some of the fellows pretty hard at times, but did so in such a kindly spirit that all he said was well received, and frequently he was interrupted by hearty applause. At the close of his address about twenty-five young soldiers made it known that it was their desire to begin and live a Christian life. At the close of the service a canvass was taken to ascertain how many present desired to have a Y. M. C. A. tent in the quarters and it was unanimously decided to have a tent of that kind placed in the quarters as soon as possible.

This week is witnessing quite a spurt of religious meetings in the artillery quarters. There are several meetings held and the Christian Endeavor society of Chattanooga has charge of one evening, the Epworth league of another and the B. Y. P. U. of another.

This morning finds the Fort Wayne artillery boys all busy moving their quarters.

Orders were received last night to pull stakes and rearrange the quarters and this morning the men are busy carrying out the orders. This change is not very well liked by the soldiers, as the most of them have board floors and cellars in their tents and are all fixed up for convenience. But it is necessary for the health of troops in camp that the location of a camp should be changed about every ten days. It is a beautiful morning for this work, as the air is cool after a hard rain yesterday and the men are going about their work as cheerfully as they can under the circumstances.

Lieut. Frank Alderman has just received a letter from Capt. W. F. Ranke, in which the captain says a squad of recruits in charge of P. C. Liggett, will arrive here sometime this week, and the boys here are all anxiously waiting to greet them, and a considerable wondering is going on as to who they are. They will be heartily welcomed.

There has not been much drilling this week on account of considerable rain. Some of the men think the rainy season has set in here for it has rained every day since Sunday.

The Wisconsin troops put up the prettiest dress parade near our camp. Last Monday night quite a number of our company ran over to look at the parade. When they arrived on Wisconsin's drill ground they were ordered off because they had neglected to put on their blouses. The next night, however, our men got back at them. Almost the entire company fell in line all "togged up" in their best, with blouses on and leggins and gloves, and then marched over to the Wisconsin grounds and stood in company front at parade, rest. The fact is that our boys attracted about as much attention as the Wisconsin boys who were parading, but they redeemed themselves in the proper style.

NOTES.

Bugler Jim Ludington, jr., found a ground pup under the floor of his tent while moving and it was quickly killed. People say the beastly thing is poisonous and they all hate them like they do Spaniards. This is the first one seen since the boys have been in camp here.

Sergeant Clyde Snowberger met with a painful little accident the other day while exercising, which resulted in having his fingers split apart. He is now carrying his hand in a sling, but is attending regularly to his daily duties.

Paul Bauman, who has heretofore been chief cook for the company, has been assigned to cook for the officers.

One of the company's artillery horses died this morning of pneumonia, and after the regular post mortem examination will be buried.

Frank Reinking, a driver on one of the caissons, is carefully watching over one of his horses, which has been sick for some time.

Private O. C. Davies received a large box of good things from a soldier friend at Indianapolis, and Private William Bierbaum has just opened a box from friends at home containing among many other things a box of H. & H. cigars.

Corporal Wm. C. Rodgers has temporary charge of the first section during the illness of Sergeant Fred Jenne.

The new order to fill up the company to a six gun battery provides for another lieutenant. The only candidates announced so far are First Sergeant Fred J. Meyer and Sergeant Clyde Snowberger.

Quartermaster Sergeant Harry McCollem has just received 100 new blankets of the very best quality made, also enough "pup tents" to equip the full company. These little tents are to be used on the march only. Each tent will accommodate two men only and each fellow must carry one-half of his tent.

YANKEE DOODLE IN SPAIN.

The Air is Universally Known in One of the Basque Provinces.

(New York Sun.)

"Yankee Doodle" doesn't any more belong to you Yankees than it does to the southerners," said the Confederate major. "When my father was a comparatively young man he visited San Sebastian and met Senor Queheille, an aged Biscayan gentleman, who was United States vice consul there, and Senor Queheille proved to him that 'Yankee Doodle' was a Biscayan air. My father told him about a difficulty which he and some friends had just had with a crowd of angry Basques. The Basques had surrounded them and shouted, 'Mueran! Mueran!' meaning 'Kill them! kill them!' Senor Queheille said to him:

"'Why didn't you whistle your national air? It would have saved you.'

"'Our national air,' my father exclaimed. 'What do these people know of that?'

"'Had you but whistled it, I repeat,' said the old gentleman, 'the angry Basques might have taken you to be what they modestly esteem themselves, the cream of all the basques, for purity of race and purity of language, and, indeed, originality of music: for the air is so old they believe your great forefather, Tubal, brought the tune here with him, along with our tongue. Many a man, you know, has been saved by knowing the secret signs the Free Masons use. My son, it would have been worth the trial.'

"'But, surely sir, you jest,' answered my father incredulously.

"'On my word, no,' answered the vice consul. 'It is most certainly an old Guipuzcoan air. I have known it from my childhood. I was amazed and amused, too, years ago when I first heard it in Boston, and asked a gentleman what it was. 'Why, our national air,' he replied in a disgusted tone. 'No,' said I, 'it is ours.' He then told me that you had got it from the British at Bunker Hill. I told him that might be, but that originally it must have come from the Pyrenees. He did not believe me, but I can prove the fact to you. Tomorrow is one of the days those gentry outside let their women come in with vegetables. Come and take an early breakfast with me and you shall be convinced.

"'You may be sure my father was on time the next morning,' continued the major, refilling his pipe. 'On proceeding to the plaza with the old Spanish gentleman, they found it thronged with market women from far and near. A middle-aged woman who had sold her supply of vegetables was getting ready to start for home. Senor Queheille accosted her in Basque and learned that she was from Tolosa, some ten or twelve leagues south of San Sebastian. He spoke to her again. She smiled and immediately began to sing. Her language was strange to my father's ears, but the air thrilled his ears and made him take off his hat and stand with bared head. It was 'Yankee Doodle.'

"'There!' exclaimed the consul, triumphantly. 'Is not that the tune you play on the Fourth of July and when you go into battle?'

"'The very same,' answered my father.

"'Come along; we have only begun the proof,' and Senor Queheille hurried him from point to point of the crowded square, addressing here a woman from Vergara, there one from Hernani; now a girl from Trun, then another from Oyarzun, until he had questioned the length and breadth of Guipuzcoa. The result was invariably the same. Most could sing words to the tune, a few could only hum it, like the children in our nurseries from Maine to Tampa, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but my father had proof positive that the air of "Yankee Doodle" was not only known in that region, but universally known."

Scandinavian Women Sailors.

In Norway, Sweden and Finland women are employed as sailors and many of them are engaged as pilots on the coasts.

THE ARMY MASCOTS.

REGIMENTAL PETS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN CAMP LIFE.

Goats Are Favorites, but Dogs, Birds and Even Small Colored Boys Are Unenrolled Members of the Regiments—Why the Custom Is Winked At.

One of the interesting and picturesque features of the volunteer army is its mascots. If they could all be collected, there would be enough to fill up a regiment or

LEMONS, MASCOT OF THE FIRST NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

start a menagerie. Almost every company has one, and some have as many as three. The soldiers do not seem to have agreed on any standard of size. A grinning colored boy is bulldog, a goat or a white mouse answers their purpose equally well. It is no small thrilling and ridin-hood to the soldier that is engaged in such sport, but the war should spend so much time and pay so much attention to fosters of this kind. The civilian is a great critic. Let him spend long hours in camp with nothing to do, nothing to think about except the things he wants to forget, and the civilian would soon find himself welcoming any sort of diversion, no matter how trivial.

These ordinary and regimental mascots are not an evidence of widespread superstition. They are merely pets in which the men take a common interest. The army regulations do not provide for any such foolishness, of course, but the army officers are wise enough not to frown on the mascots. In fact, the keeping of all sorts of pets, which, strictly enforced, would be banished outside the lines is winked at and overlooked. The mascots help to keep the men contented, and thus the esprit de corps is maintained.

For some curious reason the goat, which is an object only of ridicule and degraded to the level of a public scavenger in places where men live in houses and walk on paved streets, is the choice of animals for camps and at sea and land.

The typical goat has a history. In time he becomes a part of the regimental traditions, and if he isn't stuffed when he dies he is always embalmed in memory. There is Pipe, the great mascot of the Thirteenth regiment, New York, whose story has yet to be made, but he has had the start of a good, interesting name, and he was not adopted at random. He is a selected goat, and he is entered on a career which calls to the list of very few goats.

There was a goat which went out with the Seventy-first New York, at many. She had had manners, and she might believe the regiment left camp solely for the sergeant major was writing to his sweetheart, she ate the first chance the letter as he was covering the ground. She went out in disgrace for just a day. She has nothing to do with Pipe, the Seventy-second, but Pipe has much manners. He has the self-reliance of a billy, however, which, while it is to his credit or not, helps over the question of how men should behave. When he grows up and has an independent income he will cut out the cigars and letters alone. Pipe is the mascot of the Seventy-first New York, always made it unnecessary for the company to turn out of police call. It always was in quarters and had no duties. He is a privileged character and always goes to the front with his regiment. He is the mascot of the First New Jersey, and is growing as large as the Jersey mosquito. Though he has been with the regiment in camp and on the march, he has never been under fire. He is a veteran, however, and has seen service. He is a veteran against his will, for he was captured by the enemy and held a prisoner for a time. He escaped and rejoined his regiment. He is a veteran against his will, for he was captured by the enemy and held a prisoner for a time. He escaped and rejoined his regiment.

THREE MASCOTS OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

everything of evil omen. He looks after the horse Cuba of Major Allers, who, when he first discovered Lemons, sent him back to Newark, but Lemons crept into the freight cars with the horses and made a slough of himself until he was safely landed.

"Now," said Major Allers, "we would not give him away for the whole of Cuba."

Lemons is 12 years old and spends most of his time in front of Colonel Campbell's headquarters.

Only a Woman.

Jones-Brown—My daughter has been writing for 22 hours. Nothing can stop her.

Brown-Jones—Is she writing a magazine article on space?

Jones-Brown—No. I promised her anything she wanted for her birthday, and she is telling me briefly what she needs.—New York World.

Fighting All Along the Line.

"What is the greatest war story you ever read, Grumpy?"

"My own diary, since I married."

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1898.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XIII, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JUNE 19.

Text of the Lesson, Math. xxviii, 8-20. Memory Verses, 18-20—Golden Text, Rev. i, 18—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1898, by D. M. Stearns.]

8. "And they departed quickly from the sepulcher with fear and great joy, and did run to bring His disciples word." The women who in love, but not in faith, had come to anoint a dead Christ find the tomb open and empty, the stone rolled back from the door and an angel sitting upon it who speaks to them, with the result stated in this first verse of our lesson. Angels know when we seek Jesus, and they are glad (verse 5 and Luke xv, 10). They, like their Lord, would dispel our fears. It is very helpful to make a special study of the "fear nots" from Gen. xv, 1, onward. Having believed, we are to "go quickly and tell" and the burden of our preaching is to be that Christ is risen and is, therefore, the one who fulfills all Scripture.

9. "And as they went to tell His disciples, behold, Jesus met them, saying, All hail. And they came and held Him by the feet and worshiped Him." It is written in Isa. lxiv, 5, "Thou meetest him that rejoiceth and worketh righteousness." A little earlier in the morning He had met Mary Magdalene and had dried her tears and given her a message for the disciples, but He did not allow her to touch Him, because He had not ascended to His Father (John xx, 17). But now He allows these women to hold Him by the feet, so that He must have ascended and returned since meeting Mary. I doubt not that He was ever ascending and returning all those 40 days until His visible ascension, since which time He has not yet returned, but He will, and it may be soon (Acts i, 3, 11).

10. "Then said Jesus unto them, Be not afraid; go tell My brethren, that they go into Galilee, and there shall they see Me." The angel said, "Fear not; go and tell; He goeth before you into Galilee," and now Jesus Himself says just the same. If our message as His messengers is in strict accordance with His word, without adding unto or diminishing aught from it (Deut. iv, 2), we need have no fear but that He will indorse it all, but how we will be ashamed (I John ii, 28), if we have in the least altered or diminished His word through fear of man or for any reason whatever. Let us, like Samuel, believe and tell every whit, that, like him, we may be established as the Lord's messengers (1 Sam. iii, 18-21). Believing all things that are written in the law and in the prophets, let our unwavering attitude toward all Scripture ever be "I believe God that it shall be even as it was told me" (Acts xxvii, 25).

11, 15. "This saying is commonly reported among the Jews until this day." That is the saying that His disciples came by night and stole Him away, which was a lie that the soldiers were paid to tell. It is still true that some people will lie and do even worse if they are paid for it, for the devil has a great many children, and lying is part of their business and a badge of his service. He is a liar and the father of it (John viii, 44), but he would have us believe that God is a liar (Gen. iii, 4; iii, 17; I John v, 10). It may bring a little money just for the present and possibly enable one to do a little more business for a time if we are willing to lie and practice deceit as many do, but the end of such is the devil's portion which is the lake of fire and the torment forever and ever.

16. "Then the 11 disciples went away into Galilee into a mountain where Jesus had appointed them." He had said, "After I am risen again, I will go before you into Galilee" (Math. xxvi, 32), and it would seem that He had designated some special mountain where He would meet them. They will tell us some day what mountain it was, and we may also then know why He preferred to meet them in Galilee, but one great and precious lesson for us is that He always does just what He says He will do.

17. "And when they saw Him they worshiped Him, but some doubted." He has nowhere told us that all will believe, but on the contrary, has plainly taught us in the parable of the sower the various results of the seed sowing. In the parable of the tares He has further taught us that not all the grain in the field will be fine wheat. There came a time in His own ministry when many went back and walked no more with Him (John vi, 66); but He was not discouraged, is not now, nor ever will be (Isa. xlii, 4), and if we are "workers together with Him" there is no room for us ever to be discouraged. Until He come it will be, according to Acts xxviii, 24, "Some believed and some believed not," but He shall see of the travail of His soul and shall be satisfied.

18. "And Jesus came and spake unto them, saying, All power is given unto Me in heaven and in earth." To John on Patmos He said: "Fear not, I am the first and the last. I am He that liveth and was dead, and behold I am alive for evermore, amen, and have the keys of hell and of death" (Rev. i, 17, 18). Through Jeremiah He said: "Behold, I am the Lord, the God of all flesh. Is there anything too hard for Me?" (Jer. xxxii, 17). When in response to His question, "Whom shall I send and who will go for us?" we are led to reply: "Here am I. Send me!" (Isa. vi, 8), then our only responsibility is to go cheerfully where He send us, do just what He tells us and speak faithfully and lovingly His messages, sure that He will not fail to accomplish all His pleasure (Isa. lv, 11).

19. "Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." These are the three who in Isa. vi, 8, say, "Who will go for us?" When we go for them, we may and should always find strong consolation in the blessed assurance that God is for us, Christ is for us, the Spirit is for us (Rom. viii, 31, 34, 26). What we are to teach is simply stated in Luke xxiv, 47; Acts xiii, 38, 39, etc.

20. "Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you, and, lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world. Amen." It is therefore necessary to know all that Christ taught or we cannot teach the all things here referred to. To teach people how to be saved is but a small portion of what Christ taught, for He taught from all the Scriptures the things concerning Himself and told them they were foolish if they did not believe all the prophets had spoken (Luke xxiv, 25-27). Only those can fully enjoy the presence of Christ all the days who are in sympathy with Him in His great desire to give the gospel to every creature. That this world will end by being in some way annihilated is not taught in the Book (II Pet. iii, 13), but this age will end and another, and perhaps another, ere the new earth. See R. V., margin.

The lightning specialist connected with the government weather bureau maintains that rods are no protection and that most precautions taken by people to keep out of the path of a possible electrical discharge are useless.

The best burglar proof safes are made of alternate layers of hard and soft metal, which are welded together. This combination will not yield to either drill or sledge hammer.

It has recently been found that the lightest known solid is the pith of the sunflower, which has a specific gravity of .028, or about one-eighth that of cork.

The number of persons born blind averages 3,416 every 1,000,000.

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now Chas. H. Fletcher *on every bear the fac-simile signature of wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the and has the signature of wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

Samuel Pitcher M.D.

March 8, 1897.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having

The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

QUEER IDEAS OF ART.

DOLLIVER POSES AS A CRITIC FOR BLOTTERWICK'S BENEFIT.

Sharply Censures the Gem He Admired Because It Was Lacking In Impressionism—Disinterested Advice That May or May Not Have Been Followed.

When Blotterwick's wife's aunt died and left her a lot of money, the first thing Blotterwick did was to buy a house, and the next thing he did was to furnish it. Among the furnishings was a picture. There was more than one picture, you understand, but it was one particular picture that got Blotterwick into trouble. The dealer called it a pastoral scene, and it was so pretty that Blotterwick stood before it every day and admired it. He also called in the neighbors and they admired it.

Then one day he invited Raphael Rossetti Dolliver to dinner, and had hardly finished the meal before he said: "I have a rattling good picture I want to show you, Dolliver. I think it is a little the best in its line that I've seen for many a day."

"I didn't know you were a connoisseur," said Dolliver.

"I'm not," returned Blotterwick. "If I was, I wouldn't buy pictures—I'd only talk about them."

This was the only hit made by Blotterwick in the game, so it is just as well to score it here.

"Ah—hum," said Dolliver, with calm scorn. "Where is this phenomenal work of art?"

If Blotterwick had been wise, he would have turned the conversation to a barrel of ale he had in the cellar, but he went unthinking to his fate.

The picture was in the parlor in a very good night, and Mr. Dolliver surveyed it for five minutes in stony silence. Then he said, "I suppose those objects in the immediate foreground are cows?"

"Certainly they are cows," replied Blotterwick, in surprise. "What did you think they were—elephants?"

"Unfortunately there is no question about it," said Dolliver, shaking his head sadly. "I suppose, also, there is no doubt about the figure of the man coming down the road?"

"A man? Why, Dolliver, that is a gem! You can almost see every feature."

"Yes, I see," returned Dolliver, with a slight cough. "The trees I also see are exactly like trees, and no one could mistake the water for anything else."

"That's about the size of it," cried Blotterwick, in delight. "Everything in that picture stands right out. A child could understand every detail."

"That's it—that's it," said Dolliver, with a great gulp, and then he laid his hand on his friend's shoulder and said with emotion: "Blotterwick, I've known you since a child. We went to school together, and I know you would not harm a fly, but—don't show that picture to any one that knows anything. Please don't."

"Good heavens!" cried Blotterwick explosively. "What's the matter with the picture? Didn't you just say"—

"Be calm, Blotterwick. You have been taken in. Why, man, where have you been living that you can't tell a real picture when you see it? You have admitted that the cows look like cows and the trees like trees. Where, then, is the pleasure in discovering the cows and the trees?

"Then, there is the man. You bring in your stable fellow and ask him what that is and he will recognize it instantly. Can't you see how commonplace that is? Now, there's the water. Suppose that at first glance everybody should take it to be a hog or a prairie or a tablecloth, and then, after reasoning a bit they would see that it was meant for water, don't you realize how different that would be from an ordinary picture?

"Then look at the sunset. Why, that's the kind of sunset you can see every day. It is yellow, pink and red. It is not brown."

"I don't believe I ever saw a brown sunset," said Blotterwick.

"Of course not; nobody ever did," returned Dolliver earnestly. "That's where the art is exhibited. You've got to discover that it is a sunset. That is the charm of art, and therefore this picture violates all its canons. Now, Blotterwick, take my advice and give this picture to the village barber or hang it in the stable. Then the next time you are in town I'll take you somewhere and let you buy a picture that will keep you wondering for a week whether it is a house on fire or a charge of heavy dragoons. When you find out, I'll come out and congratulate you."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Dad Either Way.

Gladys—Don't go, George! Don't leave me! Don't run the risk of losing your life and leaving me to mourn for you all the rest of my days. How can I endure the anxiety, knowing that you are in danger?

George—There, darling, don't worry. It's all right. I'm going into the commissary department.

Gladys—Oh, George! That's even worse! How can I ever marry a cook?—Chicago News.

ALFONSO INTERVIEWED.

The Boy King Cracks Some Jokes That Cause Trouble.

It was a rainy day. I felt as proud as a janitor reigning over his Harlem flat as I skipped up the magnificent Escolera Principal, which led to the king's palace and the gardener's sleeping apartment. I knocked several times, but nobody came to the door, so I walked down the stairway again (as proud, etc.) and went around to the back entrance. After a terrific bombardment of several hours I managed to wake up the cook, who stuck her head out of the door and sweetly screamed:

"Oi tell yez thot we don't want any atlusses of ther wurreld, or histories of England, or Dorray's galleries, or"—

"But, madam, I am no book agent," I implored, as she was about to slam the door in my face.

"Thin wot is it yez want?"

"I would like to interview the king."

"Thin woipe yer feet, an Oi'll take yez to ther kid."

So from the kitchen I was ushered into the Salon de Embajadores, where I sat on a scap box to await the boy ruler of Spain. (Hiss.) Suddenly I saw him come sliding down the banister, a page set in black silk on one side of him and another page set in pica on the other side.

"Have I the honor of confronting Alfonso XIII?" I courteously asked.

"Alfonso 12½ instead of thirteenth, I guess."

"Why, what do you mean?" I impatiently inquired.

"Well, you see, I've got to get another half—a better half. Ha, ha!"

This bit of satire caused an innocent butler to smile, and the king immediately ordered the family butcher to cut his head off, adding, "Do you think I crack jokes for fun?"

Then I continued my interview:

"Do you think the war is fluctuating your industries?"

"Certainly. Your American shots are making real estate go up and shipbuilding go down, but this may probably be due to England loaning you her ship."

"Her ship—what ship?"

"Friendship."

And just then a dynamite shell exploded in the soap box and immediately killed the author of this sad tale.—New York Journal.

Cumulative Misfortune.

"Day before yesterday," groaned the young woman who was just starting from the Pacific coast for a five days' trip eastward, "I traveled 50 miles in a stagecoach, all day yesterday I rode on the back of a mule, but this is worst of all."

"What is?"

"I've got the upper berth."—Chicago Tribune.

He Wants His Discharge Now.

In a letter to one of the soldier boys a fond parent said:

Do not fail to let me know the moment you are killed, so that I can order you sent home and arrange for an imposing war funeral, of which the northern papers will probably want photographs. Two of your uncles died in battle, and both had fine funerals. You deserve fully as much yourself.

—Atlanta Constitution.

Patient Waiting No Loss.

Mrs. Hardhead—The Daily Sweepem is offering a cyclopedia, ten volumes of poetry and an atlas four feet square as a premium to every subscriber.

Mr. Hardhead—We've got books enough now. Wait till they offer a horse and buggy.—New York Weekly.

Why They Wept.

Visitor to Camp—See the tears in the eyes of the soldiers. Weeping for the wives they are leaving behind them, I suppose?

Officer—No, I think they are crying because they can't take their bicycles along with them.—Yonkers Statesman.

Certainly Uncertain.

"When a woman reaches a certain age," began the philosopher, when the man who observes things interrupted.

"Her age is then uncertain," said the interrupter.—New York World.

A Sweet Price.

"It's costing an awful lot to keep the navy in operation."

"Yes, but think—the government is maintaining it in Florida waters."—Philadelphia North American.

Poor Papa.

Browne—Mercy, man, you look as though you had been to war.

Towne—Worse. Been amusing the baby while his mother went shopping.—Philadelphia Press.

Two Are a Great Many Sometimes.

He—Darling, we'll have a lot to contend with when we are married.

She—Yes, dear. We'll have each other.—Stray Stories.

THE TALK OF PEACE.

A Glance at the Courses That Were Taken In the Past.

INTERVENTION OF AN INDIVIDUAL

How Franklin Opened Negotiations With Great Britain—Russia's Mediation In the War of 1812—Treating With Mexico In 1848—Course That Remain For Spain to Pursue In the Present Case.

In view of the growing belief that Spain is seeking to initiate a peace movement the precedents bearing on peace negotiations are being looked into. They disclose many interesting features in the negotiations following wars in which the United States has engaged. The peace negotiations closing the Revolutionary war came about in a romantic manner. Franklin and Jay were living in Paris at the time, having succeeded in enlisting the active assistance of France. Among Franklin's neighbors was a Mme. Britton, with whom the famous statesman scientist formed a fast friendship. Mme. Britton spent the summer at Nice, where she met several English noblemen, among whom was Lord Cholmondeley. The latter, on learning that she was a friend of Franklin, asked for a note of introduction to him, saying he would call and drink tea with him at Passy. The letter was given, and Franklin and Lord Cholmondeley were brought together on friendly terms. His lordship stated that he was an intimate friend of Lord Shelburne, who had just become the ruling figure of the British ministry, and it was suggested that Franklin write a letter to Lord Shelburne, which Lord Cholmondeley undertook to deliver in person.

Acting on the suggestion, Franklin wrote a brief letter expressing the wish that a "general peace" might be brought about. But he was careful to avoid betraying any anxiety or hope that the peace would immediately take place. Franklin felt sure of his ground, as political conditions in the United States were much disturbed. The letter was very welcome to Lord Shelburne, as it arrived just after a serious upheaval in the British parliament. The ministry of Lord North, which had conducted the war, narrowly escaped a vote of censure, and it gave place to a ministry favorable to the recognition of American independence. Lord Shelburne had not wished to initiate the movement, but Franklin's letter paved the way, and as a result formal negotiations were opened between Franklin and Lord Shelburne, leading to the recognition of American independence and the conclusion of a peace with the American colonies.

The peace negotiations after the war of 1812 were more formal in character. Soon after the war began President Madison took the first step toward restoring peace, and in a message to congress on Nov. 4, 1812, he said:

"Anxious to bridge the evils from which a state of war cannot be exempt, I lost no time after it had been declared in conveying to the British government the terms on which its progress might be arrested."

The terms proposed by Madison were that Great Britain vacate the orders in council on blockades and on the impressment of American seamen. The movement came to naught.

The emperor of Russia took the next step to restore peace. He first made a proposition to John Quincy Adams, our minister to St. Petersburg, suggesting that he would act as mediator. The proposition was also made to the state department at Washington through the Russian minister here. It was accepted by the United States, and Messrs. Bayard, Gallatin and Adams received instructions on April 15, 1813, to proceed to St. Petersburg. Their instructions began, "Your first duty will be to conclude a peace with Great Britain." The terms of peace were the same as Madison had previously specified, but these were not indispensable conditions.

Great Britain declined the overture, however, and Lord Castlereagh wrote to the state department, suggesting direct negotiations. Accordingly Henry Clay and Jonathan Russell were added to the peace commission, receiving new instructions, Jan. 28, 1814. British commissioners were appointed, and the commission met at Ghent Aug. 8. The British presented four points, the Americans three. Among the British points was that relating to the maintenance of a warship on the great lakes, which has since become an established practice. The peace treaty was finally agreed to Dec. 24, 1814.

During the Mexican war, while hostilities were still in progress, the chief clerk of the state department, Nicholas P. Trist, was sent to Mexico to open negotiations for peace. He was instructed to demand the cession of New Mexico and California. These terms were rejected by Mexico. Thereupon the United States recalled Trist. This caused much agitation in Mexico, for it was feared the United States would adopt very aggressive steps. Trist had not acted on the recall, but had remained in Mexico. He succeeded, as a result of the changed feeling, in making a treaty of peace, known as the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, on Feb. 4, 1848.

At the close of the civil war there were no peace negotiations or treaty in the usual sense. Being a rebellion, the Federal government recognized no power with which it could make a treaty. The surrender of Appomattox was without condition, but an arrangement was made by which certain military concessions were allowed by General Grant to the surrendering armies. Beyond this there were no formal peace treaties or agreement.

The precedent of Franklin's informal peace overtures suggests that if Spain is unable to secure the mediation of the European powers she might enlist the service of some friend, who in an individual capacity could take the initiative, as Franklin did. That of 1812 suggests that formal peace overtures are to be made through commissioners, duly instructed on the terms they can grant. If the precedent of the Mexican war were followed, then one of the officials of Spain's foreign office could come to Washington and make personal overtures toward peace. The precedents show that there is no fixed procedure, under international law, toward a restoration of peace, and that the form adopted is dictated mainly by expediency and a desire to avoid the undue humiliation of the vanquished party.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

SHREWD YOUNG SPANIARD.

Eluded the Americans at Key West and Is Now Back In Cuba.

The information has reached Washington that one of the passengers on board the Spanish steamer Panama, which was taken as a prize and brought to Key West some time ago and condemned, was the son of Balclassano y Trompute, the former consul general from Spain to New York. The young Spaniard, who is a graduate of a military academy in Spain and who spent considerable time in the United States while his father represented his country in New York, has the rank of captain in the Spanish army. As soon as the Panama was captured he immediately assumed a disguise and represented himself simply as a passenger on board the steamer en route to Havana on commercial business.

After being taken to Key West with the other passengers and the crew he was released upon the representations made. After securing his release he made his way to Mexico, still traveling in disguise, which was an easy matter, owing to his knowledge of the English language, acquired during his stay in New York. From Mexico he made another bold break for the island of Cuba and managed to reach his destination. So well did he conduct himself in his assumed character that he was not once suspected. He is now boasting over his skill in eluding the Yankees and has command of a company in defense of Havana. Captain Balclassano is quite well known in New York and is about 26 years of age.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

OUR PRISONERS OF WAR.

Spaniards at Fort McPherson Have More Liberty Because of Hobson's Experience.

Moved by the fact that the Spaniards at Santiago de Cuba are reported to be treating Hobson and his comrades with consideration, Colonel Cook recently determined to reciprocate and had the Spanish prisoners of war at Fort McPherson transferred from the narrow cells in which they have been confined to the large post ballroom. In their new quarters the Spaniards are not under lock and key and do not have to peer through steel bars to get a view of the landscape. The ballroom is a large, airy place. In it the Spaniards have plenty of room to play games. They are allowed to walk or sit on the piazza, watch the recruits drill or listen to the band play. Daily papers are furnished them, most of the officers being able to read English, although they cannot speak the language.

Although the prisoners of war have some freedom, there has been no relaxation in the treatment of the alleged spies. The latter are still kept in separate cells in the guardhouse and are not allowed to hold any communication with the outside world.—Exchange.

It Is So Sudden.

It is astonishing how eager the nations of continental Europe are to prove their affection for dear America. The suddenness of their conversion is almost suspicious.—New York Mail and Express.

The Cuban Menu.

Like a well conducted banquet, the war board evidently intends to take its Havana last.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Hobson and His Seven.

The Spanish squadron lay
In Santiago bay
Like bees inside a bottle,
Though the stopper wasn't in.
Then Sampson, with New York,
Came up prepared for work,
Cervera's dons to throttle
And to win.

Lieutenant Hobson rose
With a project to propose:
"If the admiral will permit me,
I can cork this bottle tight.
Let me take the Merrimac,
With a few boys at my back,
And the Spaniards may not hit me
If they fight."

With a gallant, rousing cheer
Rushed the crews to volunteer.
A hundred men were ready
For every one they chose.
'Tis told with bated breath
They are facing certain death,
But "Goodby, lads! Calm and steady!"
Off she goes!

Young Hobson has command,
For he it was who planned
This deed of valor single
In knighthood's legendry,
His choice this cast of fate
To block the harbor gate
While dawn and darkness mingle
On the sea.

She gains the guarded strait;
The forts no longer wait,
But from the battlements frowning
They belch their furious fire,
But Hobson and his men
Their own ship sink and then
Fall captive, triumph crowning
Their desire.

What can the Spaniard do
With such a valiant crew
That know not trepidation
Or fear, whose lives to save?
He masters his chagrin
At being bottled in
To manly admiration
For the brave.

'Tis writ, a glorious page
For every future age—
Historian and romancer
Shall laud the victory won,
And the echo will remain
Of old chivalric Spain*
That's in Cervera's answer,
"Bravely done!"
—Henry Tyrrell in New York Sun.

*Subject to revision, if necessary.

Nothing but War Terms Now.

"I thought you said the Jones boy couldn't whip you, Willie."

"Well, he couldn't alone, but he and his brother mobilized and then they had me."—Chicago Post.

A Slip of the Tongue.

Artist (who has unexpectedly received a check for a portrait he has just painted)—Ah, after all people are not so bad as we paint them.—Fliegende Blatter.

Not Altogether Enviable.

To see her up in front upon a combination tandem
Is enough to scatter Cupid's shafts among the men at random.
All envy—yea, they fairly hate—the fortunate chap behind her
And feel that to a better man kind fate should have consigned her.
And he? With joy—or something else—his heart is wildly thumping
As o'er the dales and up the hills he only does the pumping.
—Town Topics.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

New Era in Medicine.

This tells of a discovery that alleviates suffering and prolongs life. It is inexpensive, effective. Medical science is revolutionized over this, one of the greatest achievements of modern times.

The fact that several dollars spent for the right medicine has effected a cure where a skilled and expensive physician aided by the latest and most ingenious instrument of science, had failed, is a matter of much importance.

Important, because it opens to downcast sufferers a new, inexpensive and sure avenue to the restoration of health and the full enjoyment of the pleasures of life.

Such was the experience of Mrs. Ada M. Herr, of 439 North Charlotte Street, Lancaster, Pa.

From a weak, nervous, desponding person, she was made a strong, active woman and a cheerful, helpful wife.

Her story is interesting.

Mrs. Herr suffered terribly from female disorders. Her nerves became unstrung, cramps griped her and caused the most intense pain.

So weak and physically demoralized was she, that the slightest labor wearied her and household duties were a burden.

The most alarming symptoms of her malady were the frequent fainting spells that afflicted her.

In the midst of her work, or in a conversation, dizziness would come upon her and she would fall prostrate in a swoon.

She consulted a reputable physician. He diagnosed her case and prescribed the usual remedies.

Instead of improving, she continued to grow worse; the ailment that was robbing her life of the joys of young womanhood became more pronounced.

It seemed impossible to correct or even to check the disorders.

"I had become greatly weakened," said Mrs. Herr, in telling her story to a reporter, "and the awful cramps and the frequency and nature of the fainting spells alarmed me beyond belief and shattered my system.

"I tried electric treatment; it failed, and I did not know where to turn for help.

"A friend told me how her mother had been greatly benefited by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"I had but little hope for success; but decided to give these pills a trial.

"I took two boxes and was much benefited. After taking six more boxes I was cured. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People had done what all the previous treatment had failed to do.

"I am fully restored to health now, and do things that I had hardly dared attempt before."

No discovery of modern times has proved such a boon to women as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, invigorating the body, regulating the functions, they restore the strength and health to the exhausted woman when every effort of the physician proves unavailing.

These pills are recognized everywhere as a specific for diseases of the blood and nerves. For paralysis, locomotor ataxia, and other diseases long supposed incurable, they have proved their efficacy in thousands of cases. Truly they are one of the greatest blessings ever bestowed upon mankind.

FOLLIES OF FASHION.

The Young Man Was Determined to Be Cool at All Hazards.

The young man of the period was at his toilet.

"James," he said, "how is it out?"

Being a young man of the period—and a fashionable young man at that—of course it would not do for him to find out anything for himself. That would be an indication that he couldn't hire a man to tell him what he wanted to know.

"Warm, sir; very warm," answered James.

"I thought so," commented the young man of the period, which was a manifest untruth, for his face showed that he did not think at all. "I must be cool. James!"

"Yes, sir."

"Get out a suit of gauze underwear."

"Yes, sir."

"And my lightest summer suit of clothes. I must be cool."

"Of course, sir."

"And a pair of openwork silk socks."

"I have them, sir."

"And a negligee shirt. Fashion or no fashion, I will be cool, James."

"Very proper, sir."

"And my straw hat, James. Don't forget the straw hat."

Of course the straw hat was forthcoming, and the young man of the period proceeded to get into his clothes.

"This negligee shirt, James!" he exclaimed when he had reached the point where that was the next feature of interest.

"Yes, sir. What's wrong, sir?" inquired the man.

"Too heavy," said the youth of the period. "It will roast me to death, and I want to be cool. In fact, I intend to be cool."

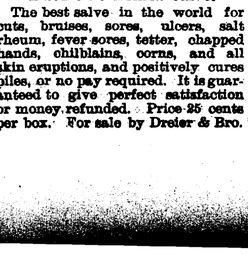
"Here is a lighter one, sir."

"Ah, that's more like it. That won't kill a man with discomfort."

Then, having donned his negligee shirt, he put on a four ply collar that was at least four inches high and about as cool and comfortable as a band of iron just from the furnace.

And yet we sometimes feel called upon to try to teach the natives of tropical countries how to dress properly and sensibly.—Chicago Post.

A Patriotic Mistake.



Pastor Tompkins — Bredder'n, you will find de text dis mawnin in de—first chapter ob Philippines. — New York Journal.

The Cause.

She—Why does a man feel rich when he's riding in a hansom?

He—Because he hasn't paid the driver yet, I suppose.—Yonkers Statesman.

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made, and that too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose, that she slept all night; and with two bottles, has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hamnick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottles free at Drier & Bro.'s drug store. Regular size 50c and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

Yellow Jaundice Cured.

Suffering humanity should be supplied with every means possible for its relief. It is with pleasure we publish the following: "This is to certify that I was a terrible sufferer from yellow jaundice for over six months, and was treated by some of the best physicians in our city and all to no avail. Dr. Bell, our druggist, recommended Electric Bitters; and after taking two bottles, I was entirely cured. I now take great pleasure in recommending them to any person suffering from this terrible malady. I am gratefully yours, M. A. Hogerty, Lexington, Ky." Sold by Dreier & Bro., druggists.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dreier & Bro.

Europe's Two Gayest Capitals.

"The streets are filled with beautiful things, mostly German officers," writes Lilian Bell from Berlin in The Ladies' Home Journal. "The only trouble is that they themselves seem to know it only too well, and as they will not give us any of the sidewalk we are obliged to admire them from the gutters. The only way you can keep Germans from knocking you into the middle of the street is to walk sideways and pretend you are examining the shop windows. Paris seems a city of leisure; Berlin a city of war. The streets of Paris are quite as full of soldiers as Berlin, but French soldiers are not impressive. They are undersized and badly dressed and badly groomed. Their trousers are much too long. To me they seemed to need only a belt at the ankle to turn them into perfect Russian blouses. But English and German soldiers seem to be in perfect condition, as though they could go to war at a moment's notice."

War News.

"What's the latest news of the war?"

"Why, yesterday there was a hot exchange of"—

"Yes, yes! Well?"

"Of dispatches between"—

"Oh!"

Perhaps it is just as well to end this veracious chronicle right here.—Chicago Post.

Doubtless.

Crimsonbeak—Do you remember a short time ago a good many people were seeing airships?

Yeast—Yes, I remember.

"Well, I wonder if those people who are seeing Spanish warships are the same ones?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Apparently Not.

The Woman Who Had Just Moved In—The first thing we want to do is to tear down those old curtains those people have left.

Her Husband—It seems you have no reverence for the shades of the departed.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time

AS FOLLOWS:

* Daily. † Daily, except Sunday.

FROM FT. WAYNE TO — LEAVE — ARRIVE

Trains depart from Pennsylvania Station, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

East Bound.	West Bound
*5 30 a.m.	*3 50 a. m.
†9 05 a.m.	
*7 00 a.m.	*5 10 a.m.
†1 10 p.m.	*7 30 a.m.
*7 45 p.m.	†12 15 p.m.
*9 25 p.m. Limited	* 4 30 p.m.
†1055, from Chi.	* 5 05 p.m.
†From Crestline	8 10 p.m.

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.
In effect Nov. 28th, 1897.

NORTH BOUND.

*For Grand Rapids and north	2 40 am
†	9 00 am
†	2 55 pm
†From Richmond arrives	8 25 pm

SOUTH BOUND.

*For Richmond and Cincinnati	12 35 am
†	6 45 am
†	12 35 pm
†From Grand Rapids arrives	7 15 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

NEW YORK CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY.

WEST BOUND

	Arrives	Departs
No. 1	2:35 a.m	2:45 a.m
No. 3	11:15 a.m	11:30 a.m
No. 5	1:40 p.m	1:55 p m
Local Freight	2:45 p.m	3:00 a.m

EAST BOUND

	Arrives	Departs
No. 2	3:15 p m	3:25 a m
No. 4	3:35 p m	3:10 p m
No. 6	8:10 p.m	8:30 p.m
Local Freight	4:30 p.m	7:25 a.m

WABASH

Time Table Effective June 5th From Fort Wayne.

GOING EAST.

No. 2, Fast Eastern Express, daily.... 6:15 a.m
No. 4, Accommodation, daily.... 6:35 a.m
No. 6, New England Fast Mail, daily.. 11:50 a.m
No. 24 Atlantic Express, ex. Sunday... 5:57 p.m

GOING WEST.

No. 25 St. Louis Day Express, ex. Sun. 8:30 a.m
No. 7 Kansas City Cannon Ball, daily. 12:35 M.
No. 1 Government Fast Mail, daily.... 6:30 p.m
No. 3 St. Louis Limited, daily..... 8:35 p.m
No. 13 Toledo Accom. arr. Sunday only 11:00 p.m

Telephone, Bell-Home No. 6.

THE FINDLEY, FT. WAYNE & WESTERN RY

Time Card, in Effect Dec. 20 '97.

Lv. Fort Wayne Express 8 00 a.m. — 7 55 p.m
Ar. Findlay..... 10 40 a.m. — 10 30 p.m
Ar. Columbus via. T & O C Ry 2 30 p.m.
Mixed train leaves Fort Wayne 8 20 a.m.
All trains run daily, except Sunday.

L. E. & W. TIME TABLE.

SOUTH.	
No. 41 leaves (except Sunday)	7 10 a m
No. 43 daily	4 15 p. m
No. 171 Local Freight	6 00 a m
NORTH.	
No. 40 arrives daily	11 40 a m
No. 42 (daily except Sunday)	10 25 p m
No. 170 Local Freight	4 40 p m

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY—Fort Wayne Branch.

SOUTHWARD.	ARRIVE.
No. 462 Way Freight	3 25 pm
No. 456 Clin. Express and Mail	11 05 am
No. 410 Detroit and Ind'pls Express	3 50 pm
NORTHWARD.	DEPART
No. 463 Way Freight	8 40 am
No. 457 Through Express & Mail	11 45 am
No. 459 Detroit & India n'lis Ex	4 45 pm

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Horse-shoeing, Wagon Building and General Repairing.
91 and 93 East Columbiat St.

BARBER SHOPS.

Go where the crowd goes! The Wayne hotel barber shop; the finest tonsorial parlor in the state.
Sid Hubbard, Prop.

BATHS.

FORT WAYNE SANITARIUM,
Lau Block, cor. Washington Boulevard and Calhoun St. Baths of all kind. Competent lady attendant.

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Fort Wayne Business College. Shorthand, Typewriting and English Training School. Odd Fellows' Block, cor. Wayne & Calhoun St.

BUILDERS SUPPLIES.

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MERCH

WHAT IS THE CHURCH

Rev. Dr. Talmage Declares that Opinions Widely Differ.

He Endeavors to Show What it Should be — A Practical, Homely, Helpful Agency for All Within Its Influence.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, in the following sermon portrays what the church should be to its disciples. The text is:

Send thee help from the sanctuary.—Psalms xx., 2.

If you should ask 50 men what the church is they would give you 50 different answers. One man would say: "It is a convention of hypocrites." Another: "It is a place for gossip, where wolverine dispositions devour each other." Another: "It is a place for the cultivation of superstition and cant." Another: "It is an arsenal where theologians go to get pikes and muskets and shot." Another: "It is an art gallery, where men go to admire great arches, and exquisite fresco, and musical warble, and the Dantesque in gloomy imagery." Another man would say: "It is the best place on earth except my own home." "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning."

Now, whatever the church is, my text tells you what it ought to be—a great, practical, homely omnipotent help. "Send thee help from the sanctuary." The pew ought to yield restfulness for the body. The color of the upholstery ought to yield pleasure to the eye. The entire service ought to yield strength for the toil and struggle of every-day life. The Sabbath ought to be harnessed to all the six days of the week, drawing them in the right direction. The church ought to be a magnet, visibly and mightily affecting all the homes of the worshippers. Every man gets roughly jostled, gets abused, gets cut, gets insulted, gets slighted, gets exasperated. By the time the Sabbath comes he has an accumulation of six days of annoyance, and that is a starveling church service which has not strength enough to take that accumulated annoyance and hurl it into perdition. The business man sits down in church headachey from the week's engagements. Perhaps he wishes he had tarried at home on the lounge with the newspapers and the slippers. That man wants to be cooled off, and graciously diverted. The first wave of the religious service ought to dash clear over the hurricane decks, and leave him dripping with the holy and glad and heavenly emotion. "Send thee help from the sanctuary."

In the first place, sanctuary help ought to come from the music. A woman dying in England persisted in singing to the last moment. The attendants tried to persuade her to stop, saying it would exhaust her and make her disease worse. She answered: "I must sing; I am only practicing for the Heavenly choir." Music on earth is a rehearsal for music in Heaven. If you and I are going to take part in that orchestra, it is high time that we were stringing and thrumming our harps. They tell us that Talberg and Gottschalk never would go into a concert until they had first in private rehearsed, although they were masters of the instrument. And can it be that we expect to take part in the great oratorio of Heaven if we do not rehearse here?

But I am not speaking of the next world. Sabbath song ought to set all the week to music. We want not more harmony, not more artistic expression, but more volume in our church music. The English dissenting churches far surpass our American churches in this respect. An English audience of 1,000 people will give more volume of sacred song than an American audience of 2,000 people. I do not know what the reason is. Oh, you ought to have heard them sing in Surrey chapel. I had the opportunity of preaching the anniversary—I think the ninetieth anniversary—sermon in Rowland Hill's old chapel, and when they lifted their voices in sacred song it was simply overwhelming, and then in the evening of the same day, in Agricultural hall, many thousand voices lifted in doxolgy. It was like the voice of many waters, and like the voice of many thunderings, and like the voice of Heaven.

The blessing thrilled through all the laboring throng.
And Heaven was won by violence of song.

Now, I am no worshipper of noise, but I believe that if our American churches would with full heartiness of soul, and full emphasis of voice sing the songs of Zion, this part of sacred worship would have tenfold more power than it has now. Why not take this part of the sacred service and lift it where it ought to be. All the annoyances of life might be drowned out by that sacred song. Do you tell me that it is not fashionable to sing very loudly? Then, I say, away with the fashion. We dam back the great Mississippi of congregational singing and let a few drops of melody trickle through the dam. I say, take away the dam and let the billows roar on their way to the oceanic heart of God. Whether it is fashionable to sing loudly or not, let us sing with all possible emphasis.

We hear a great deal of the art of singing, of music as an entertainment, of music as a recreation. It is high time we heard something of music as a help, a practical help. In order to do this we must have only a few hymns. New tunes and new hymns every Sunday make poor congregational singing. Fifty songs are enough for 50 years. The Episcopal church prays the same prayers every Sabbath, and year after year, and century after century. For that reason they have the hearty responses. Let us take a hint from that fact, and let us sing the same songs Sabbath after Sabbath. Only in that way can we come to the full force of this exercise. Twenty thousand years will not wear out the hymns of William Cowper, Charles Wesley and Isaac Watts. Suppose now each person in an audience has brought all the annoyances of the last 365 days. Fill the room to the ceiling with sacred song, and you would drown out all those annoyances of the last 365 days, and you would drown them forever. Organ and cornet are only to marshal the voice. Let the voice fall into line, and in companies, and in battalions, by storm take the obduracy and sin of the world. If you can not sing for yourself, sing for others. By trying to give others cheer you will bring good cheer to your own heart.

When Doudonderry, Ireland, was besieged many years ago the people inside the city were famishing, and a vessel came up with provisions, but the vessel ran out on the river bank and stuck fast. The enemy went down with laughter and derision to board the vessel, when the vessel gave a broadside fire against the enemy, and by the shock was turned back into the stream, and all was well. Oh, ye who are high and dry on the rocks of melancholy, give a broadside fire of song against your spiritual enemies, and by holy rebound you will come out into the calm waters. If we want to make ourselves happy we must make others happy. Mythology tells us of Amphion, who played his lyre until the mountains were moved and the walls of Thebes arose; but religion has a mightier story to tell of how Christian song may build whole temples of eternal joy, and lift the round earth into sympathy with the skies.

I tarried many nights in London, and I used to hear the bells, the small bells of the city, strike the hour of night—one, two, three, four—and among them the great St. Paul's cathedral would come in to mark the hours, making all the other sounds seem utterly insignificant, as with mighty tongue it announced the hour of the night, every stroke an overmastering boom. My friends, it was intended that all the lesser sounds of the world should be drowned out in the mighty tongue of congregational song beating against the gates of Heaven. Do you know how they mark the hours in Heaven? They have no clocks, as they have no candles, but a great pendulum of hallelujah swinging across Heaven from eternity to eternity.

Let those refuse to sing
Who never knew our God;
But children of the heavenly King
Should speak their joys abroad.

Again I remark that sanctuary help ought to come from the sermon. Of a thousand people in any audience, how many want sympathetic help? Do you guess 100? Do you guess 500? You have guessed wrong. I will tell you just the proportion. Out of 1,000 people in any audience there are just 1,000 who need sympathetic help. These young people want it just as much as the old. The old people sometimes seem to think they have a monopoly of the rheumatisms, and the neuralgias, and the headaches, and the physical disorders of the world: but I tell you there are no worse heartaches than are felt by some of the young people. Do you know that much of the work is done by the young? Raphael died at 37; Richelieu at 31; Gustavus Adolphus died at 38; Innocent III. came to his mightiest influence at 37. Cortez conquered Mexico at 30; Don John won Lepanto at 25; Grotius was attorney general at 24; and I have noticed amid all classes of men that some of the severest battles and the toughest work comes before 30. Therefore we must have our sermons and our exhortations in prayer meeting all sympathetic with the young. And so with these people further on in life. What do these doctors and lawyers and merchants and mechanics care about the abstractions of religion? What they want is help to bear the whimsicalities of patients, the browbeating of legal opponents, the unfairness of customers who have plenty of fault-finding for every imperfection of handiwork, but no praise for twenty excellences. What does the brain-racked, hand-blistered man care for Zwingle's "Doctrine of Original Sin," or Augustine's "Retractions?" You might as well go to a man who has the pleurisy and put on his side a plaster made out of Dr. Parr's "Treatise on Medical Jurisprudence."

While all of a sermon may not be helpful alike to all, if it be a Christian sermon preached by a Christian man, there will be help for everyone somewhere. We go into an apothecary's store. We see others being waited on; we do not complain because we do not immediately get the medicine; we know our turn will come after awhile. And so, while all parts of a sermon may not be appropriate to our case, if we wait prayerfully, before the sermon is through we shall have the divine prescription. I say to young men who are going to preach the Gospel: We want in our sermons not more metaphysics, nor more imagination, nor more logic, nor more profundity. What we want in our sermons and Christian exhortations is more sympathy. When Father Taylor preached in the Sailors' Bethel at Boston, the jack tars felt they had help for their duties among the rattlines and forecastles. When Richard Weaver preached to the operatives in Oldham, England, all the workmen felt they had more grace for the spindles. When Dr. South preached to kings and princes and princesses, all the mighty men and women who heard him felt preparation for their high station.

People will not go to church merely as a matter of duty. There will not next Sabbath be a hundred people in this city who will get up in the morning and say: "The Bible says I must go to church; it is my duty to go to church, therefore I will go to church." The vast multitude of people who go to church, go to church because they like it, and the multitude of people who stay away from church, stay away because they do not like it. I am not speaking about the way the world ought to be; I am speaking about the way the world is. Taking things as they are, we must make the centripetal force of the church mightier than the centrifugal. We must make our churches magnets to draw the people thereunto, so that a man will feel so easy if he does not go to church. So, say: "I wish I had gone this morning. I wonder if I can't dress yet and get there in time. It is 11 o'clock; now they are singing. It is 11:30; now they are preaching. I wonder when the folks will be home to tell us what was said, what has been going on." When the impression is confirmed that our churches, by architecture, by music, by sociality, and by sermon, shall be made the most attractive places on earth, then we will want twice as many churches as we have now, twice as large, and then they will not half accommodate the people.

I say to the young men who are entering the ministry, we must put on more force, more energy, and into our religious services more vivacity, if we want the people to come. You look into a church court of any denomination of Christians. First, you will find the men of large common sense and earnest looks. The education of their minds, the piety of their hearts, the holiness of their lives qualify them for their work. Then you will find in every church court of every denomination a group of men who utterly amaze you with the fact that such semi-imbecility can get any pulpits to preach in! Those are the men who give forlorn statistics about church decadence. Frogs never croak in running water; always in stagnant. But I say to all Christian workers, to all Sunday-school teachers, to all evangelists, to all ministers of the Gospel, if we want our Sunday-schools, and our prayer meetings, and our churches to gather the people, we must freshen up. The simple fact is, the people are tired of the humdrum of religionists. Religious humdrum is the worst of all humdrum. You say over and over again: "Come to Jesus," until the phrase means absolutely nothing. Why do you not tell them a story which will make them come to Jesus in five minutes? You say that all Sunday-school teachers, and all evangelists, and all ministers, must bring their illustrations from the Bible, Christ did not, when He preached. The most of the Bible was written before Christ's time, but where did He get His illustrations? He drew them from the lilies, from the ravens, from salt, from a candle, from a bushel, from long-faced hypocrites, from gnats, from moths, from large gates and small gates, from a camel, from the needle's eye, from yeast in the dough of dough bread, from a mustard seed, from a fishing net, from debtors and creditors. That is the reason multitudes followed Christ. His illustrations were so easy and so understandable. Therefore, my brother Christian worker, if you and I find two illustrations for a religious subject, and the one is a Bible illustration and the other is outside the Bible, He will take the latter because I want to be like my Master. Looking across to a hill, Christ saw the City of Jerusalem. Talking to the people about the conspicuity of Christian example, He said: "The world is looking at you; be careful." A city that is set on a hill can not be hid." While He was speaking of the divine care of God's children a bird flew past. He said: "Behold the ravens." Then, looking down into the valley, all covered at that season with flowers, he said: "Consider the lilies." Oh, my brother Christian workers, what is the use of our going away off in some obscure part of history, or on the other side the earth, to get an illustration, when the earth, and the heavens are full of illustrations. Why should we go away off to get an illustration of the vicarious suffering of Jesus Christ, when as near us as Bloomfield, N. J., two little children were walking on the rail track, and a train was coming; but they were on a bridge of trestlework, and the little girl took her brother and let him down through the trestlework as gently as she could toward the water, very carefully and lovingly and cautiously, so that he might not be hurt in the fall, and might be picked up by those who were standing near by. While doing that the train struck her, and hardly enough of her body was left to gather into a funeral casket. What was that? Vicarious suffering. Like Christ. Pang for others. Woe for others. Suffering for others. Death for others.

What is the use of our going away off to find an illustration in past age, when during the great forest fires in Michigan, a mail-carrier on horseback, riding on, pursued by those flames which had swept over a hundred miles, saw an old man by the roadside, dismounted, helped the old man on the horse, saying: "Now whip up and get away." The old man got away, but the mail-carrier perished. Just like Christ dismounting from the glories of Heaven to put us on the way of deliverance, then falling back into the flames of sacrifice for others. Pang for others. Woes for others. Death for others. Vicarious suffering.

But, my friends, the old style of church will not do the work. We might as well now try to take all the passengers from Washington to New York by stage coach, or all the passengers from Albany to Buffalo by the canal boat, or do all the battling of the work with bow and arrow as with the old style church to meet the exigencies of this day. Unless the church in our day can adapt itself to the time, it will become extinct. The people reading newspapers and books all the week, in alert, picturesque and resounding style, will have no patience with Sabbath humdrum. We have no objection to bands and surplice and all the paraphernalia of clerical life; but these things make no impression—make no more impression on the great masses of the people than the ordinary business suit that you wear on Pennsylvania avenue or Wall street. A tailor can not make a minister. Some of the poorest preachers wear the best clothes; and many a backwoodsman has dismounted from the saddlebags and in his linen duster preached a sermon that shook earth and Heaven with its Christian eloquence. No new gospel, only the old gospel in a way suited to the time. No new church, but a church to be the asylum, the inspiration, the practical sympathy and the eternal help of the people.

But while half of the doors of the church are to be set open toward this world, the other half of the doors of the church must be set open toward the next. You and I tarry here only a brief space. We want somebody to teach us how to get out of this life at the right time and in the right way. Some fall out of life, some go stumbling out of life, some go groaning out of life, some go cursing out of life. We want to go singing, rising, rejoicing, triumphing. We want the half doors of the church set in that direction. We want half the prayers that way, half the sermons that way. We want to know how to get ashore from the tumult of this world into the land of everlasting peace. We do not want to stand doubting and shivering when we go away from this world; we want our anticipations aroused to the highest pitch. We want to have the exhilaration of a dying child in England, the father telling me the story. When he said to her: "Is the path narrow?" she answered: "The path is narrow; it is so narrow that I can not walk arm in arm with Christ, so Jesus goes ahead, and He says: 'Mary, follow.'" Through the church gates set heaven ward how many of your friends and mine have gone? The last time they were out of the house they came to church. The earthly pilgrimage ended at the pillar of public worship, and then they marched out to a bigger and brighter assemblage. Some of them were so old they could not walk without a cane or two crutches; now they have eternal juvenescence. Or they were so young they could not walk except as the maternal hand guided them; now they bound with the hilarities celestial. The last time we saw them they were wasted with malarial or pulmonic disorder; but now they have no fatigue, and no difficulty of respiration in the pure air of Heaven. How I wonder when you and I shall cross over! Some of you have had about enough of the thumping and flailing of this life. A draught from the fountains of Heaven would do you good. Complete release you could stand very well. If you got on the other side and had permission to come back, you would not come. Though you were invited to come back and join your friends on earth you would say: "No, let me tarry here until they come. I shall not risk going back; if a man reaches Heaven he had better stay here"

Oh, I join hands with you in that uplifted splendor.

When the shore is won at last,
Who will count the billows past?

In Freybourg, Switzerland there is the trunk of a tree 400 years old. That tree was planted to commemorate an event. About ten miles from the city the Swiss conquered the Burgundians, and a young wanted to take the tidings to the city. He took a tree branch and ran with such speed the ten miles, that when he reached the city waving the tree branch he had only strength to cry "Victory!" and dropped dead. The tree branch that he carried was planted, and it grew to be a great tree 20 feet in circumference, and the remains of it are there to this day. My hearer when you have fought your last battle with sin and death and hell, and they have been routed in the conflict, it will be a joy worthy of celebration. You will ny to the city and cry: "Victory!" and drop at the feet of the great King. Then the palm branch of the earthly race will be planted to become the outbranching tree of everlasting rejoicing.

When shall these eyes Thy Heaven-built walls,
And pearly gates behold,
Thy bulwarks with salvation strong,
And streets of shining gold?

CHRISTIAN EVIDENCE.

The Best Found in the Personal Life of the Christian—Gladstone as an Example.

The best evidence of Christianity is furnished by the Christian. If it is not found in the personal life it is not to be found at all. Without this fruitage the Gospel is but a form of sound words, the teachings of Christ only beautiful sayings, and the church naught but a human organization. Christianity was instituted for man, and it either means all to him or it means nothing. It is not simply something to believe and profess, something to admire and defend; but it is truth, it is life.

Life is the opposite of death. Death is something fixed and unchangeable. Life has in itself the power of progress and transformation. Death has no fruit, but ashes; but life has abundance of fruit as manifested in character. The truth of the Gospel is not disproved if it be shown that this man or that man who professes it has no genuine results to show. It only proves that his profession is not genuine. For Paul says: "If any man have not the spirit of Christ"—he does not mean the words or doctrine of Christ, but rather the life—"he is none of His." The truth of the Gospel is proved where the fruits of the spirit are found, and without this proof all other proof is unsatisfactory.

There is nothing in all the divine revelation equal to the life of Christ in influence upon us. It is of absorbing interest for man; it brings home to us the love and mercy of God for a fallen race; it fully and clearly presents to our understanding God's plans and purposes for us. So there is in the life of the humblest Christian something of infinitely greater value as a demonstration of the truth of Christianity than the oldest or the newest creed, or the most orthodox church, or even the sublime Gospel of St. John.

In a footnote in his recent edition of Butler's Analogy, a famous Englishman, referring to the argument advanced for the truth of revelation, that it has outclassed other religions, says:

"(1) Christianity has stimulated the forces and faculties of human nature into an effective vitality and activity quite unknown under other current religions. (2) It has been the only religion which has constantly practiced aggression, and this as a rule by legitimate, that is to say by non-coercive, means; and has thus delivered a perpetual challenge to all other creeds."

We would add a third statement, and that is, the life of William Ewart Gladstone is a more convincing argument than any which can be quoted from Bishop Butler. A ripe Christian character, such as that of the great English statesman, who died so peacefully and triumphantly at Hawarden, is a challenge which Christianity need never fear to make.

This character the statesman did not put on after he had put off the affairs of state. It was a growth of and with the life. It was early begun and it never lost its germinating power, but was ever developing in grace and beauty. When he was in public life this character was not hidden. He did not hang it with his coat in the cloak-room when he went into the house of commons. It was a part of himself. Those who met him always saw it, whether in the little church at Hawarden, where he delighted to read the lessons, or in private life, where a man is supposed to reveal most of his real character, or in public life, where he often conceals most. Everything appeared to him in the light of Christian love and Christian duty and Christian righteousness. He did not have one policy for private and another for public business. He had the courage to correct mistakes, even where it brought upon him the severest criticism. There is nothing in his life that has to be covered up, or touched upon lightly, or explained away. We do not have to inquire what he believed, how much or how little of the Bible he accepted. A high official of the church might die and leave men to speculate as to whether he truly believed in the divinity of Christ and the supernatural in the Bible; but Gladstone, the layman, had a robust faith which apparently left little opportunity for the attacks of doubt.

And yet men will not quote his elaborate views in defense of the Biblical account of creation; they will not long study his religious disquisitions; but the lovely Christian character of the man will live on and multiply its influence as the years go by.

His creed was his life; his life was Christianity incarnate, the best, the newest, the most convincing Christian evidence that can be offered to a keenly observant world.—N. Y. Independent.

PLEASANT PEOPLE.

It Should Be the Duty of Christians to Remove the Thorns and Tares in the Earthly Vale.

The finest of all arts is that of living companionably and happily with other people. There are many persons of high endowments and signal virtues who do not possess this art. They do not fit comfortably into the social or family structure. They answer to Carlyle's description of himself as "Gey ill to live with." Again, you will find persons of no special attainments and without any preeminent virtues who are very pleasant to get along with. They have sympathy, and good feeling, and tactfulness. It is pleasant to have them around. They brighten up the circles they enter, like a ray of sunshine. The husband who put on his wife's tombstone the epitaph: "She was so pleasant!" was seeking to pay a tribute to this quality. We pay a disproportionate homage to the strenuous and self-assertive virtues, and are apt to overlook the high worth of pleasantness, of the faculty of getting along well with people, and of making the course of daily life run smoothly and happily. From certain points of view, the cross-grained saints may be very excellent people, but they leave much to be desired by those who, though they may hold that life is a "thorny road" and the world "a vale of tears," do not believe in making the days unnecessarily thorny and tearful.—Boston Watchman.

Faith.

Of all things faith should be optimistic. It reaches over into a region beyond knowledge, and its propositions are out of the reach of demonstration; with entire propriety, therefore, we may hold to what is hopeful and reject what is dismal, wherever the evidences of the indications seem to balance between the two, or where evidence is altogether wanting.—Rev. Newton Wann.

Moral Standards.

Many professed Christian business men have a double standard of honesty—one for religion and one for business. City, state and national governments deem it right to license iniquity, while denying the same right to the individual. The voice of Christ rings out clearly and emphatically against these double standards of morals.—Rev. T. L. Cramblet.

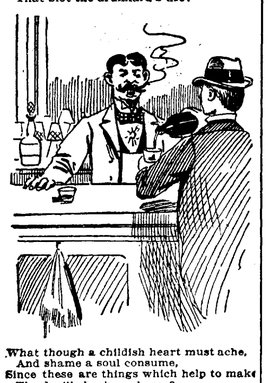
Activity is only beautiful when it is holy; that is to say, when it is spent in the service of that which passeth not away.—Ariel's Journal.

THE DEVIL'S BUSINESS.

[The president of the Ohio Liquor league said in his speech, at the recent annual meeting of that organization: "The success of our business is dependent largely upon the creation of appetite for drink. Men who drink liquor, like others, will die, and if there is no new appetite created our counters will be empty, as will be our coffers. The open field for the creation of this appetite is among the boys. After men have grown and their habits are formed, they rarely ever change in this regard. It will be needed, therefore, that missionary work be done among the boys, and I make the suggestion, gentlemen, that nickels expended in treats to the boys now will return in dollars to your tills after the appetite has been formed. Above all things, create appetite."]

Invite the boys to take a drink,
Mix poison with their brains;
Ensnare their princely power to think,
In rum's debauching chains.
What though a mother's heart shall break,
And earth be filled with gloom,
Since these are things which help to make
The devil's business boom.

Oh, who shall heed a sister's tears
Or hear the moan of wife,
Or count the bleared and blasted years
That blot the drunkard's life?



What though a childish heart must ache,
And shame a soul consume,
Since these are things which help to make
The devil's business boom?

Yes, ask the boys to drink, for when
They learn to drain the cup,
Though they atttain the strength of men,
They shall not give it up.
And drug them so they may not wake
To flee their final doom,
For hell, itself, was planned to make
The devil's business boom.
—Nixon Waterman, in L. A. W. Bulletin.

THE PIPE FACE.

How the Constant Holding of the Stem in Mouth Deforms the Face.

"The pipe face" is described by the Medical Record. It is declared that the constant habit of smoking pipes has a perceptible effect upon the face. The pressure of the lips to hold the pipe in position increases the curvature of the lips around the stem, and the muscles become more rigid here than in other parts. Thus the lips at a certain point become stronger, and the pipe is unconsciously held in the same habitual position. After long continuation of the habit, small circular wrinkles form parallel with the curvature of the lips around the stem. These are crossed by finer lines caused by the pressure of the lips to retain the pipe in position.

In the case of old men who have smoked a pipe for years, the effect upon the lips is very marked, not only altering the form of the lips, but of the entire side of the face, causing the wrinkles that are the result of age to deepen, and, instead of following the natural course of facial wrinkles, to change their course so as to radiate from that part of the mouth where the pipe is habitually carried. Furthermore, one or both lips often protrude, just like the lips of people who used to suck their thumbs when children.

The effect of pipe smoking upon the teeth and lower jaws are even more apparent than in the case of the lips. If any man who has smoked a pipe for any considerable length of time will take the trouble to examine his own teeth, he will find that at the point where he usually holds the stem between his teeth the latter have become worn.

RIGHT TO THE POINT.

The clergy of Aurora, Ill., are heading a determined effort to secure the passage of an ordinance forbidding wine-rooms in saloons.

The temperance committee of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church at Merchantville, N. J., has begun an agitation to substitute water for wine in the Lord's Supper.

The New York department stores that are selling liquor at a low price in the interest of the poor, so that they can have more of it, are practicing the kindness that kills.—Iowa Commonwealth.

There are 125,000 licensed liquor houses in England and Wales, including off-licenses. Public houses are the most numerous in the St. James division of London. In London licenses are granted to married women in all the divisions except Wandsworth.

"What would the great nations of the earth do," asks a liquor paper, "were it not for the revenue they derive from the liquor traffic?" "Give me a sober nation," said Gladstone, "and I will take care of the revenue." And surely America will not say "can't," when England says "can."—Union Signal.

William Waldorf Astor, in reply to the question: "How may a poor man make a fortune?" says, in the New York World: "Rum and tobacco he should entirely avoid. No man can make money unless his brain is clear, and clear it cannot be when clouded with the fumes of alcohol and tobacco."

Beer Did It.

George Bayard, of Montreal, is a parricide and occupies a murderer's cell; A short time ago he and a companion went out fishing and took with them a quantity of beer. They returned very much intoxicated. George went to his father's house, and, when the latter remonstrated with him for his conduct, he turned upon his father and murdered him. When he realized the enormity of the deed, he was seized with remorse, and, rushing to the river, cast himself in with the intention of committing suicide, but was rescued by those who followed him. He was nearly crazed with grief, and attributes all the evil to the beer.—The Templar.

Intoxication Is Paralysis.

Every paroxysm of intoxication is a picture of general paralysis, condensed into a brief period. The exhilaration and delusions, with the gradual failure and dementia, ending in sleep, are all phases of paralysis extending over years. The mental changes of the first debate before intoxication comes on, and after it merges into dementia, are very exact pictures of the paretic.

A HEAVY DECREASE.

Big Falling Off in the Production of Wine in France Due to Phylloxera.

The production of wine in France showed a material decrease last year. The average yield was 180 gallons per acre, which is about one-third less than in 1896. The total yield was about equal to the average for the ten years previous to 1896, but less than the product of that year. The decrease in the wine acreage is attributable almost entirely to phylloxera, which has undoubtedly cost the French people several times more than the war indemnity paid to Prussia. In 1896, 4,321,080 acres were planted, which yielded 1,004,763,420 gallons, and last year the acreage was 4,222,325, which produced only 727,791,145 gallons, which was an enormous loss of 276,692,175 gallons, with only a decrease of 100,000 acres. The district known as Charente yielded 7,000,000 gallons last year, against 300,000,000 before the incursions of the phylloxera. Consul Covert reports from Lyons, where the vines seem to have escaped the ravages of this dreaded visitation, that "at Noah, Othello, Herbmont and other American vines, upon which French vines are grafted, are growing in hundreds of vineyards, and producing grapes, from which excellent wines are made. The products of some of these vines are mixed with grapes from vines 100 years or more old, with satisfactory results. Considerable wine is produced direct from the American vines, and is known as American wine. The influence of the soil and climate is said to have caused the product of the transplanted vine to compare favorably with the native. It is calculated that the imported vine after a naturalization of ten years, will, with the aid of grafting, yield a quality of wine equal to the best in the locality to which it has been transplanted, but the costliest wines come from vines that date from a century to a century and a half or more."

THE MORPHINE HABIT.

Vice Most Widespread in Germany, France and the United States.

In a work on the morphine habit, lately published in Paris, much interesting information is given concerning morphinism and morphinomania, some of which will be new to American readers. It is stated that Germany, France and the United States are the countries in which the vice is most widespread, but that it has its victims in Russia, Sweden and Turkey, and that even in the extreme east morphine as a narcotic is said to be supplanting opium. Statistics are furnished of 1,000 cases, collected from all parts of the world—650 men and 350 women. These statistics show that of the male morphinists the medical profession supplied the largest number, 40 per cent. Men of leisure come next, with 15 per cent.; then merchants, eight per cent.; while peasants, clergymen and politicians occupy the lowest position on the list. Women of means are the most numerous class among the females, 43 per cent., followed by wives of medical men ten per cent. In Germany there are entire villages whose inhabitants are all addicted to the use of the drug, but the general belief that the morphine habit is more extensively practised in Paris than in any other city is contradicted. Morphinomania is said to occur with the greatest frequency between the ages of 25 and 40.

The direct action that morphine exerts on the organs of generation in both sexes, producing impotence in the male and amenorrhea in the female, is too well attested to need argument.

The prognosis of morphinomania is stated to be favorable, although relapses are frequent.—Journal of Inebriety.

BRAIN STIMULANT.

The State of Rest, of Quiet and Stillness of Sleep the Best.

The best possible thing a man can do when he feels too weak to carry anything through is to go to bed and sleep as long as he can. This is the only recuperation of brain force; because during sleep the brain is in a state of rest, in a condition to receive and appropriate particles of nutriment from the blood, which take the place of those which have been consumed by previous labor, since the very act of thinking burns up solid particles, as every turn of the wheel or screw of the engine is the result of consumption by fire of the fuel in the furnace. The supply of consumed brain substance can only be had from the nutritive particles in the blood, which were obtained from the food eaten previously; and the brain is so constituted that it can best receive and appropriate to itself those nutritive particles during the state of rest, of quiet, and stillness of sleep. Mere stimulants supply nothing in themselves; they goad the brain, force it to a greater consumption of its substance, until it is so exhausted that there is not power enough left to receive a supply.—Medical Journal.

Tobacco Workers as Nursing Mothers.

Careful investigations in France have proven that, while the occupation of tobacco working on the part of women does not affect to any great extent the occurrence and progress of pregnancy yet it does fearfully affect the health of the infants if the mothers nurse them and go back early to work in the factory. It was found that the mortality among the children of these women is considerably more than double that of the children of other working women. The recommendation is that the mother should not return to work while nursing her child, and when compelled to do so she should feed the child artificially. The recommendation of common humanity is that mothers should never have to work in a tobacco factory at all.

Our American Weylerism.

Our American Weylerism is the liquor traffic. It is a thief and a butcher. Under its policy of plunder it hordes men, women and children together, in our large cities, without comfort, lacking food, facing want, yielding finally to disease and to death. Its victims will number more than 200,000 in this country every year. They die by the hundreds every day. For them, from its misery and murder, there is no escape. —The Facts.

Drunkards Can't Marry.

In Waldeck, a little German principality, a decree has been proclaimed that a license to marry will not be granted to any individual who has been in the habit of getting drunk; and if one who has been a drunkard applies for such a license, he must produce sufficient proof of reformation to warrant his receiving it.

The Alcoholic Brain.

Dilation of the capillaries is a marked feature in the alcoholic brain, and the lesions are identical in appearance with those of artificial anaemia; while morphine has a specific action on nerve fibers, and eccentricity of nuclei is strikingly frequent in fatal poisoning. —Dr. Ewing, in Medical Record.

BUILT ON THE SAND.

Now the great waves roll nearer and more near,
The wind's awake, the pitiless wind's awake,
It shrieks the menace that I dare not hear;
Soon at my feet the angry waves will break
In desolating wrath, and here I stand,
Helpless—my house is built upon the sand!

Oh, you whose house upon a rock is set,
Laugh, safe and sure, at threatening wave and wind;
Ye chose the better part: and yet, and yet,
There was no other ground that I could find;
And I was weary and I longed to raise
A house to guard my shivering nights and days.

And it was pleasant in the house I made,
While still the floods and winds were held asleep;
I blessed it in the dawn, at night I prayed
As though its dear foundations had been deep
Sunk in the rock. I whispered in surmise:
"What if winds never wake, floods never rise?"

And now the waves are near, and very near,
And here I wait, and wonder which may be
The wave in which my house shall disappear,
My little house that loved and sheltered me,
Where joy still sings with garlands in her hand,
Built on the sand, oh, God! built on the sand!
—Pall Mall Gazette.

A STRANGE SENTENCE.

The Man Who Was Made to Wear a Hangman's Noose About His Neck Through Life.

In 1801 a man died in the Catskills who had been condemned by one of the strangest sentences on record. Ralph Sutherland was born in 1701, and lived in a stone house near Leeds. He was a man of violent temper and morose disposition, shunned by his neighbors and generally disliked. Not being able to get an American servant, he imported a Scotchwoman, and according to the usage of the times, virtually held her in bondage until her passage-money had been refunded.

Unable to endure any longer the raging temper of her master, the girl fled away. Immediately upon discovering her absence, the man set off on an angry chase upon his horse, and soon overtook her. The poor woman never reached the house alive, and Sutherland was indicted and arrested on the charge of murder.

At the trial he tried to prove that his horse had taken fright, run away, pitched him out of the saddle, and dashed the girl to death upon the rocks; but the jury did not accept the defense, and Sutherland was sentenced to die upon the scaffold.

Then came the plea of the insufficiency of circumstantial evidence and the efforts of influential relations. These so worked upon the court that the judge delayed his sentence of death until the prisoner should be 99 years old.

It was ordered that the culprit should be released upon his own recognizance, and that, pending the final execution of his sentence, he should keep a hangman's noose about his neck and show himself before the judges of Catskill once a year to prove that he wore his badge of infamy and kept his crime in mind. It was a more cruel decision than the sentence of immediate death would have been, but it was no doubt in harmony with the spirit of the times.

Thus Ralph Sutherland lived. He always lived alone, and seldom spoke. His rough, imperious manner had gone. Years followed years. At each session of the court the broken man came before the bar of justice, and silently showed the noose that circled his neck.

At last his ninety-ninth year came; the time when the court had ordered that the utmost penalty of the law should be executed. For the last time the man tottered before the judge's bench; but new judges had arisen in the land; new laws had been made, old crimes had been forgotten or forgiven, and there was none who would accuse him or execute sentence. Indeed the awful restriction, that had bound his life so intimately to the explation of his crime, was now legally removed.

But the spirit of self-punishment continued, and when Sutherland, after he had passed his hundredth year, was discovered dead, alone in his house, his throat was found to be encircled by the rope which had been placed there nearly three-quarters of a century before.

It has been said that not more than one in a hundred of the criminals of a civilized nation are ever brought to punishment. But these 99 who do not suffer legal punishment, do they escape? Does anyone escape the penalty of his guilt by simply evading detection? The body may not wear the emblem of disgrace; but in some form or other guilt inflicts a sentence upon the body or the soul that cannot be eluded.

There is where the cord throttles. For whether the laws fail, or the judges fail, or society fails, physical penalties against physical sins are inexorable, and there is no such thing as failure on the part of a man's conscience to execute the sentence which God has passed upon the transgressor of His moral laws.—Youth's Companion.

SEED THOUGHTS.

The "proper thing" is less than the right thing.—Ram's Horn.

It is folly to poultice boils when purification of the blood is needed.—Burr.

That which is wrong for one man is not right for ten men.—Dr. L. A. Crandall.

The day of diligence, duty and devotion leaves us richer than it found us.—W. E. Gladstone.

Too many of us worship the God we have created, instead of the God who created us.—Dr. W. L. Pickard.

Christianity is not a drifting upon divine currents; it is earnest navigation towards a desired haven. —Chicago Standard.

A man who does not know how to learn from his mistakes turns the best schoolmaster out of his life.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Faith draws the poison from every grief, takes the sting from every loss, and quenches the fire of every pain, and only faith can do it.—Holland.

The destruction of the shell is the beginning of the birth of the bird; so our seeming crises are but the beginnings of new and triumphant flights.—Dr. Mabie.

Defection often begins in the holiest places, as it was said of the people of old: "Their wickedness is in Gilgal," the place of their first resting in the land of promise.

Such help as we can give each other in this world is a debt to each other; and the man who perceives a superiority or capacity in a subordinate, and neither confesses it nor assists it, is not merely withholder of a kindness, but the committer of injury.—Ruskin.

POULTRY, PRIMER.

Cardinal Points of Special Interest to Beginners in the Business.

It is true we learn by doing and gain knowledge every day, and that there are not a few who know at least the settled facts about the proper care of poultry. But a small army of beginners is with us every year, and it is principally to them that this modest article is dedicated.

Proper and due proportion of care in the management of poultry is worth whole pints of medicine.

Care means a naturally warm house in winter and plenty of shade in summer.

It also includes proper exercise, clean and wholesome food, clear water, grit, charcoal and a constant warfare waged winter and summer against vermin, principally lice.

Medicine should only be needed in isolated cases. When a whole flock is sick or out of condition, something is radically wrong.

Sick fowls should immediately be put in a place out of sight and hearing of the rest of the flock and they alone be given drugs.

There is no sense and often much harm in drugging a whole flock to cure a few sick individuals. Medicines should never be given in water which is contained in metallic vessels.

Warm mash in the morning, as much as will be eaten up clean and greedily in five minutes; wheat, oats and buckwheat buried deeply in litter for all day exercise and parched whole corn in moderate quantities just before going to roost for lots of eggs.

For largest yield of eggs keep in moderate confinement, undisturbed by dogs, boys, etc., and add to the above ration lean meat, cut bone, grit, charcoal, crushed oyster shells, plenty of green feed, a little cayenne pepper, boiled beets and all table scraps that are not greasy or tainted.

When you want the eggs for hatching, introduce a vigorous male, drop the mash and cayenne pepper, cut down the grain one-half and double the lean meat, oyster shells and green feed or open the gates, and if the range is good and weather and season favorable feed nothing but grain and leave the rest to nature.

Such change of feed and treatment should be done gradually—a month is none too long. Then use your eggs for hatching, not before.

Do not be surprised if, say, your 50 hens were laying 30 to 35 eggs daily all winter they drop down to 20 or 25. This is what you are after, and as the spring season advances and the range is good they will again get back to their original number of eggs daily, particularly if they are of the nonsitting variety.

Every additional range for growing chicks, a sharp lookout for vermin day and night all summer long, pinhead oatmeal, whole meal, bread and milk the first two weeks, then gradually change to whole wheat, boiled clipped oats and millet seed. Better, though, feed this last only in such quantities as to furnish a variety. In this way only also should cracked corn and cornmeal mush be fed to growing chicks.

Free range, plenty of shade and loose soil, good feed and clear water are the essentials in the growth of young chicks. Such treatment makes large, early matured and vigorous cockerels and causes pullets to begin laying at 4½ months.

The incubator may not beat the hen, but the brooder will at a gallop.

Green b

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1898.

FOOD FOR THE BIG GUNS

Powder Factories Are Running Night and Day.

SOLDIERS GUARDING THE MILLS.

More Powder Burned During the Last Two Months Than During the Whole Civil War—Where and How It Is Manufactured—The Famous Du Ponts.

During the last two months Uncle Sam's men have burned more powder than was consumed during the whole four years of the civil war. Dewey, Sampson and Schley are largely responsible for this, but they will never be charged with extravagance. The big guns on our warships require big charges of powder, but powder is made to be burned, and who would think of counting the cost when a victory such as that of Manilla bay is to be remembered.

Although every powder factory in the country has been in operation night and

TROOPS GUARDING A POWDER MILL.

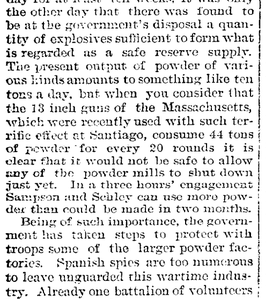
day for at least ten weeks, it was only the other day that there was found to be at the government's disposal a quantity of explosives sufficient to form what is regarded as a safe reserve supply. The present output of powder of various kinds amounts to something like ten tons a day, but when you consider that the 13 inch guns of the Massachusetts, which were recently used with such terrific effect at Santiago, consume 44 tons of powder for every 20 rounds it is clear that it would not be safe to allow any of the powder mills to shut down just yet. In a three hours' engagement Sampson and Schley can use more powder than could be made in two months.

Being of such importance, the government has taken steps to protect with troops some of the larger powder factories. Spanish spies are too numerous to leave unguarded this wartime industry. Already one battalion of volunteers has been assigned to guard the works of the American Smokeless Powder company at Pompton, N. J. The output of those mills is being turned over to the government as fast as it is produced and practically the plant is under government control. A suspicious explosion at a powder factory not far distant and the reported presence of Spanish spies prove that this was no idle precaution.

Besides the Jersey powder mills there are others in various parts of the United States, notably in Illinois and California. The locations of these manufactories are not well known, however, for they are invariably hidden away in some spot remote from towns and villages where the ever possible explosions may do no damage to surrounding property.

But the most famous powder works in the country are those of the Du Ponts, situated on the banks of the Brandywine river within 3 miles and a half of the outskirts of the city of Wilmington, Del. The Du Ponts are the great American powder makers. For generations they have carried on the business, and by persistently following their peculiar and dangerous calling they have built up one of the great fortunes of the age. Although you never hear them mentioned with the Astors, the Goulds or the Vanderbilts, the Du Ponts are estimated to be worth over $100,000,000, all made from powder.

The Du Pont family constitutes an aristocracy all its own in the little state of Delaware, and, taking their cue from their employers, the workmen have near-



ONE OF THE DU PONTS' ROLLING MILLS.

ly a century lived by themselves, with no desire to mingle with those beyond the pale of their own little colony.

Driven from France by the revolution, Eleuthere Irene du Pont de Nemours came to this country and in 1802 began the manufacture of gunpowder on the banks of the Brandywine. With him came a lot of French refugees. That was the beginning of the famous Du Pont powder works.

They have their own club, their own church and their own burying ground, where many a tombstone marks the last resting place of some brave fellow who was literally buried in bits. They have their own amusements, their dances, their private theatricals, and above all they have the Du Ponts, whom they regard with mingled respect, admiration and awe.

Nor would they have any other masters than these stern faced, taciturn multimillionaires, who give their personal supervision to every detail connected with the mammoth works and who are ever ready to risk their lives in times of peril. There is not a workman in all that colony who would not follow where a Du Pont leads, and there is not a Du Pont who would ask a workman to go where he dared not go first.

The colony makes its abode on what are termed "Du Pont's Banks" by the residents of Wilmington. It is a picturesque locality. When the original Du Pont established the first mill, his little band of French workmen established their homes within 100 yards of the mill. In this manner the nucleus of the present colony was made, and today there are at least 700 residents on the "banks."

The Du Ponts, you must know, guard the secrets of their works with jealous care. They must be their own mechanics, chemists, superintendents and engineers, must spend hours every day in the mills, must live with the menace of sudden and frightful death always about them. The czar knows no greater terrors than these silent, grave faced men.

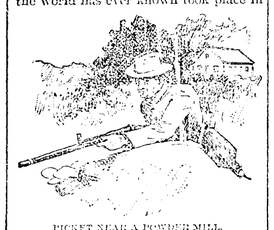
The first Du Pont to lose his life in the works was Alexis I. Du Pont, son of the founder. One summer evening in 1857 he was in one of the mixing rooms with some of his men trying to shift a heavy yellow pine box. As they slid the box along the floor the friction caused a spark to strike, and instantly the room was ablaze. All could have escaped, but Alexis tried to extinguish the flames.

Inspired by his courage, the workmen rallied with a will at the bucket line, but before they had got fairly started the explosion came, blowing Alexis Du Pont with a fearful force against one of the drying stands, injuring him so that he died in great agony a few hours later.

Lamotte Du Pont met a horrible death on March 29, 1884, in the nitroglycerin and dynamite works. He was engaged in superintending some work when suddenly a white faced man came rushing up to him, exclaiming, "For God's sake, save your life!"

The works were in danger, and scores of lives were at stake. That is all Lamotte Du Pont thought of. For a few minutes he fought the danger with hand and brain, but it prevailed against him, and presently the explosion came, like the discharge of 1,000 cannon.

The greatest explosion of gunpowder the world has ever known took place in



PICKET NEAR A POWDER MILL.

the Du Pont works on Oct. 7, 1890. In this explosion 15 men and 1 woman were instantly killed, while 22 men and 9 women were injured, some fatally.

Explosions such as these redden the history of every powder manufactory in the country. In spite of all possible precautions, they are bound to come sooner or later. Constant association with danger of any kind breeds contempt and leads to carelessness. The furious demon that dwells in the powder is patient. It stands many indignities in the shape of rough handling, but when the time comes its wrath is loosened and it claims its victims.

Some of the newer kinds of powder, which are of higher explosive power, are less dangerous to handle than the old black, common variety. Cordite, for instance, that queer looking substance that comes the nearest to being a smokeless powder of any that has proved at all satisfactory, can be held in the hand and burned like a candle with no more disastrous results, but ignite it when confined in a gun barrel and it acts very differently.

Cordite comes in strips about the size of a lead pencil. In earlier days of ordnance only small grains of powder were used, but as the guns increased in size the size of the grains was also increased to pebble size and afterward to the various prismatic sizes and forms that were popular a decade ago. The reason for increasing the size of the powder grains was that the small grain powder gave a great igniting surface and at times the charge was consumed before the projectile was fairly in motion, producing initial wave pressures in the breech of the gun that were of a highly dangerous character.

With a larger grain there is less burning surface exposed, which naturally exerts a continuous force on the projectile until it reaches the muzzle of the gun. The results obtained were satisfactory to a degree, but there was some of the charge that was not consumed and left the muzzle of the gun along with the projectile.

With the prism powders came an alteration in the proportions of the explosive, which, from its brown color, was named cocoa powder. It contained saltpeter 79 parts, charcoal 18 parts, and sulphur 3 parts, the charcoal used being made from straw carbonized by steam. The carbon thus produced retained the amount of moisture required for pressing it into slugs.

All these various kinds of powder are now made in the United States and made as well as they can be made anywhere; so with our recently increased facilities we can keep the guns going as long as there is anything to shoot at.

C. T. BAXTER.

Appropriately Named.

Mr. Wheeler—The boys are going to form a military company. Could you suggest a name which would show that we are bicycle riders?

Mr. Waller (genially)—Well, you might call yours-does "The Mud Guards."—Sheffield Telegraph.

She Understood.

Mrs. Muggins—And so you are an actor? What are you playing now?

Handsome Stranger—The dual role in "The Corsican Brothers."

Mrs. Muggins—Oh, yes, I've seen that, and I remember there was a duel in it.—New York Weekly.

Proof.

Mimmie—What frauds these beggars are. I met a "blind" man who said, "Please give me a penny, beautiful lady."

Mamie—Yes, he said that to make you think he really was blind.—Indianapolis Journal.

Questionable.

Grimshaw—Do you believe that it means good luck to throw an old shoe at a bride?

Bagshaw—That depends. If you happen to hit her, it may mean good luck for the doctor.—Boston Transcript.

Pay It Like a Man.

Dunmore—That Smudgkins must be awfully hard up.

Dadlow—Why?

Dunmore—He's been dunning me every day for a dollar I owe him for the last six months.—Roxbury Gazette.

A Bottled Up Joke.

"Lucky that none of Schley's sailors was wounded."

"Why?"

"The paragraphers would have referred to them as battle scarred veterans."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Desired Consummation.

Speaking of the dramatic art, why does not somebody make a stage villain who will deceive the audience as well as the mole eyed virtuous characters in the play?—Boston Transcript.

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK.

Military Blue Soon to Become the Favorite Color.

COMES IN MANY VARYING SHADES.

This New Fancy Another Indication of the American Woman's Loyal Spirit and the Shrewdness of the Dyers—Summer Dresses Should Be Lavishly Ruffled.

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While black is to be the fashionable color for the fall and winter, there is a long list of new colors, or rather new tints in color, which we will be called upon to judge very soon. The dyers abroad send delegates to meet each other, each taking along such new tints or shades as his house has produced, and, putting them together, they vote upon the lot, choosing the best of all for producing in quantity. Many are rejected, but by this means unity is established and certain lines of color are adopted for the season.

It seems almost incredible that so much of the world's industry, art and progress is due to the necessity for providing dainty things for lovely woman. For her are hunters penning the frozen fields of the north and the torrid jungles of the equator. Fur and feathers she must have. For her, too, toil endless numbers of men, women and children in all the countries of the world in fields, in factories, in shops and in mines. If there were no women to work for, men would turn backward at least 10,000 years in civilization and go about with a gnarled club in one hand and a mutton bone in the other, clothed in rude garments made of the skins of animals they had slain. It is so nice to be a woman and feel that all over this world nations and people are busy providing pretty things.

That reminds me that I am wandering from my subject, which was the new colors. Just come the military tints, for even foreign dyers are clever enough to know that nothing would please every true American better than to dedicate herself in the colors worn by her father, brother, husband or lover. So there are the soft, frosty cadet blue, the darker blue worn by the soldiers' boys for coats and caps and the grayish blues in use for army overcoats. All these, mixed with certainty, and the khaki tints have already arrived, while the others are coming.

For summer a very pretty combination is a skirt of cadet blue or some other light blue shade trimmed with a couple of rutches of wide white braid down the seams. The waist, whatever its style, should be of darker shade and trimmed with white or tiny red cording in a manner to suggest the military coat.

There are suits of blue and white striped linen with jackets of plain dark blue linen, and there are blouses of the same striped linen, called Dewey blouses. These are made with a Cardinal strap down the shoulders and front and back gathered to that. It is so arranged that the stripes are bias and run with a point in the center. The four in closes with a couple of dozen of "sword" buttons. The collar, cuffs and drawstrings are all of deep red linen or dark red cotton.

After the blues, which will of a certainty be more popular than any other kind of color or tint, brown, it is thought, will be a favorite. It has not had very great vogue for several seasons. There are over a dozen shades of brown, ranging from seal to a rich gold color, and mordore is also among them. Mordore is a beautiful warm brown, with a gold lustre in the day and garnet at night. Most of the browns bear the names of different furs. We have three shades of crushed strawberry and two of crushed raspberry, it being understood that they are mixed with cream.

All the yellows possible to imagine are among the new colors save the burnt orange. That looks too Spanish. There are six or eight shades of lavender and the blue of the flag lilies, violet and the bluish purples.

Gray is among the most refined of the new colors. The most of them are in exceedingly delicate shades. These grays and old rose and also ashes of roses are very beautiful produced in fine cashmere, and they make exquisite gowns for elderly ladies and for babies too. I may add while on the subject of colors that green bids fair to be very popular and is offered in all the cool aqueous tints and many of the always pretty reseda tints. There are also darker shades of green, mostly Russian, hunter and Robin Hood.

Cotton goods are so oddly woven this season that one scarcely knows what the foundation is when a new piece of goods is shown. There are coverts, bedfords, cheviots and boucles in all sorts of designs, and they resemble the woolen goods so closely that I defy any one to feel cool in one. There are numberless of these cotton stuffs woven in plaids as perfect and correct as any as handsome as any of the plaid woolens. These are woven and not printed, and, as the threads have been yarn dyed, the colors are fast.

Almost all the made up gowns for summer are of the thin, light materials over silken linings, and these are legion. The great majority have ruffles and flounces at the bottom and tucks and ruffles at the waist. Have plenty ruffles and you will be all right.

I saw one pretty pinkish organdie with a cream colored lining and cream colored ribbon sash and stock collar. There were three flounces around the bottom six inches deep each and cut on the straight. A very showy afternoon dress was of turquoise blue liberty silk with one deep flounce around the bottom headed by an insert of two inch white lace insertion. The French waist was trimmed by overlaid insertion, and the belt and collar were also overlaid on the blue. Turquoise blue is not on the new color card.

There are many very pleasing new foulard silks. These are good for ordinary wear, as they are usually in dark grounds and are not so very expensive. Satin duchesse in colors and in black is to be one of the prime favorites for fall. Nearly all the bayadere stripes are limited to the rich heavy cords laid over a plain surface. This is especially desirable in Irish poplin.

Scarcely any of the gowns for late summer are seen without some arrangement of trimming where ribbon is at least a component part. But there are few floating effects, the preference being for flat

FOR SUMMER DAYS.

lines in lattice, straight lines or frills made by drawing the ribbon over one cord, sometimes over both, making a narrow raised puffing, which can be wrought into any curved design, and it is really pretty and rich. The ribbon should never measure more than half an inch wide.

Bias satin folds of the exact shade of a gown, be it black or in colors, make a very effective trimming for woolens and poplins and also the rich corded goods.

No letter relating to fashions is complete without mention of the patriotic devices in such vogue. There are hatpins now with military buttons at the end, so that a lady's hat is decorated by them. The army tailors say that they have so much work to keep buttons on the coats that one almost suspects that these hatpins are genuine Uncle Sam buttons set in gold as souvenirs. There are parasols with saber handles, American flag handkerchiefs and neckties, hat ribbons and chemisettes carrying the national colors, hats in tricolor braids and veils of white manilla with red and blue chenille dots. There are flag stickpins, eagle pins, crossed cannon and sword pins and enameled bracelets of blue ground and white stars with red borders, and these are not half—no, or a tenth.

Here then is "a lass that loves a sailor," like the pretty Pinafore girl, she wears a sailor suit on all possible occasions, and if she is in evening dress her jewelry is apt to run to foulded anchors and cable chains. The artillery, the cavalry and the infantry can have their imitators among the Gay girls, and they are proud to wear the emblem of their loyalty. One scarcely looks toward the elderly women with their modest Bath bow of red, white and blue, worn as a sign of their loyal sacrifice in giving their sons to their country, but the dear, young girls, with their flaunting colors, are quite as patrimonially and affectionately.

Bless them!

As I said they would be, the soft, wide brimmed, flexible leghorn hats are now the height of style, and they are made to look light as a dandelion puff with their great rolls of lace and tulle and feathers. The fashions are more white, lemon or sulphur yellow, cream, lavender or pale blue. Sometimes these are all one solid color, sometimes the tints are shaded, and sometimes the different colors are sewed together and lapped by curling, in any case they are handsome.

MATE LEROY.

Merely Practicing.

When he came home, he found her in tears, and naturally he was disturbed. He tried to comfort her, but the more he tried the more she wept, and finally he lost his temper and told her to go to the coal hole.

"Evidently," she said, suddenly ceasing her weeping, "I am not yet proficient or you would not treat me thus. I need more practice."

"Proficient!" he exclaimed. "What do you mean?"

"I have been reading an article in a paper on 'How to Weep Properly,'" she explained.—Pearson's Weekly.

Limitations of Genius.

Book Publisher—I have looked over the manuscript which you submitted to us and find a good plot, many well drawn characters and some picturesque word painting, but the love scenes are cold and stilted. Can't you improve on them?

Authoress (wearily)—I am afraid not, I'm married.—New York Weekly.

It Was Different.

Bobby (weeping)—A dog come a-waggin after me when I was comin home.

Papa—Why are you crying? Don't you know that when a dog waggles his tail he always wants to play?

Bobby—But this dog, papa, took hold of my trousers and waggled his head.—New York Truth.

Reverie of a Benedict.

Many a husband is lost in wonder as he reflects that the gleaming lid which spanks his children and serves up his cabbage is the very same hand which he used to write sonnets about and which he never kissed without a sense of rare and enchanting delight.—Roxbury Gazette.

A Double Regret.

Casey—I called one av thim Johnnies a liar, an he says to me, says he, "Tu quoque." Now, fwat might that mean?

Daddy—It means "You are another."

Casey—Fwat! An I let me get away without hittin um. Ah, that is fwat a man gits for havin no education!—Vanity Fair.

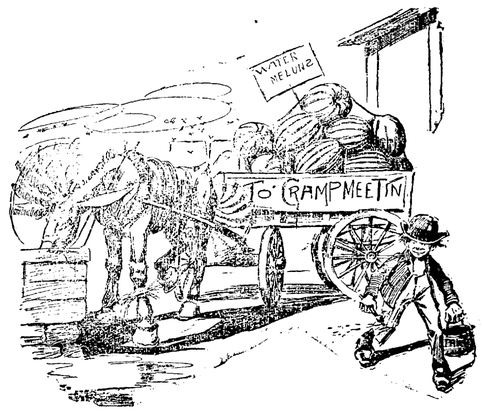
Disappointed.

Friend—I heard you had bought the place, but I understood that the title was defective.

Suburbanite (bitterly)—No. The title is the only thing that isn't.—New York Truth.

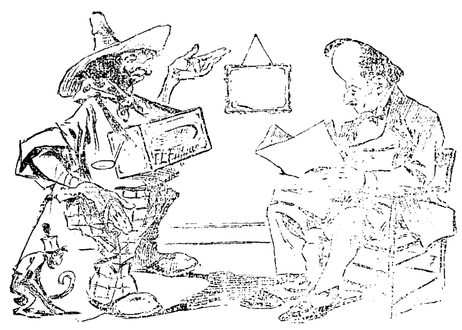
THE BAD BOY AND THE MELON WAGON.

1



2

AN ITALIAN MISTAKE.

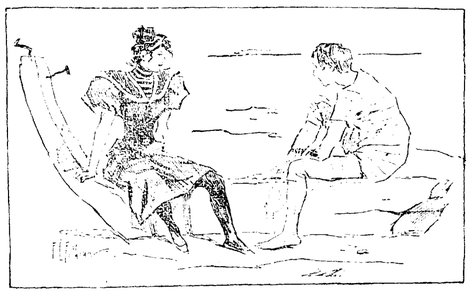


Organ Grinder—Wanta tuna?

Banker—Play in bank? Never, get out!

Organ Grinder—I canna play in na banka canna play "Banka Wabash."

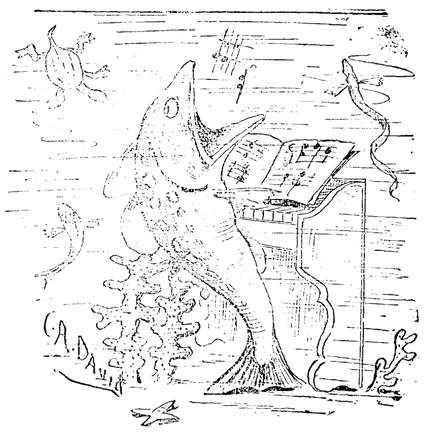
BY THE SEA.



She—You puckered up your lips so then, that I thought you were going to kiss me.

He—No; I got some sand in my mouth.

She—Well, for heaven's sake swallow it! You need it in your system



"CODFISH BALLS."

"CHECK-MATED."

EFFECTS OF WAR TAXES

They Will Hit Nearly All Citizens One Way or Another.

NEW YORK'S BIG CONTRIBUTION.

A Multitude of New Revenue Stamps That Must Be Ready by the 1st of July. About $4,000,000 a Year Will Be Realized on Beer In New York—The Government Expects to Realize About $20,000,000 Annually on Tea—Wall Street Will Pay a Large Share.

The effect on individuals of the new war revenue bill, which is expected to become a law in a few days, is something that a very small proportion of the general public has given any thought to. The importers, manufacturers, jobbers, retailers—in fact, all merchants who hand their wares over to the general public for consumption—have not been so remiss in this matter, and the result is that most of those who come in for heavy taxes under the new bill have arranged things so that their share of the war revenue will be paid by the consumer. Then there are many other things in everyday use by the general public, such as bank checks, deeds, mortgages, conveyances, notes and steamship tickets, that the individual himself must pay the tax on. There is going to be a great number of surprised citizens on the first day that the new law goes into effect, which will probably be on July 1, because the articles taxed are many.

An interesting feature of the new law is the new stamps it is going to put into use in the United States. There will be hundreds of different kinds. For weeks the government engravers have been making designs and submitting them to the treasury department for approval. It is said that all of this part of the work has been completed, and that the government plants, assisted by the various bank note companies, are hard at work, trying to turn out enough stamps to meet the demands of the first week in the life of the new law. The demand during that week will be tremendous. Every bank check must bear a stamp. Most men knew that there are thousands of bank checks issued daily in New York alone. In the entire country there may be a million. Yet the stamping of the bank checks is just one item in the list.

During the civil war and away up into the seventies, when there was a tax on bank checks, the stamping was expedited by the banks, which entered into an agreement with the government by means of which they were allowed to stamp themselves whole books of checks. These books were sold to the depositors for the value of the stamps they contained. Whether this method will be adopted now is a question. If it is not, the depositor will have to buy his own stamps and stick them on himself.

New York city's contribution to the war fund under the new law will be almost twice as much as that exacted from any other city in the country. There is very little to base calculations on, but it has been roughly estimated that this city will spend $40,000,000 annually on war taxes. There will be no protest here. If it were twice as much, New Yorkers would stand it without a word.

The tax on beer is nominally $1 a barrel. It will be $2 under the new law. It is expected that something like $4,000,000 a year will be realized on beer in New York. The brewers have refused to pay or even share the additional expense. They say that the retailer must stand it. The retailers are not satisfied with this plan at all. They proposed some time ago that the government quadruple its present excise charge, which is $25, and let them off with that. This, however, did not meet with the approval of the ways and means committee, and they rejected it. Now the retailer must get even on the consumer. He can do it in one of two ways, either raise the price of a glass or make the glass smaller. The brewers of beer decided some time ago to charge 5 cents more a dozen for bottled beer, but the man who sells it over the bar is still thinking it over. Many of the retailers are growling at the refusal of the brewers to share the tax. They say that the brewers are really getting by the new law, as the government allows them a rebate of 75½ cents on their stamps. By charging retailers the full amount they will be getting just that much more a barrel than they ever did before.

From the 10 cents a pound tax on tea the government expects to realize about $20,000,000 annually in the country. New York's share of this, based on the importations of past years, will be about $7,000,000. There will be no tax on tea imported before July 1, of course, and by that time importers hope to get in some 20,000,000 pounds. This, however, will only be about one-fifth of the amount usually imported each year. The importers and retailers will never stand the tax themselves. Tea will simply jump up 10 cents a pound after July 1, and the public will have to pay that much more for it or go without.

Stamps will have to be affixed to all papers relating to real estate transactions—conveyances, deeds, leases, agreements or contracts, mortgages, trust deeds and powers of attorney. Real estate men in New York who are familiar with the revenue bill are wondering what the effect of the section which imposes a tax of 50 cents per $500 or fraction thereof on deeds and conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $100 is going to be. For years it has been the practice to insert nominal considerations, generally $1, in deeds, the object being to keep secret the amount of money involved in a transaction. Hereafter a nominal consideration mentioned in a deed will not release the parties interested from stamping the deed at the rate of 50 cents for every $500 of value of the property conveyed over $100, when will of course reveal the real consideration. From real estate transactions in New York the government will probably derive about $500,000 annually. The revenue from the country from this item of the bill will probably be between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000.

A very large part of the war tax will come out of Wall street. The tax of 2 cents on each $100 of stock and bond sales is a heavy one, but the brokers are not kicking. Business on the Stock Exchange has averaged 400,000 shares a day lately, and if it continues at that rate the daily assessment will be $8,000. On the total sales of stock last year the revenue would have been $1,500,000, and there is no reason to believe that it will be any less than that after the revenue bill gets in working order. The figures of the Consolidated Exchange last year would bring its revenue up to within $200,000 of the Stock Exchange assessment. The Produce and Cotton Exchanges are let off with a tax of 1 per cent for $100. This would bring the former's contribution to the war fund to about $150,000 and the latter's to about $50,000 a year.

About the biggest item down town, however, will be the tax on bank checks. In 1871 the revenue from this source was $2,315,435 in the country. The tax on bank checks in New York alone will probably run up to $3,000,000 a year under the war revenue law. From the bank capital tax, the tax on foreign bills of exchange, the tax on the capital stock and funded debt of all corporations and from other taxes in the financial center it is estimated that $1,000,000 a year will be realized. Altogether Wall street will contribute something like $13,000,000 a year to the war fund.

The tax of 1 cent on telephone messages costing more than 15 cents is put on pay messages, of which there were 9,000,000 sent in New York last year. The telegraph companies have planned to get even on the tax on messages by compelling senders to put a 1 cent stamp on all messages. The telephone companies are casting around for some means of making the public share the added expense, but haven't devised any scheme yet.

The tax on tobacco has been raised to 12 cents a pound. Some dealers have decided to keep up the size of the packages and increase the price. Others have concluded that it will be a better game to let the price stay where it is, and make the packages smaller. The cigar tax is not a heavy one, and the only difference it will make will be that you won't get as good a cigar for the price as you used to. The cigarette tax is $1 on 1,000, and the public will either have to pay 6 cents for a 5 cent box of ten cigarettes or take a box with fewer cigarettes at the old price. There are over 3,000,000,000 cigarettes made annually in this country, and if the war revenue on them will be $3,000,000. The annual production of tobacco is about 400,000,000 pounds. The increased revenue on this amount would be about $24,000,000.

The tax on insurance policies, on steamship tickets, on express companies, on vessels entering from and clearing to a foreign port, the inheritance tax and the manifold other things taxed in which New Yorkers are interested, will bring this city's share of the war tax well up to $30,000,000 and may carry it beyond that figure.—New York Sun.

PATRIOTIC PUPILS.

How a Maryland Schoolteacher Found an Outlet For This Enthusiasm.

A veteran schoolteacher in Talbot county, Md., has found an outlet for the patriotic enthusiasm of his pupils by teaching them constructive and applied geography with reference to the war. With the aid of the children he laid off on about a quarter of an acre of the schoolyard a map of the world on Mercator's projection, showing the coun[illegible] and islands, [illegible] seas, lakes and rivers, the mountains and the valleys. The work [illegible] is methodically carried from the overflow [illegible] with [illegible].

The material [illegible] the [illegible] pl[illegible] [illegible] up [illegible] earth, and sand from the river shore has been spread to show the deserts. There is no trouble to show the progress of the war with a pin, and the positions of the land forces are moved as need dictates. [illegible] were [illegible] from [illegible] discarded [illegible] of the [illegible].

The First of All Rewards.

General Merritt will get his reward when he receives from the Philippines at the head of a bank on Chicago grid.—Chicago Commercial Advertiser.

The Veteran's Poem.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

IF YOU WANT.....
.....BIG RESULTS
Try THE SENTINEL as an advertising medium. The largest circulation.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

DO YOU WISH TO MAKE YOUR BUSINESS
Known to the great majority of people in Fort Wayne? If you do, use the advertising columns of
THE SENTINEL.

ESTABLISHED 1833. [PART FIRST.] SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1898. EIGHT PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

We Are Offering An Extra Good Bargain

IN

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS

AT

39 Cents.

MONEY TO LOAN

From $10 to Any Amount.

Any Person in Need of Money can borrow it on their Household Goods, Pianos, Horses, Wagons, Carriages, Bicycles, Store Fixtures, Etc.

THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN IN YOUR POSSESSION.....

All Business Private and Confidential.

No Delay. Lowest Rates

IT PAYS TO BORROW OF US.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE (Ladies or Gentlemen) on their own names.

INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.

Room 3 Arcade, Upstairs.

Open Saturday Evenings 7 to 8:30.

WAR PRICES.

Skinned Hams, 9c lb.
Small Hams 9c lb.
Picnic Hams, 7c lb.
Sausages, 7c lb.
California Hams, 8c lb.
Breakfast Bacon, 10c lb.
Dry Salt Bacon, 8c lb.
Lard, 7½c lb, or 50 lb can, $3.75.
Frankforts, 8c lb.
Bologna, 6c lb.
Loin Bacon, 8c lb.

These prices are the same as in 1,000 pound lots and nothing but whole pieces will be sold at these prices.

Remember these are strictly cash prices.

FRED ECKART PACKING CO.,

Cor. Main an Harrison St.

Packing House W. Main St.

Money to Loan!

EASY TERMS. STRICTLY PRIVATE.

Loans made on household goods, horses, wagons and other personal property on a "NEW EASY PAYMENT PLAN." Give us a call, No trouble to explain.

INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,

Room 3 Arcade. 2nd Floor.

WHY DID YOU MARRY

her if you pr posed to make her miserable? How can she hold her head up among her neighbors with that m uth full of bad teeth. Well fix up the old ones or make her an ficial ones that will put light in her eyes, a smile on her lips and make it a ple sure for her to sit down to the table at peace with the rest of all

Call and get an estimate of cost FREE OF CHARGE

Guaranteed work. Painless extracting and filling.

U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,

98 Calhoun St. - Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dr. J. A. Williams, Mgr.

Phone 1178.

MONEY TO LOAN

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit you.

Business confidential. No publicity

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,

Room No. 21 Bass Block, over First National Bank, No 77 Calhoun street. Take elevator to Fourth Floor.

SORE HANDS

CURED BY CUTICURA

My sore hands commenced with a burning on my fingers. When I rubbed them you could see little white pimples, and I felt like twisting them out of their sockets. I had high fever and cold chills, nights I had to walk the floor until I fell asleep. My hands peeled like an onion, the finger nails got loose, the water ran out, and there the burning fire was. My hands pulled up worse than a toad, the water ran through the bandage on to the floor. I went to a doctor for a year. I got CUTICURA RESOLVENT and CUTICURA SOAP. The nails hardened up, peeled off, and my hands are now cured.

CARRIE DEITCHLER, Pembroke, N. Y.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 3d day of October, 1896. [SEAL] WM. H. HOLLISTER, Notary Public.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORP., Sole Props., Boston, Mass.

THEY DEMAND PEACE

Spanish of Catalonia Issue a Vigorous Manifesto.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR AND CORREA CONFER

MADRID, June 18.—10 A. M.—The newspapers of this city today publish the text of a manifesto from the inhabitants of Catalonia, of which Barcelona is the capital, in favor of peace between the United States and Spain.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR CONFERS WITH CORREA.

MADRID, June 18.—10 A. M.—There is considerable comment here today over a long conference which has just taken place between the British ambassador to Spain, Sir Henry Drummond-Wolffe, and the Spanish minister for war, General Correa.

DISSENSIONS REPORTED AMONG REBEL LEADERS.

MADRID, June 18.—9 a. m.—A Havana dispatch to the semi-official Pais says:

"General credence attaches to the report that serious dissensions have broken out among the rebel leaders, some of them insisting upon remaining neutral and others preparing to fight the Americans from fear of annexation and American tyranny."

Another dispatch from Havana says the Guerra Marine publishes a number of documents, "including a letter from Maximo Gomez to the Cuban junta in New York, protesting against the intervention of the United States."

The paper thereupon says:

"Intervention, in its present violent form, is repugnant to the majority of the rebel chiefs and is distasteful to the mass of the insurgents."

INSURGENTS MISTRUST AMERICA, IT IS SAID.

LONDON, June 18.—A dispatch to the Times from Havana says:

"There is a decided tendency towards reconciliation manifested by a large section of the insurgents who mistrust American intervention.

"A proclamation has been issued controlling the sale of provisions and fixing the food tariff."

THE WAR FINANCES DISCUSSED IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 18.—The Statist, commenting upon the war loan of the United States, today says:

"The preparations for the loan no doubt account to some extent for the fall in American railroad securities this week. The other principal cause is the collapse of the wheat corner, and if there is very much selling of American railroad securities in Europe, as is believed on the stock exchange, then it is possible gold may soon be taken to New York in considerable amounts. American bills are known to be offering. Indeed it is said bills are being drawn against credits in anticipation of ordinary requirements. Therefore, it is not at all improbable that gold may be taken, and if it goes we shall certainly see a very considerable recovery in rates in London."

Under the heading, "Is the Bank of Spain Solvent?" the Statist lengthily discusses Spain's financial position, saying:

"Upon the bank's ability to finance the government depends the continuation and duration of the war. Practically, the Spanish government is now reduced to the expedient of using the printing press to meet its war outlay; and the longer that printing press is in operation and the more notes that are issued the greater will be the depreciation in the value of the pesets. If the war lasts much longer we may see the paper pesets, which is now at a discount of 50 per cent., depreciate as did the assignats of France at the close of the last war. The formal run upon specie payments cannot be delayed. Indeed, the suspension has practically occurred."

The Statist then presents an array of figures showing the exact position of the bank, with a note circulation of 1,313,000,000 pesetas without any coin reserve available for its redemption, and further pointing out that such note circulation may be increased to 2,500,000,000. Finally, the Statist says that in three years the Spanish and Cuban governments have borrowed 1,000,000,000 pesetas from the Bank of Spain.

CABINET RESIGNS.

The Italian Ministry Tenders Portfolios.

Premier Rudini Causes Some Excitement by the Announcement—Ribot Unable to Construct French Ministry.

ROME, June 18.—In the chamber of deputies today the premier, the Marquis Di Rudini, announced that the ministry, which was formed only on May 31, has resigned.

Amidst considerable excitement, the Marquis Di Rudini said that, after considering the parliamentary situation and in order not to prejudice a grave public question, the ministers had placed their resignations in the hands of the king, who reserved the right of decision relative to their acceptance, a remark which was greeted with murmurs.

Continuing, the marquis said the ministry would remain in office for the present in order to attend to routine business and safeguard public order.

He then begged the chamber to suspend its sittings. The request was met with shouts of "no, no."

The premier added that the chamber could confer on its president the power of resummoning the deputies when it was considered necessary to do so for approving a vote on account for a short period. Loud dissenting murmurs followed this suggestion.

RIBOT HAS FAILED.

PARIS, June 18.—After consultation with William Peytral, Sarrien and Dupuy this morning, M. Ribot informed President Faure that he is unable to form a cabinet to succeed the Meline ministry. President Faure accepted the latter's resignation on June 15, Wednesday last.

NO NAVAL MANEUVERS.

Much Speculation as to Great Britain's Reason for This Step.

LONDON, June 18.—It is announced that Great Britain will not hold her usual annual naval maneuvers this year, which has caused much speculation as to the reason for this step. In some quarters it is said it is due to lack of coal, owing to the Welsh strike. But in other quarters it is believed that important events are in sight.

The officials of the British admiralty decline to give their reasons for abandoning the maneuvers, but, they say, it is not because of lack of coal, as ample supplies of fuel were secured previous to the strike of the miners in Wales.

KAOUGH WILL ACCEPT.

Will Probably Again be Chairman of the Democratic Committee.

The democratic candidates for county office met in the Elks hall last evening and discussed the organization of the new county committee. All candidates were present except Bob Shirley and William Lawrence. Congressman Robinson, who had arrived in the city during the afternoon, was elected as chairman. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the reorganization of the county committee. The sentiment was unanimous for William Kaough for chairman, although he had stated that he would not accept. A committee was appointed to see him, and Mr. Kaough finally reconsidered his determination. O. P. Eversole was the unanimous choice for secretary and Mayor Scherer for treasurer. The candidates decided to recommend the above gentlemen to the county committee, which meets to organize next Saturday, June 25.

CONTRACT LET.

Contracts for street improvements were awarded as follows at the meeting yesterday afternoon:

For paving the alley between Main and Columbia streets, from Clinton street to Barr street, John Draker, Metropolitan block, at $1.32.

For paving the alley between Wayne and Washington streets, from Harrison street to Webster street, C. E. Moellering & Co., Nelsonville block, $1.84.

For paving the alley between Wayne and Washington streets, from Union street to College street, C. E. Moellering & Co., $1.75.

For building sidewalks on the north side of Elm and Bluff streets, from the east line of lot 42, Rockhill's second division to Main street, Julius Remus, 27 cents.

For laying sidewalks on the west side of Winter street from Creighton avenue to Pontiac street, W. H. Oetting, 28 cents.

TOO MUCH RED TAPE

Much Embarrassment Met at Camp Thomas.

Great Delay in Getting Supplies for Soldiers.

Officers Beginning to Complain of the Annoyance.

Efficiency of the Service is Greatly Hampered—Troops Not Expected to Move at Once.

CHICKAMAUGA, National Military Park, June 18.—Inquiry among the regiments at the park has developed that the system of carrying requisitions and requests to army headquarters through a long list of subheadquarters is causing delays which often hamper the commanding officers and discourage cherished plans.

A prominent regimental officer who was questioned about the system said that in his opinion there ought to be more short cuts to bring about prompt results. He illustrated by taking one item of which a regiment might be in need, an item the prompt receipt of which would be highly beneficial to the progress of the regiment. To obtain it there is an almost endless round through which the papers must go. Perhaps by the time a reply reaches the command the war is half over, and everybody has been worsted. Instead of having time to get in efficient work in training the volunteers, it is suggested that the time is taken up in answering papers and in attending to the routine of clerical work.

The regiments are also feeling rather seriously the detailing of so many men to the hospitals and the various headquarters for duty.

Principally for this cause in one regiment yesterday only twenty-eight members of one company were able to report for duty. Fifteen cars of cavalry and artillery horses which arrived last night from Chicago, were distributed to various commands this morning.

The work of inspection of the first division, first corps, which has been going on for some time is now completed.

Major Rogers, inspector general of the division, inspected the Third Tennessee yesterday which completed the work of inspection of the entire division.

Recruits continue to arrive by the scores. It is estimated that between four and five hundred come daily. The new men are put in awkward squads immediately after their arrival, and the work of making soldiers out of them is prosecuted without delay.

The indications are that the recruiting work will be finished in a much shorter time than as at first expected.

It is now understood that that no movement of troops will be made for sometime, but that Chickamauga will be drawn on just as may be needed for the various expeditions that may be hereafter be ordered against Cuba and Porto Rico.

Today is clear with a mild temperature. Hard drills are being undergone by all the regiments.

Joshua Levering, the noted prohibitionist and Y. M. C. A. lecturer, is now at work in the camp. He will address the first Pennsylvania regiment tonight.

BOY RAN AWAY.

An Eight-Year-Old Lad Missing From the Orphans' Home.

Willie Thatcher Left the Institution Last Night and No Trace of Him Can be Found.

Willie Thatcher, eight years old, an inmate of the Allen County Orphans' home, ran away from the institution and although the search for him has been diligently pushed all day there had been no trace of the missing boy up to 1 o'clock this afternoon.

This morning he did not come to breakfast and a visit to his room developed that he was gone. The lad is not over intelligent and has a mania for hiding and it was believed for a time that he was playing some prank to worry the attendants. A search, however, was made for him and an investigation showed that a door over a porch was unlocked. It is believed that he crawled over the porch some time during the night and intends to get as far away as possible. The other inmates of the home were questioned and finally one boy admitted that Willie told him yesterday that he would run away during the night.

He is rather large for his years, has light hair and blue eyes and is slightly demented. When he left it is supposed he wore no hat, as none is missing from the home.

THE BOY FOUND.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon Humane Officer Schlaudroff found the boy at the home of his mother on Brooklyn avenue.

Mr. Chas. Yagerlehner, contracting electrician, room 54, Pixley & Long block, has removed his office to 203 Calhoun street, in the same building with Tomkinson Brothers, plumbers, where he will be glad to see his friends. He makes a specialty of gas, electric combination fixtures and electric specialties. 16-17-18.

WAR CHIEFS COUNSEL

Important Conference Held With President Today.

MORE VOLUNTEERS WILL SOON BE CALLED

WASHINGTON, June 18.—A war council was held at the white house today. President McKinley, Secretaries Long and Alger, General Miles, Admiral Sicard and Captain Mahan were present considering future plans.

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn was in the council a short time. It lasted about two hours. Nothing was given out concerning it, Secretary Alger remarking that where the movement of troops was concerned he could say nothing. The council was of more than ordinary importance.

GENERAL MILES CONTINUES CHIEF.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Secretary Alger accompanied by Major General Miles went over to the white house this morning to see the president. The secretary was indignant at the published reports that the president and himself were dissatisfied with the course adopted by General Miles and had decided to relieve him of the command of the army. The secretary said in the presence of General Miles to a representative of the press:

"There is not a word of truth in it," meaning the statement to which his attention had been attracted. As a matter of fact, the purpose of the administration in recalling General Miles to Washington at this time is to consult with him as to the future conduct of the campaign.

It is plain that the campaign itself has grown far away from the original lines on which it was drawn and recent developments have led to a belief on the part of the president that the plans again may be amended somewhat with benefit.

It has been suggested that owing to the heavy demands for troops, which have far exceeded the number originally believed to be sufficient, there will be occasion to issue another call for volunteers.

The preparations being made by the war department to meet any possible demand in the future, as revealed in the very thorough report of the board headed by Major Hopkins appointed to look after suitable camping sites, undoubtedly has given rise to the report that additional military camps are to be established. The department has put things in trim to establish at short notice several additional camps, but so far it has not ordered any troops to them and not likely to, unless there should be a further call for volunteers.

WEEK'S CAMPAIGN IN EASTERN CUBA.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Friday, June 17, 2 p. m., per the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda, via Kingston, Jamaica, Saturday, June 18.—8:45 p. m.—The week's campaign in eastern Cuba has resulted in the practical demolition of the outer fortifications of Santiago de Cuba, in anticipation of the arrival of the troops, and the occupation of the fine harbor of Guantanamo, in which today are anchored such magnificent ships as the Oregon, and the St. Paul, together with the Marblehead, Dolphin, Suwanee and eleven other auxiliary gunboats, colliers and press dispatch boats, in an average depth of seventeen fathoms of water.

The military resistance to the definite occupation practically ceased since the bombardment of Wednesday. An intercepted official report of the Spanish military commandent indicates that his military resources are exhausted.

His soldiers are now on half rations. There are supplies only for the remainder of June. The commandants has already seized all the private drug supplies, in order that they may be devoted to the use of the soldiers.

The close cordon maintained by the Cubans about Guantanamo is illustrated by the fact that official Spanish communications, sent in duplicate by land and water, have been intercepted and the Spanish messengers, in both cases, have been shot by the Cubans while attempting to pass the lines.

For the past three nights there has been comparative quiet in the camp which the marines hold on the crest of the bill near Guantanamo bay and over which the American flag floats.

At dusk volunteers from the warships go ashore and camp near the hill, to be at hand in case of an emergency, and the Cubans go far out in the chapparal in order to prevent the Spaniards from stealing a march on the camp.

General Perz, commanding the eastern division of the insurgent army, called on Captain McCalla, of the Marblehead yesterday, and reported that he had 3,000 men of whom 1,200 would reinforce the marines in a few days.

Many bands of insurgents are now gathered along the coast, eastward to Santiago de Cuba.

The warships have done no firing since Wednesday's bombardment of the fortifications of the inner harbor, and the town of Caimanera. Since the narrow escape of the Marblehead and Texas from destruction by torpedoes in the channel, greater precautions have been observed. Both ships struck contact mines without exploding them.

Each mine contained forty pounds of gun cotton, sufficient to destroy any vessel. The bombardment at Guantanamo bay was not so heavy as at Santiago, but it was very heavy. The Spaniards fired only five shots and then fled.

Three shots struck near the Marblehead, but none hit her.

The ships steamed within 3,600 yards of the fort before opening fire and they fired with deadly accuracy.

The Texas stopped in the narrow channel in order to avoid grounding but the Marblehead steamed ahead and swung around the south side of the harbor. Her first shots went wild, but the little Suwanee, which was following her, found the range and sent shots straight into the foundation of the fort, hurling into the air bricks and dust.

The Texas finished the business, two of her twelve-inch shells reducing the fort to a picturesque and useless ruin.

The Marblehead then turned her attention to the barracks and breastworks southwest of the harbor and speedily demolished them, sending the Spanish squadron flying for their lives.

As the Spaniards ran down the mainland, the St. Paul's five-inch guns were trained on them and several of the soldiers were seen to fall. The number of killed and wounded is not known.

The bombardment lasted an hour and a quarter and was for the purpose of preventing a movement of Spanish troops from the town to the fortifications. The insurgent forces, which have been armed and equipped by Captain McCalla, not only prove to be daring scouts, but turn out to be brave fighters and good shots with the Lee-Metford rifles.

Our own men are warm in their praise and look for unexpectedly strong co-operation upon the part of the Cuban army.

ONLY ONE MORE SOLDIER

And Captain Ranke Will Have His Complement Full—Some Left Today.

Captain Ranke announces that his entire complement of fifty-two additional soldiers have been chosen, that is, all except one. He could easily get this one, but he wants a harnessmaker and will hold the place open for two or three days in the hope of getting one. This morning the following young men left for Chickamauga Park over the Lake Erie and Western: Charles J. Eckart, Guy O. Farquharson, Harvey L. Banks, Edward M. Lucas, William Brown, John C. Hazelet, Alvin Double, Arthur Suter, Jerry Surfus, Rollie A. Gorrell, William Brooking, Edgar Lasher, George H. Schafer, George Jully and Conrad F. Hohnholz.

The balance of the men will probably leave on Monday, and Tuesday Captain Ranke, Sergeant Alderman and Corporal Depner will leave for camp.

Adjutant H. K. Scott will arrive in Fort Wayne within a few days and open a recruiting office for infantrymen. These recruits will fill up the quota of the 157th Indiana regiment and will be chosen from every county in the Twelfth district.

The United States transports left for Manila on June 4. The Charleston began to draw anchor about 7 o'clock. She steamed outside and waited for the fleet, consisting of the Peking, Australia and City of Sydney, which got away about 10 o'clock, with the Charleston in the rear. While the vessels were in port she took in the neighborhood of 1,200 tons of coal. Of the twenty-five hundred men among the various vessels but two desertions were recorded

HAD A LOVE FEAST.

Cleveland Republicans Indulge in a Riot.

Hanna and McKisson Factions Come Together.

Police Called and Many Arrests Follow.

The Hannaites Leave the Convention and Hold a Rump Meeting by Themselves.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 18.—A riot between the Hanna and McKisson factions was narrowly averted at the republican county convention here today.

The trouble started when the Hannaites attempted to organize the convention, which the McKissonites resisted.

A wild scene followed. The police made a number of arrests. The Hannaites finally withdrew from the hall and are now holding a rump convention.

MORE GRADUATES.

International Business College Commencement.

Fifty-seven Scholars Will Leave the Institution Next Thursday Evening—The Program.

The eighth annual commencement of the International Business college will be held next Tuesday evening, June 23, at the Masonic Temple, at 8 o'clock. This is one of the booming educational institutions of Fort Wayne and its attendance ranks with any school of its kind in the west. The following scholars will graduate:

Bookkeeping Department—Ermin C. Ungemach, Theodore H. Schroeder, Albert Pupo, Louis C. Blase, Walter H. Crim, Frank J. Gilmartin, Alfred L. Kane, Floyd A. Hively, Harry A. Brinsley, Alma Danton, Ernst H. Roemmke, Otto H. Hartwig, Arthur Ortlier, Agatha Hunter, Frank E. Welsh, Don C. Rundles, Joseph A. Ducket, John G. Bothner, Oscar W. Schiefer, William H. Gross, Ida E. Wolf, Clyde Whiteleather, Frieda L. Reese, Erma M. Lyman, Emma M. Becker, Pauline E. Schwartz, Edward Wellman, H. C. Pohlmeyer.

SHORTHAND DEPARTMENT.

Philip H. Doty, Mayme Tower, Mabel Nelson, Agnes J. Cochrane, H. H. Roberts, Asa L. Knight, Emanuel M. Popp, Bessie S. Cherry, Frances Grathaus, Helen M. Gilmartin, Anna Grosweega, Dennis McCarthy, jr., Maude C. Wilson, Alma F. Proegler, Anna K. Roehrs, Alma T. Kanipe, James Menefee, Adelia M. Braener, Lillie Wilson, John H J. Immel, Alvin P. Double, John M. Carl, Mamie L. Gerding, William McClure, Mary Klug, Joseph B. Seaman, Katherine A. Bowen, Fred C. Goeglein, Mayme MacBennett.

PROGRAM:

"Youth must prepare what age must use."

Overture—Inauguration ..... Thiele
Prayer ..... Rev. Llewellyn L. Henson
Address ..... Rev. W. D. Parr, D. D.
Whistling solo ..... Bessie Hunter
Salutatory ..... Ermin C. Ungemach
Reading—Selection ..... Prof. Adams
Waltz—Italian Nights ..... Meyer
Class address ..... R. V. Emrick
Whistling solo ..... Bessie Hunter
Reading—Selection ..... Prof. Adams
Selection—"Coney Island" ..... Levi
Valedictory ..... Philip H. Doty
Presentation of diplomas ..... Prof. T. L. Staples
Benediction ..... Rev. Lewellyn L. Henson
"America" ..... Audience and Orchestra

IN HONOLULU.

Manila Expedition Reaches Hawaii.

Troops Were Well and Were Given a Tremendous Reception by the Sandwich Islanders.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 18.—Advices per steamer Minerva, from Honolulu, June 10, say:

The United States transports City of Peking, City of Sydney and Australia arrived here together on the first instant. The voyage was pleasant and the vessels traveled abreast most of the way, although it was necessary for the Peking and Australia to slow up and wait for the City of Sydney.

Eight mild cases of measles broke out on the Australia. The sick men were separated from the other passengers on the ship by being quartered on the hurricane deck and surgeons had the cases well in hand when the vessel arrived. As soon as the three vessels were sighted, all Honolulu turned out to welcome the soldiers.

The docks were lined with people and as the vessels entered the harbor the spectators yelled themselves hoarse. Such a scene of enthusiasm had never been witnessed in Honolulu as when the vessels docked.

It was late, so the order was given to allow no one ashore, but the next morning about one-half of the troops were allowed to land.

During the day they were given the freedom of the city. A committee of citizens furnished free cars and other conveyances. The majority visited Waikiki and other points of interest and had a pleasant time generally.

At noon President Dole and his cabinet received the officers of the expedition and during the reception the stairs and grounds of the executive building were thronged with people.

OVER TO GERMANY.

Augusti Surrenders Manila to Commander of Kaiser's Fleet.

ABSURD STORY THAT IS SENT FROM PARIS

LONDON, June 18.—The Star today publishes an absurd story from Paris to the effect that Captain General Augusti has informed the Spanish premier, Senor Sagasta, that he has handed Manila over to Admiral Diedrich, the commander of the German fleet, who has occupied the citadel and arsenal on the plea of protecting the inhabitants from the insurgents.

CAMARA'S FLEET HAS 4,000 TROOPS AHEAD.

GIBRALTAR, June 18.—It is asserted here that six trans-Atlantic liners, having on board 4,000 Spanish troops, accompanied Admiral Camara's fleet.

A BRUSH WITH THE SPANISH TROOPS.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Friday, June 17, 2 p. m., per the Associated Press dispatch boat Wanda, via Kingston, Jamaica, Saturday, June 18, 8:15 a. m.—A hot brush between some Spanish troops and a reconnoitering party, in steam cutters, occurred at daylight this morning, in a small cove west of Morro Castle. The Massachusetts steam cutter, in charge of Lieutenant Harlow, entered the cove to take soundings and reconnoiter. When well inside the inlet a detachment of Spanish infantry opened fire upon the cutter from a blockhouse.

The fire was vigorously returned by the marines in the Massachusetts' boat and also by marines who were in the New York's cutter, which was in charge of Naval Cadet Powell and which had followed in.

The New York's cutter was hit ten times and a marine in the cutter of the Massachusetts had the stock of his rifle shattered, but by great good luck no one was hit.

The Texas opened fire with her six-pounders on the hillside and the Vixen steamed right into the cove and peppered the blockhouse with her rapid-fire guns.

Eventually the Spaniards retreated to the woods and the two steam cutters withdrew.

The Yankee arrived here yesterday and Captain Brownson reported that on Monday last, while off Cienfuegos, a Spanish gunboat came out to meet the Yankee, evidently mistaking her for a merchant vessel. The Spaniard, however, soon saw his mistake, turned tail and opened fire, which was hotly returned by the Yankee.

The latter chased the gunboat until the Spaniard took refuge in the harbor, where the forts opened fire on the American vessel. Thereupon the Yankee engaged the eastern and western batteries. But seeing no chance of catching the gunboat the Yankee withdrew.

During the engagement a Spanish shell burst over the Yankee and a falling fragment struck a landsman named Kennedy, formerly an insurance clerk in New York city, inflicting a severe flesh wound on his right shoulder. He is expected to recover. The Spanish gunboat chased by the Yankee was of about 500 tons and 200 feet long.

The naval reserves who man the Yankee fought well.

MUCH TROUBLE TO GET TRANSPORTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—It begins to look as if the war department might have some difficulty in obtaining the necessary transports for the Porto Rico expedition unless some of those which have been sent to Santiago are utilized for the purpose. An earnest appeal was made to the coast wise companies to favor the war department and submit propositions looking to the charter of such vessels belonging to them as had not already been secured by the government. The replies to the government's telegrams, however, have been far from satisfactory as the steamship companies feel they already have gone as far as practicable in surrendering their ships and that to release those still in service would subject them to great loss and bring their business almost to a standstill.

It is acknowledged by the war department officials that the vessel owners up to this time have been very considerate and have chartered to the government a number of their best vessels, and regret is expressed that all that are needed cannot be secured. In this dilemma the department has been compelled to resort to ships of foreign register for the transport service, and a number of English bottoms are now under inspection.

Congress will be asked to give an American register to vessels so secured. They will be materialy benefitted thereby as after the war they may engage in the coast wise trade in competion with American built vessels.

A DESERTED FAMILY

Came From Cleveland to See Husband and Father.

And on Arrival Here Find That He Has Gone Away—Wife and Children Will Be Sent Back.

Trustee Schmetzer last evening and this morning cared for a deserted wife and three children, who came all the way from Cleveland to live with the husband and father.

Last week, Friday, a neat appearing man called on Secretary Mohler in search of work. He was sent to the home of John H. Jacobs, where he secured temporary employment. The man gave the name of Edwin Zane. He worked for Mr. Jacobs until Tuesday last, when he drew his money and said he would be back. But he didn't come, although he did send back some keys he carried which belonged to Mr. Jacobs. Nothing more was thought of the matter until last evening, when a woman and three children arrived in the city and inquired for Mr. Zane. They were the family of Mr. Zane, whom, it seems, he had sent for as soon as he went to work for Mr. Jacobs. A search for the husband and father failed to disclose his whereabouts and there is no doubt that he has left the city. The family had no money and the board of charities sent them to the I. X. L. boarding house, where they remained until this afternoon, when Trustee Schmetzer sent them back to Cleveland over the Nickel Plate. The children are aged six, four and two years.

Mr. Zane has undoubtedly abandoned his family, at least this is the belief of the authorities. The wife says there had never been any trouble between them. Mr. Zane was a hardwood finisher and lost his position. He tried to get work and finally came to Fort Wayne, the family going to the home of the wife's parents, where they remained until Mr. Zane wrote for them. He had been acting rather peculiarly, this being noticed by the wife and also by Mr. Jacobs, for whom he worked only a few days. It is believed that he is somewhat demented and the wife fears for his safety.

A BIG VERDICT.

The Decatur Councilmen Must Pay Edwards $4,000.

The Jury Reaches an Agreement Only After Deliberating Eleven Hours—Notes.

The jury in the case of Edwards vs. Coverdale et al., brought to Fort Wayne from Adams county on a change of venue reached an agreement at 2 o'clock this morning, after deliberating more than eleven hours.

This morning when the sealed verdict was opened Henry Colerick and W. J. Vesey, Fort Wayne attorneys for the parties to the suit, were in court, and were surprised when the judge opened the document and read that they found for the plaintiff in the sum of $4,000. The defendants were charged by Edwards with cutting down the poles belonging to the electric light company which he controlled and he sued for them and the marshal for $15,000. There were four defendants and each will be compelled to pay $1,000. The case will undoubtedly be taken to the supreme court, however.

NOTES.

The case of Glutting & Bauer vs. John Mohr, jr., et al., was today dismissed by Judge Hench, who is presiding in the superior court.

The case of Fairfield vs. LaMay, suit for ejectment, is on trial in the superior court before Judge Hench and a jury.

The case of Gottlieb Haller vs. Max Geller is appealed

The Farmers' bank, of Frankfort, yesterday secured a verdict setting aside a conveyance in which I. N. Medsker, C. E. Evesett and Henry McMakin were defendants, in the superior court.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

John Mausbaum and Emma Wagman.

Chris Prange and Lizzie Prange.

John Leneman and Ellen N. Donnelly.

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FORT WAYNE, IND.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. & HACKETT.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1898.

TONIGHT.

Lodges—Order of the Red Cross; Rathbone Sisters; Queen Esther, No. 324, D. of R.

Robison Park—Vaudeville 2:30 and 8:30 p. m., daily.

AGUINALDO seems to be something of a Manila rapper himself.

SPAIN is not to be blamed for her unwillingness to exchange Hobson. Hobson's are plenty, but there are different kinds.

YOUNG Mr. Leiter's gratitude to Phil Armour for pulling him out of that hole is tempered measurably by the reflection that Phil Armour it was who dug the hole.

THE fact that the United States is likely to soon have a corner on Manila rope need not put the people of the South in such haste to take advantage of a home industry.

OF course, if we owed it we would have paid it anyway. But there is no denying that this was a good time for Great Britain to gently press for settlement of those Canadian sealing claims.

THE "new policy" of this republic, which means that the present conflict with Spain is a war of conquest, will result in spreading the Monroe doctrine over two hemispheres—not to speak of other embarrassments.

ONE of the really funny things perpetrated by Judge is the fact that it has succeeded in accumulating liabilities to the amount of something more than a million. It is funny enough to tickle even the men who are holding the bag.

A REGIMENT of Eastern Tennessee moonshiners is to be sent to Cuba. Now if the government wants to get its money's worth and a premium, let the Spanish army be commissioned United States deputies. That would make the fighting good to see.

IN view of the number of broken-down politicians who are being appointed to high military positions and the much greater number of sons of "daddies" who have been commissioned in the army and navy, the government will not be regarded as overdoing the matter if it advances Lieutenant Hobson "ten numbers in the line of naval constructors," as it is proposed to do.

ADMIRAL CAMARA has split his fleet into two squadrons. He does not intend his entire outfit of boats shall be blown up, sent down or bottled at one fell swoop of an American fleet. American naval officers are teaching the Spanish respect, if not esteem for us.

THE New York Herald having observed that a Spanish lieutenant captured in the Philippines is named Farragut, is reminded that David Glasgow Farragut, America's greatest naval hero, was descended from Don Pedro Farragut, who served under James I., king of Aragon. Jorge Farragut, a Spaniard born in Minorca, emigrated to America in 1776, and fought on the revolutionary side in the war for independence. His son, born in Knoxville, Tenn., was the hero of Mobile bay. This is a trifle startling to those of us who were ignorant of Admiral Farragut's lineage. It is also a most curious fact that so great a seaman as the naval genius of our civil war should have had in so large a degree the blood of a race whose prestige on the sea had sunk to the lowest terms.

THE democratic state convention will assemble next week in Indianapolis. The chief business that will come before that body will be to find out if it can what sort of a mark the state committee was shooting at when it determined to hold the convention at this time. The convention should have been postponed two months, or at least until after the republican convention is held. On many accounts in no wise political this is an unpropitious and inconvenient time for a state convention, and added to such reasons for postponement is the greater reason that a convention under circumstances like those now existing can not act with the intelligence, strength and decision that should mark the deliberations of a state party. However, the convention is to be held next week and there is nothing to be done by democrats but make the best of it.

MARRIED IN PHOENIX.

Dr. Dodge Meets His Future Wife at Phoenix and They Marry.

[Arizona Gazette, June 5.]

Dr. William Dodge, a prominent physician of Los Angeles, and Celia M. Fisher, of Fort Wayne, Ind., were married Monday afternoon in the parlors of the Ford hotel by the Rev. Preston McKinney, of the First Presbyterian church. They left for their future home in Los Angeles the same evening.

Dr. Dodge stands high in the medical profession of Los Angeles county, where he has lived an active professional life of ten years.

His bride is a handsome lady and a charming vocalist, well known in Indiana, especially in Fort Wayne and vicinity. She spent several months in Phoenix and was present at the irrigation congress a few years ago and is well acquainted with a number of Phoenix people.

Mrs. Dodge arrived here Sunday night from Fort Wayne. She was met at Ash Fork by Dr. Dodge and the two came to Phoenix and were married. They carry with them the congratulations of their many friends.

THEY HAVE SET SAIL

High School Class of '98 Receives Diplomas.

Twenty-seven Young Women and Young Men Graduate With Honors—A Notable Occasion.

The commencement exercises of the Fort Wayne high school were held last night in the Masonic Temple theater. A class of twenty-seven young women and young men was graduated with high honors and awarded diplomas.

No annual event in Fort Wayne enlists to so high a degree the popular interest and sympathy and there was renewed evidence of this last night in the thronged auditorium of the theater. The house was filled to its capacity by the friends of the class and the patrons of the schools. The stage was occupied by the graduates, the high school staff of instructors, the school board and those who had a part in the exercises. Tasteful arrangement of plants and flowers added to the attractiveness of the scene.

Two classes were graduated—the class in the regular high school course and a class from the high school training department.

The overture "America" by the orchestra inaugurated the program, after which Rev. A. W. Seabrease, of Trinity Episcopal church, implored divine guidance.

THE SALUTATORY.

Prof. C. T. Lane, principal of the high school, then presented Miss Minnie Arnold, the salutatorian. Miss Arnold possessed entire composure and spoke naturally, distinctly, with feeling, and without stiltedness. She said:

"Dear friends, in the name of the class of '98, I bid you welcome tonight. This is an occasion to which no doubt many of you long have been looking forward to. Towards this end you have directed your efforts. Now the time has come. It is with a feeling of sadness not unmixed with eagerness and gladness that the class of '98 assembles here tonight; eager for the life before us, and glad that we have come thus far prepared to enter upon it. You have long been waiting for this time. You have patiently watched us and helped us when you could; and sympathized with us when you could not help us. When we became discouraged you gave us new strength for our work by your kind words and actions. When we were happy you were happy with us. For your care and watchfulness we thank you and extend to you our heartfelt welcome."

Addressing the board of school trustees Miss Arnold expressed in behalf of the class gratitude for the ability and kindness with which the class has been brought to the end of its journey through the schools. Superintendent Study was thanked most graciously for his incessing labors for the class and his care and attention to the personal welfare of each. To the teachers Miss Arnold paid a most touching and feeling tribute, saying:

"You have fitted our sails for the sea while yet we remained in the bay; and we know that the sails will carry us safely through storm and over wave into the harbor on the other side. We cannot express in words our love for our teachers. That must be left for action to tell. In all the after years of our life we will remember our teachers and involuntarily we will follow their teachings. This is the last time that we will ever meet as scholars and teachers; and to you, our guardians for four long years, the class of '98 extends its sincere thanks and welcome."

Miss Arnold's essay treated most felicitously the subject, "When You Were Young," and was a contrast of the school days of old with those of now.

MR. FOULKE'S ADDRESS.

The address of the evening was made by Hon. William Dudley Foulke, of Richmond, Ind. Mr. Foulke is an eminent publicist and famed as a civil service reformer. Last night was the occasion of his first appearance to address a Fort Wayne audience and he was well received when introduced by Prof. Lane. Mr. Foulke made a plea for breadth of spirit in education. It should be remembered that all learning came not from books and that found in books and taught in the schools must be amplified and applied in the practical affairs of life to be of benefit. There was no merit in wealth, in position, in learning that did not spring from the uses made of those things. To the class he said:

"Believe in yourselves. Not that confidence which arrogates any superiority over your fellows, but that belief which keeps alive your courage and enthusiasm, which through every disaster continually whispers in your ears the prophecy that you will win. You may work long, and see no result. You may knock and hear no answer, nor will an answer come except to that obstinate endeavor, which through years of irresponsive silence still keeps heart.

"So, too, must you believe, if you will win the victory. It will not come to all, but more surely than to others it will come to him who, through years of discouragement works on unflinchingly and will not yield.

"In your class you all are equals now, yet it may well be that when your bodies are gathered to the dust, one voice shall be heard throughout all time. You do not know whose voice it is to be. Amid a thousand commonplace utterances he may speak one word and it shall be God's message to the world. Amid a thousand perishable pages he may write one line which will live longer than the eternal hills. After a thousand fruitless questionings, nature may teach him one simple law, or tell him one new fact, and his place shall be with Newton and Priestly and Copernicus."

THE VALEDICTORY.

Miss Louisa M. Wolf, the valedictorian, acquitted herself with eminent credit. Preliminary to her farewells, she presented an essay entitled, "Burns' Sojourn to Edinburg and its results." Miss Wolf displayed a thorough familiarity with the "Ayrshire Plowboy," his genius, his life with its disappointments, unfruited ambitions and its sad vicissitudes. It was a plain scholarly recital of one of the most interesting and pathetic chapters in literature. At the close of her essay Miss Wolf said:

"Now we, the class of '98, must take our leave of all our helpers, teachers and friends that were so near to us in our school life. We must utter the bitter farewell over and over again. We must break the intimate connection of all that was dear to us in school." In turn the fair valedictorian thanked the superintendent in most eloquent words, the board of trustees, the principal and all the teachers. The English vocabulary is long exhausted," said she, "before we have expressed our feelings toward you to our heart's content. Only the pang of parting can tell us how dearly we love you, our teachers." Turning to her schoolmates, Miss Wolf continued: "Last, but not least, we must take leave of you, our school mates, who have shared with us, the class of '98, both the difficulties and the pleasures of school life. You were our companions in our struggle for knowledge. You have our sincere love and our kindest hopes and wishes for the future. May your struggles in school prepare you for the harder struggles of life and help you to fight and win the battles of life. But, my dear classmates, we must also take leave of each other. This is the last day of the existence of the class of '98 as an organization; in a few short hours it will be a thing of the past. We must part, my dear friends, and go on in life, each one separately. School life has prepared us to ride the huge waves of the ocean of life; school life is the bay where winds and waves cannot harm us. We have crossed the bay, now the ocean of life lies before us. Let us steer our ships well so that we may all, each and every one of us, reach the other shore in safety, there to be reunited in the land where all our troubles are no more and where we will be at rest."

ADDRESS TO THE CLASS.

The address to the class was delivered by Supt. J. N. Study. He said in part:

"You stand on the threshold of your school life tonight and are about to go out into the life which follows the school days. It gives me great pleasure to present you to the school board with the statement that you have taken the courses and passed the examinations which were set down by the teachers of the schools of the city which you have attended for the past twelve years.

"Tonight is the time set apart for us to say farewell. That is always a sorrowful event. Tonight we say farewell under the most favorable circumstances.

"You are about to take up your separate paths of life. Some go to college, there to further continue their studies, while others will at once take up the struggle of life, there to use that which they learned in the schools of this city. You go hence with the best wishes of all with whom you were connected while students of the schools of Fort Wayne.

"Take away with you the thought of a high ideal of life. The thought must exist in the mind before it can be expressed to the world. All works of the great masters of the world existed in their minds before they were executed.

"What is the ideal of life? For some it is to gather wealth, but this, according to some authorities, is low and vulgar, but yet it is better than no ideal.

"The ideal may be power and then conquest or other objects. It seems to me the greatest ideal in life is not what you can do for yourself, but what you can do for others. It is the hope of your teachers, the board and myself that you will all form an ideal and carry it out."

DIPLOMAS PRESENTED.

Diplomas were presented to the graduating class by President William P. Cooper, of the school board. Mr. Cooper made a short and appropriate address, reviewing the work in the schools of the city and tendering some valuable practical suggestions to the class. Those who received diplomas were:

Classical—Julia Christine Lund, Maude Walker McBride, Charles Dorwin Porter, Asahel Jay Read, Margaret Hamilton Wagenhals, Lora Bell Walter, Gladys Higgins Williams.

Latin—Minnie May Arnold, Philip Everette Barsley, Wilbur Garfield Carpenter, Florence Bessie Fitch, Edwin Briant Fox, Anna Cordelia Jones, Adah Anna Keim, Dorris August Muirhead, George Henry Pressler, Lillian Esther Read, Helen Mae Reitze, Mary Bell Seaton, Leah Olivia Tenant, Marian Agnes Webb.

English—Katherine Evans, Gertrude Fissel, Albert Randolph Parker, Elsie May Sheridan, Anna Bailey Sinclair, Louise Margaret Wolf.

TRAINING SCHOOL DIPLOMATS.

A new feature of the graduation exercises was the presentation of diplomas to the graduates of the training school. This was done by D. rA. J. Boswell, secretary of the board. He made an address in which he reviewed the work of the school and the object of its establishment.

The young ladies who received diplomas were:

Carrie Isabel Akers, Anna Mary Clark, Mabel Gertrude Crosby, Augusta Anna Haberkorn, Emma Mary Haberkorn, Myrtle Pearl Haines, Carrie Alva Hauck, Elizabeth Jane Hebert, Augusta Emily Lansdown, Georgene Markey, Emma Marie Sauer, Gertrude Geraldine Wortman, Jennie Gibson You.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Seabrease.

THE CLASS RECEPTION.

After the graduating exercises at the Temple the class reception and dance was given at the Wayne club. The large hall was resplendent in palms, cut flowers and the national colors, all arranged with effective taste. The class flower and color scheme was given pretty significance by the young lady graduates, who wore gowns of white organdie over taffeta and carried red roses. Several hundred guests attended the reception. An orchestra furnished music for an extensive dance program.

Ralph Chapin and Fred Shoaff returned from Williams college this morning.

IN HIS HOLY NAME.

You Are Invited to the Lord's Temples.

Sabbath Sermons and Services in Fort Wayne Churches Tomorrow—Announcements of Pastors.

Hanna Street Baptist Mission—Hartmann's hall, 9 a. m. C. M. LaRue, superintendent.

Rev. L. L. Henson has returned and will preach as usual at the Baptist Tabernacle tomorrow morning and evening. Baptism at night.

R. R. Y. M. C. A.—Rev. John J. Higgs will address the men's meeting at 3 p. m.; subject, "God the Only Happiness of Man." Bible study at 4 p. m.

First Presbyterian church, D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor—Public worship and preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:45 p. m.

Simpson M. E. church—Sunday school, 9:30; sermon, 10:30; Junior league, 2:30; senior league, 6:45. A missionary platform meeting will take the place of the evening sermon.

Rev. McGaw will preach tomorrow morning and evening at the Third Presbyterian church. The subject will be "The Seen and the Unseen;" in the evening, "The Work of Man."

Regular services at the Westminster Presbyterian church tomorrow conducted by Rev. W. A. Bodell. Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 8; Christian Endeavor at 7 o'clock.

Free Methodist church, 268 East Creighton avenue, Rev. N. L. Stambaugh, pastor—Sunday love feast at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. by the presiding elder, Rev. W. T. Loring, and at 7:30 p. m.

At the Calvary U. B. church, corner Lewis and Harmer streets, Sunday school will be held at 9 a. m.; preaching morning and evening by Rev. Lauer, former pastor of the church; Y. P. S. C. U. at 7 p. m.

Bethel church of the Evangelical Association, corner DeWald and S. Clinton streets.—English preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:15 a. m.; Y. P. Alliance, 7:00 p. m. J. F. Bockman, pastor.

South Congregational church, Rev. E. E. Frame, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 8:00 p. m. Evening subject, "Moral Issues of the Spanish-American War." Emerson quartet.

Services in Plymouth Congregational church at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m.; evening sermon, "Demons of Discouragement;" Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., and Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m. James S. Ainslie, minister.

Bethany church, Nebraska, corner Boone and Fry streets; Geo. E. Davies, pastor.—Sunday school, 9 a. m.; Children's day exercises, with special program of song, recitation and reading, 10:30 a. m.; evening services, 8:00.

Christ's Lutheran church, corner of Jefferson and Webster streets, Rev. A. A. Hundley, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; regular morning and evening services, conducted by Rev. James Trythall; Y. P. S. C. E. at 7 o'clock.

Topics at the Grace Reformed church tomorrow: At 10:30 a. m., "We Preach Christ Jesus the Lord;" 8 p. m., "The Man Who Played the Fool;" Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; young people's meeting at 7:30 p. m. A. K. Zartman, pastor.

Heidelberg Reformed church, Rev. Maurice Samson, pastor.—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30 a. m., subject, "Marching Orders;" evening service at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30; teacher's meeting at 8:15 p. m.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, corner Fourth and Cass streets. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Sherman Powell, at 10:30 and 8. Morning: "The Effectual, Fervent Prayer." Evening: "Christian Giving." Sunday school at 9:30. Wesleyan Brotherhood at 3. Epworth league at 7.

Trinity English Lutheran church Sunday school at 9:30; morning service 10:30; Lutheran League at 7:00. No other evening service. The services in the morning will have reference to the thirtieth anniversary of the pastor's entrance into the ministry and of his connection with Trinity church.

Services at Wayne street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow, conducted by the pastor. Sunday school, 9:30; sermon, 10:30, subject, "Faith and Works;" classes, 12 m.; Junior League, 3 p. m.; Epworth League, 7 p. m.; sermon, 8 p. m., subject, "Ark Building or a Christian Attending to His Business."

Berry street M. E. church, corner Harrison, C. C. Cissell, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30; general class, 11:45; Junior League, 3:00 p. m.; Epworth League devotional 7:00 p. m.; sermon, 8:00, p. m. subject, "The Character and Blessedness of the Godly." Special music at the evening service. Short sermon.

Tomorrow will be observed at the West Jefferson street Church of Christ as the first anniversary of the dedication of their new house of worship. Prof. J. D. Forrest, of the university of Indianapolis, will speak both morning and evening. An excellent program of music has been prepared under the direction of Prof. Harshman for both services. P. J. Rice, minister.

Elder A. Walker, of Kokomo, will deliver a series of lectures at the West Creighton avenue Church of Christ. Oh tomorrow at 11 o'clock upon the "Scientific and Biblical Solution of the Problem of Creation and the Origin of Life." At night on "Man as an Intelligent Spirit Served by an Organism and the Law of Affirmity Involving His Future Existence."

Tomorrow will be Children's day at the St. Paul M. E. church. Class meeting at 9:30; at 10:30 Rev. M. C. Cooper will preach to the children; junior league meeting at 2:15; Sunday school at 3 o'clock; Epworth league meeting at 7:15. The following Children's day program will be rendered:

Opening song—"America"	
	Sunday School and Congregation
Prayer	Rev. M. C. Cooper
March and song	Primary Classes
Recitation	Cynthia Null
Song	Sunday School
Recitation	Maud Slagle
Recitation	Ollie Kelley
Song	Mixed Quartet
Recitation	Bessie Currie
Recitation	Lloyd Pettit
Recitation	Miss Nickleson
Recitation	Maude Killen
Recitation	Bessie Orr
Song	Grace and Anna Lloyd
Recitation	Laura Bowser
Song—"Children's Prayer"	Six Girls
Recitation	Emma Orr
Recitation	Nina Welch
Song	Infant Class
Recitation	Goldie Deckert)
Solo	Ruth Stone
Recitation	Blanche Kelley
Song	Boys' Chorus
Recitation	Jessie Garrison
Closing song	Choir and Congregation

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Cathedral square, Calhoun street. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, bishop; Very Rev. Joseph H. Brammer, V. G.; Rev. Charles E. Guendling and Rev. John Durham. Sunday services, 6, 8, 8:30 (children's service), and 10:30 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison. Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Patrick Crowley, assistant pastor. Sunday services, mass at 7:45 and 10 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets. The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith. Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw. Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street.—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, on Barr street.—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland.—Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren.—Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m., (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English).

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna streets.—Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical), Gay and Pontiac streets, Rev. Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday school, 3 p. m.

Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache

Cures where all others fail. All druggists.

The Hartzell ice cream is the best. Call up either 'phone. 18eod

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Special tours to Mackinac Island, Petoskey, Duluth, Chicago, via Wabash and D. & C. Steamers from Toledo. Only $12.00 to Mackinac Island and return. Descriptive matter on application. Rates furnished to any lake port or Georgian Bay points. 11eod15t

A Cure for Heartburn.

The burning sensation in the stomach, the pains and suffering which I experienced for five long years, brought on by continued constipation and biliousness, are almost indescribable. I tried every known remedy without effect. Finally I tried Ramon's Liver Pills and Tonic Pellets, following the directions carefully. After taking a few doses I began to improve. I have not used more than three boxes and feel as well as I ever felt. My restoration to perfect health I attribute solely to the use of Ramon's Liver Pills and Tonic Pellets, and I only wish I could persuade others to do so as I did and be cured—Logan M. Nalls, Amsterdam, Va. For sale by Gross & Pellens, 94 Calhoun street. may24-eod1m

Only rounded spoonfuls are required, of

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER.

not heaping ones.

Sea Salt Statistics.

Every ton of Atlantic water when evaporated yields eight pounds of salt, a ton of Pacific water, seven pounds; arctic and antarctic waters yield eighty-five pounds to the ton, and Dead sea water 187 pounds.

LADIES DO YOU KNOW DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S Steel & Pennyroyal Treatment is the original and only FRENCH, safe and reliable cure on the market. Price, $1.00, sent by mail. Genuine sold only by

For sale by Gross & Pellens, 94 Calhoun St.

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UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

30th Summer. July 1 to Sept. 1 1898. Have proved especially profitable to beginners; to candidates for admission to the Bar, to young practitioners lacking systematic instruction, and to older practitioners desiring to combine recreation with a review of elementary principles. For catalogue address R. C. MINOR, Secretary, Charlottesville, Va.

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We use nothing but the best of material.

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"Makes millions think," and this particular blot is to remind you that you have not yet papered that room. That you ought to buy where you can get the best goods for the least money, and that if you want to make your selections of Wall Paper out of an immense line, plenty of all kinds, from the very cheapest to the very best to choose from, where you are sure to find goods to please you to suit your taste, just the kind you have been LOOKING for; if you want to go where they are glad to show you the goods whether you want to buy or not; where you are always sure of courteous treatment, fair dealing, prompt service and lowest prices; where they trim your paper without charge and take it back at same price you paid for it, any paper you have left over, in short, if you wish to buy your Wall Paper where they will treat you as you would WISH to be treated, hoping thereby to merit and receive your patronage, you will go straight to

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There is a Time For Everything!

And THIS is The time to be

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Flies and Mosquitos.

Better prepare for them before your house is full. Call and examine our line of

Screen Doors and Windows

At The Lowest Prices.

Also Lawn Mowers and Garden Tools.

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Practical Plumbers,

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THIS STORE.....

KEEPS FAITH WITH THE PEOPLE.

And so it grows and prospers. Upon the broad and popular plane of legitimate merchandising, and SQUARE DEALING, we announce to the PURCHASING PUBLIC

A JUNE SALE!

WITHOUT A PARALLEL.

Largest and best stock of CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS AND FURNISHING GOODS in Northern Indiana at fabulous reductions.

Don't go it blind, compare our prices with those of any Clothing Store in town.

BOYS' KNEE PANTS, best makes and strictly all-wool at 50 cents and up to $1.50. A very serviceable quality Knee Pants and well-made; the 35c quality the world over. During our June Sale we offer them at 18c

A LINE OF BOYS' FINE SHIRT WAISTS, odds and ends out of our here-to-fore large stock. This lot consists of about 30 dozen; not one of them ever retailed at less than 50c and some of them at 75c and $1.00. During our June Sale 25c

Come early and get first choice, they will not last long at this price.

SUMMER CLOTHING of every description. Serges, Lustres, Mohairs, Alpacas and Crashes. Serge Coats and Vests at $5.00, in blue or gray, the equal of any $7.00 Coat and Vest on the market. Our especial leader in Summer wear, a splendid quality Linen Crash Suit, well-made and all sizes, stouts or slims, 250 of these Suits on hand while they last. Will sell at $3.00

A LUCKY PURCHASE from one of the best manufacturers of Neckwear in the United States. 50 dozen Tecks, Silks and Satins, all Satin lined and there is no better 50c Teck in the world. See our window display of these scarfs. During our June Sale will sell these at 25c

Lay in a supply of "Peyser" Linen Collars. During the sale 4-ply and 2100 linen; no 25c Collar is any better 10c

BOYS' KNEE PANTS SUITS most complete line in Fort Wayne and styles which cannot but please. A good serviceable Suit for Boys 3 to 14 years of age, at 89 cents. During our June Sale any Knee Pants Suit in the store at - - $3.98.

We offer you the unrestricted choice of Knee Pants Suits, ages 3 to 16; no matter whether they were $5, $6 or $7 Suits, at $3.98

25 PER CENT. MEN'S, BOYS' OR CHILDREN'S 25 PER CENT.

Straw Hats which an advancing season compels us to sacrifice at prices unheard of here-to-fore at this time of year. 25 per cent. discount on all Straw Hats; ¼ off regular prices.

All our $2.00 Straw Hats at $1.50.
All our $1.50 Straw Hats at $1.13.
All our $1.00 Straw Hats at 75c.
All our 50c Straw Hats at 38c.

25 PER CENT. 1-4 OFF PRICE OF EVERY STRAW HAT. 25 PER CENT.

1-3 OFF. MEN'S STIFF HATS. 1-3 OFF.

All the new shapes of this season's production, including the popular "Howard" Hat at ⅓ off of regular prices; all these Hats marked in plain figures. Deduct ⅓ from the regular price during our June Sale and the Hat is yours.

All our $3.00 Men's Stiff Hats go at $2.00.
All our $2.00 Men's Stiff Hats go at $1.34.
All our $1.50 Men's Stiff Hats go at $1.00.
All our $1.00 Men's Stiff Hats go at 67c.

1-3 OFF. - - 1-3 OFF.

LEHMAN'S CLOTHING HOUSE

ABOUT 40 DOZEN OF BOY'S BROWNIE OVERALLS, one of the very best makes in the country, and full large sizes for boys from 3 to 14 years of age; colors black and blue and every pair a perfect fitter, to close them out during our June sale. Give the boys a chance to play during vacation; buy a pair of overalls at 23c

WE CARRY BY FAR the largest stock of Negligee Shirts, Madras, Cheviots, Percales, Silks, etc., etc., all the new fads. Our assortment of high grade seasonable novelties at $1.00, $1.50 and $2 is unrivalled. The "Anchor" laundried negligee with white neck band and detached link cuffs to match is the greatest value in the world, but few $1.00 shirts surpass them in fit or make. June Sale Price 50c

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR Men's or Boy's White Shirts of all grades and every style, and carry at all times a large stock of the celebrated "Monarch Brand." Your attention is called to our famous unlaundried white shirt, one of the greatest features of our shirt department; a shirt thoroughly reinforced, guaranteed linen bosom and wrist bands, sizes 12½ to 17½, all sleeve lengths. 39c

These shirts are trade winners at .....

A FEW OF THE STERLING VALUES AND GREAT BARGAINS IN OUR SALE:

Men's Working Shirts, an excellent quality of outing or cheviot, at 18c

A good quality Working Jacket, blue check, cotton and good line of sizes at 25c

Great value—a painter's white overall, full sizes, well made and good, large apron at 35c

Read this over carefully. If you see it in our ad---it's to be had.

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Open Evenings until July 4th.

If there is any item of interest to you cut out the coupon. Come to us and we guarantee you a saving of 20 to 25c on every $.

SALE!

Furnishing Goods

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OLUTION

$0,000 Worth Finest Clothing, Hats and

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No Cheap Baits

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OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Fine Clothing, Hats and Furnishing Goods

AT ACTUAL COST.

ONLY KNOX HATS AND E. & W. COLLARS AND CUFFS EXCLUDED IN THIS SALE.

GLOBE
M. Rumbler & Co.

DESIRABLE.

He—There is that detestable Simpkins. He proposes to every girl he meets.
Miss Sere—Introduce him to me, please.

TOOK THE HINT.

NO RUNS AT ALL.

The Governors Present the Hoosiers With Goose Eggs.

Poole Pitched Effectively and "Our Own" Didn't Have Any Chance to Win—Notes.

The Springfields yesterday made it ten victories over the Fort Waynes. Poole was very effective and allowed only three singles Kilm was unable to play and O'Meara covered first bag. The teams play again today. Score:

FORT WAYNE.

	A.B.	R.	Bs.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hickey, cf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Fisher, 2b	4	0	0	1	3	1
Barnett, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Campbell, c	3	0	0	7	0	0
O'Meara, 1b	3	0	0	12	0	0
Spencer, ss	3	0	1	2	7	0
Babb, 3b	3	0	1	1	3	1
Belden, rf	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bolman, p	2	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	0	3	27	11	2

SPRINGFIELD.

	A.B.	R.	Bs.	P.O.	A.	E.
Holbright, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Dubbs, cf	3	0	2	3	0	0
Logue, l	4	0	0	9	1	0
Whitther, 2b	4	1	2	4	1	1
Farrell, lf	4	1	1	0	0	1
Niles, 3b	4	0	1	0	0	0
Wells, 1b	4	0	1	7	0	0
Woodlock, ss	4	0	0	2	4	0
Poole, p	4	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	36	3	8	27	9	1

BY INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Fort Wayne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Springfield	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	—3

Two base hits: Poole, Babb. Three-base hits—Whitther, Hickey. First base on balls: Off Bierman 1; struck out—By Bierman, 3; by Poole, 4. Double play: Spencer to O'Meara. Umpire Warner. Time of game 1:30.

MANSFIELD, 0; DAYTON, 4.

DAYTON, June 18.—Dayton shut out Mansfield. The visitors could not hit Bates, while Ely was touched up for nine hits. The score:

Dayton . . . 0 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 0— 4
Mansfield . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 0

Base Hits—Dayton, 9; Mansfield, 3. Errors—Dayton, 2; Mansfield, 2. Batteries—Bates and Donahue; Ely and Bals. Umpire—Lally. Time—1:45.

NEW CASTLE, 3; GRAND RAPIDS, 4.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., June 18.—The game was a ten inning one, and was a pitchers' battle. New Castle lost because of errors. There was a

SCHOOLBOY HUMOR.

THE YOUNG IDEA WITTY OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

Impressions of a Juvenile on a Visit to the Zoological Gardens. Essays Upon the Outdoor Quadruped, the Lion, and the Indoor Quadruped, the Cat.

School boy humor is inexhaustible and the following further specimens of the English article is a book entitled "The Comic Side of School Life." It includes several school compositions, of which we subjoin two:

A VISIT TO THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

Of all the animals in this world the zoological gardens is the most. You go in by a gate and when you have got a bit way down there they are all round you. Anybody can't do nothin to it. The lion, which is the king of all the animals wot ever lived, was so little that I shouldn't have known it was him, only I have seen pictures and my mother said, "Look, Tom, now you can say as you've seen a lion." Why, he isn't quarter as big as a elephent, and he hasn't got no trunk. I think the elephent could master him if he liked, but the big silly won't try, cuz he's so kind and doesn't want to be king.

The lion is yeller, but not so yeller as in the picter book what the board gave me. He looks at yer through the bars like as wot he was sayin: "You think as you can fight, don't yer, little boy, just coz you no I can't get out all coz of this bloomin kage. If I could only get out through, I'd swallow you and yer mother too." I said to my mother, "I should like to hear the lion a-roarin," when she said, "Why, that was a-roarin just now when the keeper looked in at him." Then I nearly cried I was so wild. Why, it wasn't like thunder and lightnin at all. It just opened its mouth wide, like as yer used men sarrin at their doors and a-gapin on Sunday afternoons, and it yoped no louder than a apple cart man does.

THE CAT.

The house cat is four legged quadruped, the legs, as usual, bein at the corners. It is sometimes what is called a tame animal, though it feeds on mice and birds of prey. * * * When it is happy, it does not bark, but breathes through its nose instead of its mouth, but I can't remember the name they call the noise. It is a little word, but I can't think of it, and it is wrong to copy. Cats also mew, which you have all heard. When you stroke this tame quadruped by drawin yer hand along its back, it cocks up its tail like a ruler so as you can't get no further. Never stroke the hairs acrost, as it makes all cats scratch like mad. Its tail is about two foot long, and its legs about one each. Don't reese cats, for, firstly, it is wrong so to do, and, second, cats have clauses which is longer than people think. Cats have nine liveses, but which is so often required in this country coz of Christianity. Men cats are allas called Tom, and girl cats, Puss or Tiss, but queer as you may think, all little cats are called kittens, which is a wrong name which oughter be changed. This tame quadruped can see in the dark, so rats stand no chants, much less mice. Girls fears rats, even mice. Last Tuesday I drawed our cat on some white tea paper, and I sold it to a boy who has a father for 20 pins and some coff drops.

Retaliation.

If your popsies you forsemen,
Gay Parce,
We will bow to all your showmen,
Gay Parce,
With their plans pecuniary,
For we're feeling somewhat wary
Since you called us mercenary,
Gay Parce!

And further on this topic,

NO TRUTH IN THE STORY.

Master Mechanic C. H. Doebler, of the Wabash, says that the story concerning a demand by the Wabash enginemen for an increase of salary is false. None of the men have complained of the work and so far as he is informed there is no dissatisfaction among them.

ANOTHER GOOD RUN.

No. 803, one of the new passenger engines put into service by the Wabash, made a good run last Thursday with the Continental limited. It traveled from Tilton to Granite City, 176.6 miles, in 169.5 minutes, including stops. Average speed, sixty-two and five tenths miles per hour; average speed, deducting stops, sixty-five miles an hour.

SHOPMEN'S EXCURSION.

Three train loads of Pennsylvania employes left this morning between 7 and 8 o'clock for Rome City, where the annual picnic is being held today. The excursionists numbered about 2,000, a much smaller number than attended some of the previous excursions. They were accompanied by the Wayne Tent band, an orchestra and various specialists, who are to furnish amusement on the picnic grounds. The first excursion train was hauled by engine 54 and crewed by Conductor Harvey Brokaw and Engineer George Ferry; the second by engine 60 and crewed by Conductor John Miller and Engineer Isaac Clem, and the third by engine 66 and crewed by Conductor James Hayes and Engineer J. Cothrell. J. A. Graham, Hugh Hogan and J. H. Hobrock, were on the trains in the

boarded their cars and left for the east. The special was brought down from Chicago by engine 70, with Engineer A. T. Holmes at the throttle and taken to Crestline by engine 157, with Engineer E. H. Rogers at the throttle.

and Blues will meet. Link Bollinger, who held the indicator in the park league last season, will officiate as umpire.

The eighth grade of the Hanna school defeated the seventh grade by a score 26 to 21, on Friday morning.

A list of all players of the Robison Park league must be in the hands of President Dougall tonight. No player in the league can legally play with another team until notice of his release shall have been sent to the president, and the club desiring to sign said player must obtain permission to do so from the arbitration board. All rules of the league will be enforced, and any club playing an illegal player will forfeit game to opposing team.

SOME FIGURES.

Councilman Wheelock Further Discusses Municipal Lighting.

Editor of The Sentinel:

The interest manifested by the people in the question of the municipal ownership of an electric light plant is widespread and the more the question is studied the clearer it becomes that it is one of great simplicity. Let every one give both sides of the subject careful attention and the ultimate result will be beneficial to the taxpayers. If there were not so many cities which already had made the experiment we would be compelled to proceed with greater care in the arrangement of our data. But when a city of a million people, as in Chicago, has shown that each lamp can be maintained at a cost of $81.00 per annum, we can certainly feel hopeful in Fort Wayne. When Detroit, a city of over 300,000 people, can install a plant at a cost of $700,000 and furnish light at a cost of $89 per annum, in which cost is included interest, taxes and depreciation, we can certainly meet that figure here. Again, we must know that Detroit furnishes her light on the all night and every night plan, while Fort Wayne is lighted on the moon-light schedule. This makes a difference in cost in favor of the

ply. Our plant is now building. We are putting in station machinery for 580 lights, some of them, about 100, to be 2,000 candle power, the balance 1,200 candle power arcs. We are providing pole lines and lamps for 384 lamps. We expect to be running August 1. We do not have to provide buildings, as we use part of the waterworks. We also use one or two water wheels which use the water pumped by the boilers and engines of that department. We have one 400 horse power boiler and one 250 horse power engine which drive two arc dynamos loaded or three partly loaded. Our costs will be as follows:

Two 75 horse power boilers, complete	$ 4,500.00
One 400 horse power engine complete, 14 arc	4,000.00
Piping	400.00
Foundations and flooring	500.00
Water wheels and connections to lights	1,000.00
Four dynamos and switch board complete	2,400.00
Four 2 inch arc lamps about	5,000.00
Pole lines for 384 lamps, complete ready for lighting	21,400.00
Total	$39,180.00

Of course, I cannot give you cost of running, as we have not run yet.

Yours truly,
H. M. LYMAN,
Superintendent of Lighting.

Here is a plant of 580 light capacity and with 384 lights, 100 2,000 candle power and the remainder 1,200 candle power put in running order for $39,180. This does not include the building for housing the plant. Add to this cost $5,000 for housing the plant and you have a total cost of about $55,000. Divide the plant cost by the number of lamps, 384, and you have the lamp cost, $143.00. If this were applied to Fort Wayne it would make our plant cost for 261 lamps, $37,323—but little more than we now pay for rental! The Knights of Labor have petitioned the council for municipal ownership of an electric light plant. Would it not be well to refer the matter to the people at the November election? Yours etc.,

K. K. WHEELOCK.

ROBISON PARK.

The List of New Attractions for The Coming Week.

The attractions at Robison park for the coming week are a little out of the run of the ordinary. The theatrical entertainment will be given by an all star company, headed by John Gilbert, who was at one time the third member of the firm of Donnelly, Girard & Gilbert. He is the highest priced comedian yet played at the park. Then there is Fish & Quigg, the famous long and short comedians, and McCloud and Melville, the only team in existence doing a double illuminated harp, song and dance. McCloud, by the way, is a Fort Wayne boy and made his debut on the old Academy stage. He now stands at the head of the profession in his particular line. Merritt & Rossolla complete the bill with an acrobatic sketch said to be very fine. The park orchestra will present an entire change of program tomorrow at the matinee and will give a concert at the band stand from 4 to 5 and from 9:30 to 10:30 tomorrow evening. The following excellent program will be rendered:

March "Bride Elect"	Sousa
Concert Overture	Wheeler

F. M. Smith & Co.,

REFRIGERATORS,
ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
SCREEN DOORS
AND WINDOWS,
RUBBER GARDEN HOSE
At Rock Bottom Prices.

F. M. SMITH & CO
Phone 204. 22 Calhoun Street.

WANTED.

WANTED—A night and also second cook at the Wellington cafe. 4tf

WANTED—A good nurse girl, to leave city for the summer. Address P. O. Box 424. 186t

WANTED—To exchange vacant lot for family horse and phaeton. Inquire at Auditor's office. 134f

WANTED—Desk room for insurance agency. State location and rental. Address Box 5 care Sentinel.

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on first page, first column, Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

WANTED—To exchange life insurance in part payment for high grade wheel. Address Box 16 care Sentinel.

WANTED—From 2 to 4 unfurnished rooms for middle-aged lady with aged couple. Address Box 7, care Sentinel. 176t

WANTED—Board room in private family by two ladies. References exchanged. Address Box 9, care Sentinel. 164t

WANTED—Good traveling salesman; good salary to right party. Call at room 16, Pixley block, between 8 and 10 a. m. and 2 and 4 p. m. 131t

WANTED—Call at the Associated Charities office if you want to hire laboring men or women to do washing or cleaning. Room No. 8 City Hall; telephone, 445. 8

WANTED—Stone cutters in Chicago stone yards. Wages 30 cents per hour, 8 hours per day. National Union men preferred. Apply 501—57th Court, Chicago. 136t

WANTED—Men in every county to act as private detectives under instructions. Experience unnecessary. Address, Universal Detective Agency, Indianapolis, Ind. 196-zat-tf

WANTED—A manager. Must come well recommended. Liberal contract can be arranged. Apply to Divine Healer Schrader, at Union hotel, 49 West Main street.

WANTED—To buy improved farm of from 60 to 80 acres near city. Must be good soil and cheap. Send description with lowest cash price to P. O. Box 272, Fort Wayne, Ind. No agents. 161d-tuesat-wlt

WANTED—Fifty men; good canvassers who can furnish security; two men who can take charge of an office for the Veterinary Science association; personal application necessary. Call at 46 East Jefferson street, Fort Wayne. 186t

WANTED—Agents, $5.00 daily, pay weekly. Introducing enamelled asbestos cooking utensils. Sad-selling pack known during fruit canning season. Terms and territory free. Central Supply Co., 114 East Water St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—On July 1st, an active, intelligent man to travel in this state and superintend business of old responsible firm. Position pleasant and permanent. Good salary and expenses. Address Traveler, P. O. Box 1057, Philadelphia, Pa. 176t

WANTED—Salesmen—$100 a month and expense, guaranteed selling to merchants and families our machines for cooling refrigerators; guaranteed 75 per cent. cheaper than ice. For full particulars, address Arctic Refrigerating Co., Cincinnati, O.

He—Well, did your cook take the hint and leave?
She—I suppose she took the hint. She had already taken everything else.

A LONG SERVICE.

Forty-two Years on the Wabash Pay Rolls.

Frederick Nagel Carried the Brick and Mortar for the First Round House and is Still an Employe of the Company.

Today is the seventy-sixth anniversary of the birth of Frederick Nagel, one of our old and highly respected citizens. He was born in Germany in 1822 and came to America in 1847, landing at New York May 27. Thence he went to Canada, where he worked upon a farm until August, when he returned to the United States. He visited Toledo, Cincinnati and other cities, but none offered him any inducement to become a citizen and, hearing of Fort Wayne, he came here. That was in September, 1847, and he has resided here ever since. Shortly after settling down here Mr. Nagel married and went to housekeeping in the house at 99 West Jefferson street, which has been his home ever since—over half a century. In 1847 Fort Wayne was a town of 4,000 inhabitants, covering only a small area. Mr. Nagel's house was next to the last on Jefferson street. South of his premises were the Brackenridge pasture fields and west were the fields of the Ewing farm. Mr. Nagel's first employment here was as a hodcarrier and in that capacity he attended William Brien, the contractor who did the stone and brick work for the Wabash round house. While thus engaged Mr. Nagel became acquainted with W. F. Ray, the first master mechanic of the Wabash road, and when the round house was completed, in 1856, Mr. Ray appointed him its watchman. In 1859 Mr. Ray appointed Mr. Nagel shop storekeeper, a position he still holds. During his long term Mr. Nagel has served under nine master mechanics, viz: Messrs. Ray, Cushing, Morse, sr., Morris, sr., Wilson, Barnes, Morris, jr., Morse, jr., and Doubler. The first five of these are dead. Mr. Barnes is now superintendent of motive power of the Wabash, William Morris occupies a similar position on a line centering at Richmond, Va., and Frank Morse holds that position on the Grand Trunk. Mr. Nagel says that the most prosperous period in the history of the Wabash, for the employes at least, was from 1865 to 1873. Wages were high then and the necessaries of life were cheap. In 1873 the company cut wages 10 per cent. and there have been two or three reductions since. Mr. Nagel is the oldest man in term of service, on the company's pay roll at this point. He is still healthy and strong, but he believes that his long service, without a break, entitles him to a little rest, and he has tendered his resignation to become effective August 1. O. J. Wilson, who ranks next above Mr. Nagel in the store department, lacks one month of being as long in the service as Mr. Nagel. His term dates from January 5, 1857, while Mr. Nagel commenced work December 3, 1856. As stated, the latter worked for the contractor in building the round house previous to entering the employ of the railway company.

Mr. Nagel is one of the leading members of Emanuel's Lutheran church, and was active in its organization. He was one of the first trustees and solicited a good portion of the funds which were employed in building and equipping the church.

THE OFFICIAL INSPECTION.

President Frank Thomas and other general officers of the Pennsylvania were here yesterday afternoon for a half-hour. They came in on a special train at 2:40 o'clock, were met at the depot by Master Mechanic B. Fitzpatrick and escorted through the shops and at 3:10 ordered hauled to look after the comfort and safety of the excursionists.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD

General and Local Gossip.

Pittsburg Engineer O. R. Ellenwood is sick and off duty.

Nickel Plate engine 88, just out of the repair shops, has been sent to Bellevue to go into yard service.

W. Rohlfing, a Pennsylvania car repairer, is disabled by accident and will be on the absentee list a few days.

Nickel Plate Fireman Will Hurlburt is kept from his duties on the road by the serious illness of his baby.

G. H. Wise, a brakeman, who quit a position on the Nickel Plate last fall to go west, has returned to the city and yesterday was given his old place on the road.

Chief Operator C. H. Meek, of the Nickel Plate yard office, is keeping bachelor's hall at present. Mrs. Meek is spending a week with her mother at Pierceton, Ind.

The Nickel Plate air brake instruction car left today for Bellevue, hauled by engine 156 with Engineer Bert Baughman at the throttle. The car will remain at Bellevue about ten days, when it will be taken to Conneaut.

Hon. James M. Robinson, who arrived home last evening, is delivering the address at the flag raising at the Kerr Murray works. There is an immense crowd present and the event promises to be one of the most notable of its character yet witnessed in Fort Wayne.

DR. FRANK CRANE

Coming to Fort Wayne to Lecture Before the Epworth League.

Dr. Frank Crane, of Chicago, lectures before the Epworth league convention in this city next week. The convention will be held in Berry street Methodist Episcopal church. He lectures on the evening of June 22. Dr. Crane edits "Editorial Opinion" in the Chicago Record. He is one of Chicago's greatest men. Few men are endorsed by so many brilliant people—for instance, Bishop Vincent and Elijah Halford. Dr. Crane is one of the most remarkable men of the times. He says something when he talks.

A platform missionary meeting will take the place of the sermon at Simpson M. E. church tomorrow evening. Miss Alta Hines will preside. The following program will be presented: Paper, "China," Miss Edith Zook; "A Remarkable Conversion," Miss Emma Gotshall; "Personal Obligations to Missions," Mrs. Wright; "The Discipline on Missions," Miss Bertha Bennett; "Missionary Enthusiasm," Miss Clara Waters; "How to Secure an Offering From Each Member," Mrs. Graham; "Self-Denial Work," Miss Alta Hines.

big attendance. Score:

Grand Rapids.0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 1 0—4
New Castle...0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Hits—New Castle, 8; Grand Rapids, 7. Errors—New Castle, 3; Grand Rapids, 2. Batteries—Smith and Zinram; Altock and Cote. Umpire—England.

TOLEDO, 2; YOUNGSTOWN, 1.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, June 18.—Youngstown had Toledo shut out until the last half of the ninth, when a wild throw by the catcher lost the game. Pitcher Herberger and Catcher Goodhard, the Charleston battery, and Catcher Schiecongrst, of Cedar Rapids, have been signed by Youngstown. The score:

Toledo.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2— 2
Youngstown..0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0— 1

Base Hits — Youngstown, 10; Toledo, 7. Errors—Youngstown, 2; Toledo, 2. Batteries—Youngstown, Martin and Patterson; Toledo, Ferguson and Arthur. Umpire—Colgan.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 2; Chicago, 1; fourteen innings.
Washington, 4; Boston, 3.
Brooklyn, 8; Baltimore, 6.
New York, 16; Philadelphia, 1.
St. Louis, 8; Louisville, 3.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Milwaukee, 12; Omaha, 7.
St. Paul, 4; Columbus, 3.
Detroit, 5; Minneapolis, 0.

NOTES.

At Robison park tomorrow afternoon at 1:30 the Shamrock-Spy Run game will be called, and at the completion of this game the Crystals

SOMETHING NEW

5¢

Large package of the world's best cleanser for a nickel. Still greater economy in 4-pound package. All grocers. Made only by
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia

The Smith Premier Typewriter

THE SIMPLE, DURABLE, EASILY OPERATED, MECHANICALLY SUPERIOR WRITING MACHINE.
Send for New Art Catalogue.
Smith Premier Typewriter Co.,
NO. 132 E. MARKET ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

which the League of American Municipalities have furnished statistics, extending from Massachusetts to California, we find the average cost per lamp on the rental plan to be $78.55. This is on the moonlight schedule and includes Fort Wayne at $120 per lamp and Sacramento, Cal., at $123 per lamp. In another table where the all night plan is used, the average is taken from fifty-six cities and the average price is $05.67 per lamp.

In twenty-six cities and towns in which the plant is owned and operated by the municipality the average cost per lamp is $38.96. In these twenty-six cities are included Detroit, Mich.; Allegheny, Pa.; Logansport, Ind.; is also included and since she pays dividends to the city from the operation of the commercial lamps this brings the cost per lamp very low. The fact is not to be controverted that municipal ownership brings the cost far below the best cost under the rental system. In my previous figures I find that I have been too liberal, according to present prices for constructing plants. The plants from which I took my figures were built from four to ten years ago. I here present a letter from the electrical engineer in charge of the Columbus, Ohio, plant which is now in process of building. The letter is self-explanatory and needs no comment:

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS,
COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 11, '98.
Dr. K. K. Wheelock, Fort Wayne, Ind.:

DEAR SIR:—Yours of 10th to Mayor Black referred to me for re-

"Old Nigger Wing	Leopold
"Dance of the Sylphs	Hoole
March "Star Fairy	Lewis
Waltz "Birth of the Rose	DeWitt
March "U. S.	Lesi

Each evening during the week and during the season the orchestra will play for dancing in the theater after the performance. An intermission of about ten minutes is required to remove the seats and clear the floor. There will be two games of ball on Sunday, the first between the Shamrocks and Blues and the second between the Spy Runs and Rifles. The pony track is now in operation and will prove a great attraction for the little fellows. There will be excursions on the Lake Erie from Connersville, on the Wabash from Peru and on the Findlay from Findlay, all arriving at about 10:30 in the morning.

SHOVELERS STRIKE.

Sixteen Concreters Employed by the Alcatraz Company Quit Work.

The Alcatraz Construction company is having some trouble with the concreters employed on the south side streets. The men were employed for $1.50 a day, but after working half a day, decided that the pay was not big enough and demanded $1.75, which the company refused to pay, claiming that this was as big pay as shovelers received on any kind of contract. The sixteen concreters all quit, but Secretary Pierce said this afternoon that eight men, about half a force, were trying to do the work.

Mr. Guelick is out of the city.

KELB HEARD FROM.

He Wants a Salary Big Enough to Start a First-Class Base Ball Team.

President Meyer received a telegram this afternoon from George Kelb fixing his terms. George's cranium has enlarged some and he only wants twice as much as is paid the manager, and possibly would accept on the side 50 per cent. of the gate receipts. He asks for a salary bigger than is paid by any league except the national.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Worden and children left for Winona yesterday to occupy their cottage for the summer. Mr. Worden will spend Sundays there.

The annual public meeting of the Door of Hope Rescue Home will be held Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock in the basement of the City Y. M. C. A.

A New Envelope.

An envelope for carrying merchandise through the mails is so constructed with reversible flaps and a stiffening strip attached to the closing flap that the inside of the envelope may become the outside, and the same envelope used to return merchandise in the same manner in which it was forwarded.

Innocence.

Mabel—Do you think the war will have any effect upon the price of candies? Jack—Wouldn't be surprised if it did. They say everything'll go up. Mabel—Then why don't you get a supply now?

Such a one were philanthropic,
Gay Paree,
For it secures a thousand pities
To deprive the Gallic cities
Of these various vulgar ditties,
Gay Paree!
—Washington Star

CONTENT.

When I behold how some pursue
Fame, that it care's embodiment,
Or fortune, whose false face looks true,
A humble home with sweet content
Is all I ask for me and you.

A humble home, where pigeons coo,
Whose path leads under breezy limes
Of frosty berried cedars to
A gate, one mass of trumpet vines,
Is all I ask for me and you.

A garden which, all summer through,
The roses old make redolent,
And morning glories, gay of hue,
And tansy, with its homely scent,
Is all I ask for me and you.

An orchard that the pippins strew,
From whose bruised gold the juices spring,
A vineyard where the grapes hang blue,
Wine big and ripe for vintaging,
Is all I ask for me and you.

A lane that leads to some far view
Of forest and of fallow land,
Blossomed o'er with rose and meadow rue,
Each with a bee in its bee hand,
Is all I ask for me and you.

At morn a pathway deep with dew
And birds to vary time and tune,
At eve a sunset avenue
And whippoorwills that haunt the moon,
Is all I ask for me and you.

Dear heart, with wants so small and few,
And faith, that's better far than gold,
A lowly friend, a child or two
To care for us when we are old,
Is all I ask for me and you.
—Madison Cawein in Harper's Magazine.

BRONCHITIS
Or Incipient Consumption.

A New Method of Curing this Disease

Recommended by Thirty-Eight Hundred Physicians.

Bronchitis is an inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the air passages, and is manifested by hoarseness and irritating cough, sometimes accompanied by fever and soreness in the chest. In its more advanced stages, there is hectic fever, emaciation, loss of voice and other symptoms of consumption.

Treatment and Cure—Bronchitis, in the beginning, is purely a local disease of the air passages, and cannot be reached by stomach medicines or liquids in any form. The use of sprays, douches and atomizers only serve to cause further irritation, and are not only useless, but positively dangerous. Air is the only thing that can reach the parts affected. It must be dry air at that. Herein lies the secret of the great success of "HYOMEI" in all bronchial troubles. The air you breathe through Booth's Inhaler is *dry*, freed from all microbes and laden with nature's own antiseptic, this air reaches every part of the bronchial tubes and lungs, kills at once the germs of disease, allaying the irritation caused by their presence and healing the inflamed membrane with astonishing rapidity, all this without any trouble to the patient, as the Inhaler can be carried in the pocket and used at any time or in any place.

Note—In cases where there is soreness of the chest, "HYOMEI" Balm, the wonderful healer, should be used in connection with the Inhaler.

"HYOMEI"
CURES BY INHALATION.

It is Nature's own remedy, given through the air you breathe. There is no danger, no risk. Your money is refunded if it fails to relieve.

"Hyomei" Outfit, $1.00. Extra Inhalant, 50c. "Hyomei" Balm, 25c. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail. Write for Story of "Hyomei" Free.

R. T. BOOTH CO.,
Room 20-21, Auditorium Building, Chicago, Ill.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished rooms, with or without board. at 196 Ewing St. 1862

FOR RENT—True Blue's hall over 10 and 12 West Wayne street. Inquire at this office. 1042

FOR RENT—A flat of 5 rooms, first floor, hard and soft water. Inquire at 47 Douglas avenue. 1767

FOR RENT—115 Columbia avenue. Good water and furnace; 8 rooms. Inquire at residence. 1847

FOR RENT—Eight room house on Henry near Harrison. $14.00 monthly. Call at 39 West Main street. 1863

FOR RENT—A house of six rooms, good barn, 78 Montgomery street. Inquire at 95 West Creighton avenue. 1762

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods, see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 76f

FOR RENT—Seven room house, No. 6 Fulton, also six room house on Greely street. Call at 139 Superior street. 31-tf

FOR RENT—A nice furnished front room, upstairs, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Inquire at 90 East Wayne street. 1842

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, with board; first-class service; rates reasonable. Fitzgerald house, 29 West Washington St. 16-tf

FOR RENT—My residence containing nine rooms, on the corner of Fairview place and Wells street; rent $15. Inquire, Frank Purcell, 83 Calhoun St. 31f

FOR RENT—Suite of five rooms, centrally located, suitable for light housekeeping, with conveniences. Inquire at 24 East Washington street. 1712

FOR RENT—No. 19 West Jefferson, only one-half block from Calhoun street; a small family can sub-let rooms to nearly equal the rent. H. M. Williams. 11f

FOR RENT—Two story brick house, at 79 Griffith street; eight rooms; all modern improvements. Inquire of L. M. Ninde, corner Berry and Harrison streets. 151f

FOR RENT—A nice furnished front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Board can be procured next door. Apply at 149 W. Washington St. 3-tf

FOR RENT—Eight room house, corner Calhoun and Taber streets; bath room, furnace, artificial and natural gas, electric lights; $16 per month. Inquire at P. E. Cox, cor. Berry and Harrison Sts. 20-tf

FOR RENT—Eight-room house at 525 South Calhoun street; bath room complete; heated by hot water; gas and electric chandeliers in all rooms; cement cellar, with slate laundry tubs; driveway from Calhoun street to barn. Will lease to good tenant. Inquire at 37 West Berry street, corner Harrison. 24f

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Second hand invalid chair. Used only a few weeks. Address Box 1, care Sentinel.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a piano-box buggy; also a phaeton, at Charles Ripple's livery barn, No. 113 Broadway. 1815

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security, see "ad" on first page, first column, Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 76f

FOR SALE—Desirable residences of eight rooms, 50 feet frontage on paved street, eight blocks from Calhoun street. For particulars inquire of J. H. Payne, at Seavey Hardware Co. 14-tuhsat-tf

FOR SALE—Cheap, 18 acres 4 miles from city on Maysville gravel road; also one 6-year old buggy horse. Inquire at Postoffice Drug Store, corner Clinton and Berry. Dr. H. W. Niswonger. 20-tf

FOR SALE—One complete oak bedroom suit, tapestry covered parlor suit, oak folding bed, cook stove, Brussels carpets, one bicycle, gas heating stove, China banquet lamp, etc.; all cut any trouble to the patient, as the Inhaler can be carried in the pocket and used at any time or in any place. or any part for sideboard. Inquire at room 2 Arcade, second floor. 1857

FOR SALE OR TRADE—I have two large stock farms; three 1 acres farms; three 80 acre farms; several 40 acre farms, and quite a number of small pieces of land, including 4 acres on West Main street, that are suitable for gardening. Also houses and lots for sale in all parts of the city. E. C. Niswonger & Co., 22 E. Berry St., Postoffice drug store, City. 20tf

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHEAT,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and Residence 126 Harrison St.
Specialty: Diseases of Women and Children.
Office hours 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

The New York Store. Established 1860

25c TO 35c A YARD SAVED

ON CARPETS!

Axminsters, new patterns, 90c instead of $1 25
Royal Wilton Velvets, $1.35 instead of $1.50
These are all new, this season's handsome dark and medium colorings

COOL DRESS STUFFS We've unusual news of Washable Fabrics to place before our patrons. Just the stuffs wanted now, at the season's smallest prices, and the goods the latest patterns brought out.

12½c LACE MULLS FOR ONLY 8½c
fine cloth with open lace work—handsomely printed on linen and colored grounds.

12½c FINE CORDED BASTISTES AT 8½c
Another fine Cloth, corded wider than Dimity—a dressy fabric
At 15c—French Dimities were selling at 25c.
At 18c—Mulls with dark colored grounds.
At 25c—Printed Cross-bar Cotton Grenadines.
At 25c—French Organdies—choice styles.
White Cotton Duck 6½c, 8c, 10c, 12c to 35c.
White P. K. Wetts, Bayadere and Cords running lengthwise of goods, 10c to 50c.

BUNTING FOR FLAGS.

At 85c a Yard—54-inch All-Wool Bunting.
At 10c a Yard—28-inch Cotton Bunting.
These will hold their colors—best of their kind made.
Wire Bustles, Waist Forms, Hip Pads, 25c to 50c

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.,

—Successors to—

ROOT & COMPANY

GOLDEN, THE HATTER.

What you want is stylish and up-to-date Goods at reasonable prices.

ONE TRIAL

Will convince you that we are the only ones, that can serve you right. We keep nothing but NEW, FRESH, CLEAN and UP-TO-DATE goods.

Golden THE Hatter,

96 Calhoun Street. -:- Opposite Fruit House.

Houses Built on Easy Payments.

I have choice lots on Smith St., one block from street car. Price $150. Small cash payment, balance on monthly. Will build you a house to suit. Write me and I will call on you.

PHILIP WYSS, Carpenter,
N. E. cor. Oliver and Emily st.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Gastritis and all Stomach Disorders positively cured. Grover Graham's Dyspepsia remedy is a specific. One dose removes all distress, and a permanent cure of the most chronic and severe cases is guaranteed. Do not suffer! A 50 cent bottle will convince the most skeptical. not.15-6m

A. C. COCKE, Druggist.

SAVE YOUR MONEY
By Depositing it With the
Allen County Loan & Savings Association,
38 East Berry Street.
Try our New Plan. Shares $1.00 each per month. Matures in seventy-seven months.
No Fines or Membership Fee.

We have Money to Loan on Farm and City Real Estate, at 5, 5 1-2 and 6 per cent. Interest. Loans closed at once.

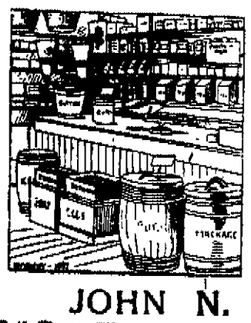
THE J. F. SCHELL LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.,
25, 26, 27, 28 and 29
PIXLEY-LONG BLOCK.
Telephone No. 485. Office open evenings.

A BIG BARGAIN.

A fine residence of 7 rooms, full lot, best location on Columbia avenue. Must be sold by June 1st. Parties desiring to buy a home should not miss this rare chance. Call on

LOUIS F. CURDES,
8 and 5 Pixley-Long Block.

IN THIS STORE



THERE isn't a grocery want that can't be filled.

Our stock is complete. We take pride in keeping it up-to-date and full of the very best groceries and meat money can buy.

TRY US.

Compare Our Goods.

EVERYTHING FIRST CLASS.

JOHN N. PFEIFFER'S,
Both Phones 378 40-44 W. Berry Street.

Linen, Crash, Duck **Trousers** *Made to Your order.*

I. MAUTNER & CO.,
Popular Tailors,
52 Calhoun St.

White and Fancy Light **...Vests...** *Made to Your order.*

We Must Unload.

We have too many woolens in stock for this season of the year and we are bound to unload as quickly as possible. We offer you now the choice of 200 styles of fancy Cheviots, Scotches, and Worsteds made up first-class in every particular at

$18, $20, $22, $25.

We guarantee that the style and fit of our garments are second to none—that the workmanship is first-class and that the trimmings are good and will give satisfactory wear.

Don't pay from $5.00 to $10.00 more for a Suit of the same grade and workmanship. Step in and let us show you what we can do for you—it won't cost you anything to look.

See Our Blue and Black **SERGE SUITINGS...** Which we will make to your order at $18, $20, $22.

I. MAUTNER & CO.,
Popular Tailors.
52 Calhoun St.

Linen, Crash, Duck **...Suits...** *Made to Your order.*

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1898

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office ..... No. 175.
Editorial Rooms ..... No. 656.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—For Indiana—Generally fair weather tonight and Sunday, cooler in north portion tonight; variable winds.

NEWS NOTES.

Miss Alice Kidd left yesterday for Wabash

Guy Bell has returned from Chicago university

Mrs. Sarah Smith, of Grand Rapids, is in the city

M. Eckart, of Auburn, was the guest of friends here yesterday.

A case of diphtheria is reported from Abbott street, outside the city limits

Miss Mary Jay will leave Monday for the east to spend the summer vacation.

G. W. Bolds, of Geneva, Ind., was registered at the New Avenue hotel today.

Mrs Young, of Stryker, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fissel, of Lakeside.

Mr and Mrs. Will Brown will leave for Grand Rapids next week to spend the summer.

Mrs. Penfield and daughter Blanche, of Auburn, were in the city shopping yesterday.

Miss Bernice Brooks entertained a few friends informally last evening at her home on the south side.

Miss Lizzie Donhour, of New Haven, was in the city last evening to attend the commencement exercises

Miss Olive Thompson, who has been spending the winter in this city, left today for her home in Plymouth.

There was no police court this morning. One drunk, arrested by Officer Greer, put up bond, which he forfeited.

Miss Mary Huestis returned yesterday from Angola, where she has been the guest of friends for the past two weeks.

The council committee on rules, regulations and ordinances will meet next Tuesday evening in the city clerk's office.

Miss Hopkins, of North Bloomfield, N. Y., who has been the guest of Miss Stella Mossman, left this morning for Chicago.

Miss Fannie Williams, of Richmond, is the guest of Miss Whitney. She will remain in the city until after the Noll-Bradley wedding.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hanna gave a small dinner party last evening in compliment to Mrs. Judge McBride, who is a visitor in the city.

Mayor Schorer took his pole and line this morning and went down the Maumee to catch some of the finny tribe. He took some delicious bait with him.

Mrs. Schefman, of Glasgow avenue, will entertain the ladies of the Rathbone Thimble circle with ice cream and cake at K. of P. hall, on East Berry street, this evening.

The W. C. T. U. will be entertained at the home of Dr. Carruthers Calvin Monday, June 20, from 3 to 5 o'clock. Mrs. Clement Smith, Mrs. Will Carter and Mrs. George W. Lonttit will furnish the program.

The Huntington News-Democrat: "James Vendrick was called to Fort Wayne, today, by a telegram announcing the serious condition of his wife, who underwent a surgical operation at St. Joseph hospital there several weeks ago."

Mrs. W. P. Breen, Miss Loretta Dreier, Miss Edith Phillips and Miss Niezer, of Monroeville, returned yesterday from Notre Dame. Miss Niezer is a pupil at the university, but will visit in the city a day or two before returning home.

A number of the carrier pigeons from the lofts of the Homing club were liberated in Louisville, Ky., at 5 o'clock this morning, and Dr. Schilling expects them to arrive at their loft in this city some time this afternoon. The distance to be covered by the birds is 225 miles.

Little Miss Douglass Metzger has been spending her first year in the public schools during the past few months, and yesterday being the close of school, she invited her classmates to go picknicking with her to Swinney park. Douglass led the procession of children and a prettier or happier crowd it would have been hard to find than they were. Flags were given to the children as souvenirs and a delicious lunch was provided by Mrs. Metzger.

Misses Sophia and Abbie Pfeiffer entertained, yesterday afternoon, most delightfully. The company was given in compliment to Misses Amelia Pfeiffer, of Buffalo, and Miss Lucile Josse, of Chicago, but other out-of town guests were Miss Allen, of New York city; Mrs. Schell, of Auburn, and Mrs. Gray, of Canone, Pa. The rooms were tastefully decorated with Marguerites, ferns and nasturtiums. Delicious refreshments were served. The ladies were amused by competing in a drawing contest.

The engagement and approaching marriage of two prominent musicians of the city has been made known to their friends. Miss Mary J Evans and Prof. William Miles will be married next Tuesday, June 21, at 10 o'clock, at Castle Place, Vaughnsville, Ohio, the beautiful country home of the bride The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. D. A. Evans, of the Congregational church of that village, in the presence of the relatives only. The bride and groom will return to this city and prepare for their immediate departure to Colorado, where the honeymoon will be spent.

Mrs. Lucian Murray, of Huntington, is visiting in the city

Miss Mary Daugherty will leave tomorrow for Sunbury, Pa.

Miss Clara Stutzenberger is the guest of relatives at Laporte.

Dr. A. E. Vanbuskirk has gone to Millersburg, Ohio, for a visit.

Miss Florence Fellows will leave this noon for her home in Chicago.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs C. F. Muhlenbruch, of 49 Wallace street—a daughter.

Mrs. J. L. Leeper and children leave for Clear Lake today to spend the summer.

Miss Alice and Miss Clara Dryer, of Terre Haute, are in the city for the summer.

Mrs. Carl Gaide, who was visiting friends at Dowagiac, Mich., has returned home

Miss Mayme Van Fleet leaves today for Pierceton, Ind., and Warsaw for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Romary, of 107 Liberty street, are entertaining a new daughter.

Miss Mary McArthur will leave today for Indianapolis to spend the summer vacation.

Miss Marie Lane will arrive in the city Wednesday to be the guest of Miss Hazel Pierce.

The ladies of Plymouth Congregational church will give an excursion to Robison park next Thursday.

Mrs. Louis Diether gave a 6 o'clock dinner yesterday in honor of Mrs. S. A. Northrop, of Kansas City.

Miss Carrie Boggess, of Jackson, Mich., is visiting Mrs. E. G. Lipes, of West Lewis street, for a few days.

Miss Mabel Bloch, of Toledo, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. Friedlich, of No. 130 East Berry street.

Mrs. H. L. Wells and son, Weldon, of Huntington, are the guests of Miss Flossie Weldon, of Brackenridge street.

Henry Horstman and wife of South Hanna street, left this morning for Lafayette, Ind., to visit relatives and friends.

Charles J. Stier, of this city, has gone to Rome City to assume charge of the Spring Beach hotel, on the shores of Sylvan lake.

G. W. Hanauer, an operator of the Artifical gas department, has been called to Van Wert, Ohio, to inspect a water gas plant.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Flowers, of Joliet, Ill.—a daughter. Mrs. Flowers was formerly Miss Margaret Powers, of this city.

Mrs. Charles Cousar will go to Chicago tomorrow to be the guest of her parents for three or four weeks. Her children will accompany her.

The Sons of American Revolution celebrated Bunker Hill day last evening. The attendance was good and the ceremonies very interesting.

Louis C. M. Reed, formerly of this city, won the oratorial prize in the contest at Notre Dame. The prize is the one offered by Hon. W. P. Breene.

The Fort Wayne district Epworth League convention of the M. E. church will convene at the Berry street church next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

The graduating class of the Fort Wayne Conservatory of Music issued invitations to the commencement exercises and the hall was not over crowded as has been the case in former years. The pupils from out of the city will leave for their homes today. The class colors were the national colors.

30 BOXES OF GOLD.

Easy Money for Pin Money.

To secure some desired information direct from the people, it is proposed to send a trim little box containing 5 gold dollars to each of 30 persons who write the most interesting description of their experience and observation on the following topics.

How have you been affected by Coffee drinking?

Do you know anyone who has been driven away from Postum because it came to the table weak and characterless at the first trial?

Did you set such a person right regarding the easy way to make Postum clear, black and with a crisp, pungent taste?

Have you ever discovered a better way to make it than to note the clock at the time actual boiling commences, (not when pot is first put on stove) and keep it boiling moderately for full 15 minutes, using 2 heaping teaspoonsfull for each cup of beverage?

Give names and account of those you know to have been cured or helped in health by the dismissal of coffee the daily use of the Food Coffee in its place.

Address your letter to the Postum Cereal Co., Lim. Battle Creek, Mich., writing your own name and address clearly.

Decision will be make and the 30 little boxes of gold sent out on June 30, next.

Every friend of Postum is urged to write and each letter will be held in high esteem by the company, as an evidence of such friendship, while the little boxes of gold will reach many a modest writer whose plain and sensible letter contains the facts desired, although the sender may have but small faith in winning at the time of writing.

LAST CHANCE.

The Greatest Grocery received this afternoon some very fine home grown Strawberries which will be sold at very low prices

This is the last chance you will have to buy nice berries cheap.

Black Raspberries, 8c quart.
Currants, 5c; Gooseberries, 4c qt.
White Plume Celery, 25c doz.

THE GREATEST GROCERY,
West Columbia and Harrison,
Bash Block.

Born, to Mr and Mrs. Frank Baker—a son.

Miss Irma Seavey has returned from a visit in Avilla.

Judge Robert Lowry is in Huntington on legal business.

Mr. and Mrs Alfred Grindle are at home at 537 South Broadway.

Warden Pike has gone to Chicago to accept a position as stenographer

Dr. A. H. Wyatt, of Lagrange, is in the city visiting his daughter, Grace

Mr. and Mrs A. O. Waterman and children will leave Monday for Boston.

Mr. and Mrs Jacob Keefer, of Columbia City, are visiting relatives in the city.

Rev. Ballinger is spending his summer vacation at West Mansfield, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs F. R. Barrows left over the Wabash last night for Denver, Col.

Mrs. Taylor, of Chicago, is the guest of her daughter, Miss Angy Manning Taylor.

Pres. George W. Beers, of the Home Telephone company, returned from Indianapolis last night

M. C Burch and wife and Miss Beswon, of Washington, D. C., are guests of friends in this city.

W. T Davis, of 308 East Wayne street, is lying very ill He was taken ill only a few days ago.

Messrs. Will Dinner, Frank Summers, John Ergaman and Ed. Gilmartin are home from Notre Dame.

Miss Emily McCan entained guests on Thursday evening in compliment to Miss Gertrude Williams, of Forrest, O

Alexander Wood, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is visiting his father, General Superintendent J. J. Wood, of the electric works.

Mrs. Joe Russel, who has been confined to Hope hospital for several weeks, is so much improved that she was removed to her home today.

Mrs. N. Conover will leave today for Asbury Park, N. J., to attend the session of the Superior lodge, D. of H. She is the representative from the grand lodge of Indiana.

Miss Georgia Geary, of Coosse, who had been visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles Johnson, was called home yesterday by a message announcing the serious illness of her mother.

The Ministerial association will meet at Plymouth Congregational church Monday morning at 10 o'clock. A very important meeting will be held. All ministers urged to attend.

J. Foehrmann & Co. began work yesterday on the new residence of Frank Poole, at the corner of Webster street and Creighton avenue. The cost of the dwelling will be about $3,800.

The fourth and fifth floors of the Elektron building, on East Berry street, will soon be completed and ready for occupancy. These floors will be rented to the G. A. R. and Morning Musicale.

M. S. Robison, formerly of the Consolidated Street Railway company of this city, and A. L. Jewett, of Chicago, are guests at the New Aveline. They are making a short visit here, being en route from Indianapolis to Chicago

Mrs Albert Weaver, Miss May and Miss Pauline Rose, and Miss Elsie and Miss Gertrude Caruth, of Auburn, Ind., and Miss Katherine Best, of Minneapolis, were visitors in the city and to Robison park yesterday.

The Fort Wayne soldiers in Camp Tampa complain of inattention upon the part of friends at home. Other soldiers at that rendezvous daily receive boxes from home containing pies, cakes and other delicacies not obtainable in any other manner. But the Fort Wayne boys have received very little in this line and they feel slighted. THE SENTINEL has been requested to call attention to this matter in the hope that the people will be aroused to a full realization of their duty towards the boys now at the front and see that they are provided for in the future.

Secure your tickets for Frank Crane lecture, at Woodworth's drug store.
18-20

Notice.

I have this day purchased the entire business of Muhler & Company and Western Lime Company, and will hereafter conduct such business under the name of the Trentman Supply Company, at No. 7 North Calhoun street and the Western Lime Company at No. 3 North Harrison street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

A. B. TRENTMAN.

June 18, 1898.

BAPTIST EXCURSION.
Rome City, Thursday, June 23. Round trip, 75c.
18-21-22

MONEY TO LOAN
On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7, Bass Blk. 21f

Subscribe for THE SENTINEL.

Notice.

The partnership heretore existing between undersigned, under the name of Muhler & Company, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Anthony B. Trentman having purchased the entire business of said Muhler & Company. All accounts due and owing of said firm will be settled by said Anthony B. Trentman.

BERNARD C. MUHLER,
A. B. TRENTMAN.
Fort Wayne, Ind., June 18, 1898

FOR RENT.

True Blue's hall, over 10 and 12 West Wayne street. Inquire at this office. 10tf

YOUNG AT SIXTY.

Serene comfort and happiness in advanced years are realized by comparatively few women.

Their hard lives, their liability to serious troubles on account of their peculiar organism and their profound ignorance concerning themselves, all combine to shorten the period of usefulness and fill their later years with suffering.

Mrs Pinkham has done much to make women strong. She has given advice to many that has shown them how to guard against disease and retain vigorous health in old age. From every corner of the earth there is constantly coming the most convincing statements from women, showing the efficacy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in overcoming female ills. Here is a letter from Mrs. J. C. Orms, of 220 Horner St., Johnstown, Pa., which is earnest and straight to the point:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM.—I feel it my duty to tell all suffering women that I think your remedies are wonderful. I had trouble with my head, dizzy spells and hot flashes. Feet and hands were cold, was very nervous, could not sleep well, had kidney trouble, pain in ovaries and congestion of the womb. Since taking your remedies I am better every way. My head trouble is all gone, have no pain in ovaries, and am cured of womb trouble. I can eat and sleep well and am gaining in flesh. I consider your medicine the best to be had for female troubles."

The present Mrs Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E Pinkham, and for sometime past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year.

Summer Term.

Classes will be organized at the International Business college, Schmitz block, in bookkeeping, shorthand, penmanship and all English branches on Monday, June 27, the beginning of the Summer term. A special effort will be made to help those who have fallen behind their classes in the public schools. Terms moderate. Make arrangements now.

T. L. STAPLES, Prin.

BAPTIST EXCURSION.
Rome City, Thursday, June 23. Round trip, 75c.
18 21-22

Pianos CLOSING OUT SALE **Organs**

My entire stock of fine musical instruments must be closed out by July 1st. Pianos and organs at factory prices. Never in the history of Fort Wayne have HIGH GRADE instruments been sold at such low prices. New pianos, $148 and upwards. New organs, $15 and upwards. Second-hand pianos, $25 and upwards. Second hand organs, $10 and upwards. Any one of these instruments are worth double the money asked for them. Pianos and organs sold on small monthly payments.

Small musical instruments way below cost. Sheet music and books, in fact anything at prices that is bound to sell them.

P. DICKINSON, 98 Calhoun St.

Trimmed hats one-half price. 31 East Berry.
ja6eod-a-wtf Miss N. B. ROWE.

$100

Will buy a family horse, harness and surrey. A bargain. 174 Broadway.
16 eod3t

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Close—Wheat—June, 80¾; July, 72¼@¾; Sept., 67¾; Dec., 68¾

Corn—June, 31⅞@¾; July, 32¼@⅜; Sept., 33⅛@¼; Dec. 33¾@⅞; May, 31½@⅝;

Oats—June, 24¼@½; July, 23⅞@¾; Sept., 21@; May, 23¾@¾.

Pork—June, $9.55; July, $9 55; Sept., $9.75.

Lard—June, $5.72; July, $5.72; Sept., $5 82; Oct., $5.87.

Ribs—June, $5.45; July, $5.45; Sept., $5.52.

Barley—Cash, No. 3, 32@36¾.

Rye — Cash, 41¾; July, 41¾; Sept., 40¾.

Flax—June, $1.13; July, 1.13; Dec., $1 08¾.

Timothy—June, $2.75.

Buy pure ice cream made by Hartzell Cream Co. Both 'phones. 16-eod

Neat and nobby are the patterns, and a perfect fit guaranteed, in our spring suits. G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 70 E. Main street. 11tf

"WHERE WOMEN CONGREGATE"

THE EMPIRE COMB

Is the latest Parisian Novelty. We show the first ones in Fort Wayne. They are beauties. Let us show you how they are worn.

PRICES FROM 25c TO $5.00.

KID GLOVES CLEANED, 15c PAIR

NEW YORK HAIR BAZAAR,
121 Calhoun St. - Lau Block.

HALF A PECK OF RYE.

Four and twenty black birds backed in a pie might have made a dainty dish to set before a king; if the crust were made with Hummer Baking Powder which for purity, strength healthfulness and efficacy is unexcelled.

Sold by leading grocers.

The Hummer Mfg Co.
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Coke Dandruff cure and Hair Tonic, warranted to cure dandruff, or money refunded. 10 ounce bottle, price $1.00. Sold by Gross & Pellens. 14-tf

LAKE TOURS.
$12.00 to Mackinac and return, Wabash R. R. and Lake Steamers. 11t20

For Sale.

The Young Men's Christian association building and lot 40x100 feet. Price $23,000 Inquire or write to W. E. CLAPHAM, Pres., 27tf 22-23 Pixley-Long Bldg

Olive Club excursion to Hillsdale, Mich., Sunday, June 26. Tickets, $1.00.
14-16-18

Get a pound of Fresh Shreded Cocoanut, 20c a pound, at MENSCH'S, 28 West Columbia street. Phone. 256. 16-tf

TOURS OF INLAND SEAS.
Round trip ticket to Mackinac Island $12.00, via Wabash R. R. and D. & C. Steamers, good to return until October 31st. Make state-room reservations in advance by applying to Ticket Office, Wabash Line. Telephone No. 6. 11-1m

We offer honest bargains in all grades of Wall Paper. Inspect our elaborate stock, which cannot fail to please.

HEINE & ISRAEL,
7-tf 123 Broadway.

$1.00 will take you to Hillsdale, Mich., Sunday, June 26. 14-16-18

The Hartzell ice cream is absolutely pure. Office, 103 East Wayne street. 16-eod

State Democratic Convention, Indianapolis.

For the above occasion, Wabash will sell round trip tickets, June 21 and 22, good to return until June 23, at half fare, or $3.60. Trains leave 8:25 a. m., 12:35 noon, and 8:15 p. m. Telephone No. 6. 17-2t

Dr. B. A. Stockdale
SPECIALIST.
Treats Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lungs and Stomach,
Chronic Catarrh, Nervous and Physical Debility.
Hours—9 to 11 a. m.; 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m.
Sundays—9:30 to 10:30 a. m.
Office, 33 W. Washington Street
FORT WAYNE, IND.

LOANS TO
Salaried People.
(Ladies' or Gentlemen) on their own names.
ROOM 3. ARCADE. UPSTAIRS.

THE FORT WAYNE TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL $200,000.00.
Cor. Main and Court St.
Pays interest on time deposits of $1.00 and upwards.
Loans made at a reasonable rate of interest.

Robison Park
Week Commencing
SUNDAY, JUNE 19.

THEATRE!
High-Class Vaudeville.....
600 Free Seats.

Park Orchestra.
Concert
Afternoon and Evening.

Pony Track, Boating, Bathing, Fishing and Other Attractions.

SUNDAYS' ONLY.

Cars leave transfer station for Park at 5 a. m., 6 a. m., 7 a. m., 8 a. m. Boats for fishing, 50c a day. Minnows and bait at boat house.

A good, up-to-date workman will ask more for his services, but he's cheaper in the end. You wouldn't look for the very cheapest doctors if you were ill, nor cut-rate lawyer if you had an important law suit. You would rightly want the best. In plumbing it must be the same. Your health depends on it. It is important. Ask for.

H. F. Franke
THE PLUMBER
Phone 672. - 66 Barr St.

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A good, up-to-date workman will ask more for his services, but he's cheaper in the end. You wouldn't look for the very cheapest doctors if you were ill, nor cut-rate lawyer if you had an important law suit. You would rightly want the best. In plumbing it must be the same. Your health depends on it. It is important. Ask for.

H. F. Franke
THE PLUMBER
Phone 672. - 66 Barr St.

A Gold Watch
Given Away Every
Saturday Evening.
A ticket with every 50-cent Purchase.

WM. MEYER & BRO.,
GENTS FURNISHERS,
80 and 80½ Calhoun Street.

PIANOS SMITH & NIXON
Wonderful Upright Grand.
—Sold only by—
FRANK B. LONG,
34 E. BERRY ST.

Remember The Maine!

Point is Quality.
It Always Governs the Price.

LAPLAND. MASCOT AND MONITOR
..Refrigerators..
Lead all others in Merit.

Seavey Hardware Co.,
Sole Agents for the Famous Born & Stewart Steel Ranges.
19 and 21 West Main Street.

It will never happen that you can buy a Purer and More Wholesome article than
IMPERIAL
BAKING POWDER
for your health's sake.
HIGH GRADE, REASONABLE PRICE
MEYER BROTHERS DRUG CO., FT. WAYNE, IND.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

STRENGTH.

Many people go all to pieces as soon as hot weather comes. Appetite becomes fickle, sleep is not refreshing, energy disappears and strength all gone.

DR. BROOK'S CELERY TONIC

for such a condition as this is the best medicine to take. Doctors prescribe it a great deal. It is the kind of spring medicine to take. There are several kinds all good—try this one. Sole agents.

Freese & RankE,
Pharmacists.
88 Calhoun St.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

Do you want to borrow money? The Tri-State will loan you money on the famous dollar monthly plan, pay fast or slow—$1,000 for $10.00 per month.

BEST PLAN IN THE WORLD.

INVESTORS

Should call at office for the best plan to save money. $325,000.00 of stock matured in five months.

Call at office for full particulars

COR. BERRY & COURT.

Tri-State Building and Loan Association,

ROME CITY —AND— Return —FOR— 50c.

Every Sunday 6:45 A. M.

NO ADVANCE ON COFFEE.

XXXX and Lion 11c lb.
Arbuckle 12c lb.
Golden Rio, package, 13c lb.
High-grade 15c lb.
Best Lard 9c lb.
Soda Fountain complete $75 00.

S. CANZER.

INDIANA MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE.

Dr. Younge & Co. have treated more patients, cured more people, and made more men and women healthy and happy than any other medical firm in Indiana.

SWORN TESTIMONIALS

Are the only testimonials upon which reliance can be placed. We are the only physicians in the United States today who have sworn statements to show that we can cure what we claim to cure. Cases that other doctors did not, could not cure, have given us their affidavits that we have cured them after all other doctors have failed.

We positively cure Piles, Rupture, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ulcer, Stricture, Night Losses, Drains in Urine, Weak Backs, Sexual Weakness, Premature Discharges, Private Diseases, Blood Poison, Pimples and other bad results of secret vice, exposure and excesses; Catarrh, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Trouble, all Chronic and painful complaints.

DR. YOUNGE & CO.,
10 W. Wayne St.
OFFICE DAYS: Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

ABSTRACT OFFICE.

ELLIOTT & CO., 9 COURT STREET.

Abstracts of Titles.
Mortgage Loans.

PAGES 5 TO 8.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

PAGES 5 TO 8.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY JUNE 18, 1898. [PART SECOND.] PRICE FIVE CENTS.

COST OF THIS WAR.

Some Side Lights on the Enormous Expense.

A London Newspaper's Candid Comment.

America Was Unprepared With All But Cash.

Spain Can Find no Financial Succor in Europe, But Will Fight It Out to the End Anyway.

(London Spectator.)

It would be of little use to discuss this week the events of this Spanish-American war. There have been no events, though there have been many preparations to secure their occurrence. It is certain at least that Admiral Cervera, who would seem to be a bold and skillful sailor, is locked up with his fleet in the harbor of Santiago, and that Admiral Sampson, with a far superior fleet, is watching him outside the narrow entrance to the channel much as a cat watches a mouse which has retreated into a hole. It is also certain that Admiral Sampson would like to close with his opponent before American troops can land, and that on Tuesday he tested the possibility of silencing the land forts, and of paralyzing the mines in the channel by cutting the wires which will fire them; but how far he succeeded or failed in those operations can not as yet be known. The authorities at Washington, who strike us—perhaps without sufficient reason—as diligent and judicious, but unoriginal and over-reflective men, maintain a rigid silence, and the newspaper folk are at once so credulous and so inventive that it is impossible to believe their reports. On the other side of the water, the authorities at Madrid assume every occurrence which is not a catastrophe to be "a glory for Spanish arms," and in their deadly fear of insurrections are as careless about the accuracy of their "news" as the newsboys about the streets. We prefer, therefore, to point out that, judging from all appearances, and reserving the possibilities that lie hid in American energy and Spanish inefficiency, the special characteristics of this war will be delay and expense. The want of [illegible]gation in America, where they [illegible] resources to be equivalent to forces—as if one could pay for a cab with a deferred railway share—and in Spain, where they believe in God knows what, of itself causes infinite delay.

Armies like the American, which still need making cannot be shipped in a day on transports not yet collected; nor can fleets like the Spanish, always needing repairs, be used suddenly to reinforce threatened fortresses distant thousands of miles. All the distances are considerable, and the seas are wide, and all the vessels are dependent either on slow colliers, or on stores of coal which when they are wanted must be obtained in ports hundreds of miles away. There are, therefore, and will be, delays as great as there used to be when admirals "lay" for months watching enemies who "would not come out," and the fastest fleets took weeks in reaching the points at which they were were ordered to "rendezvous" when wind permitted. Even when the fleets have encountered, and victory has proclaimed itself on one side or the other, nothing will be settled; for the Americans, if defeated, will go on forever, and the Spaniards, if defeated, will sullenly challenge their enemy to come over and fight in European waters. There is talk of peace, of course, but war depends much on character, and when bloodhound and bulldog meet it takes pretty strong "intervention" to separate them, and interveners, unless very careful, may get severely bit. On all evidence yet available, we believe in a slow, long war, possibly punctuated at intervals with offers of impossible terms of peace.

The evidence about expense is clearer. It is announced on authority that the Americans have already expended sixty millions sterling, and will want immediately sixty millions more. They have had to buy everything, from ships to uniforms, munitions by the hundred tons—a big shell costs more than £6; mules by the thousand, carts by the acre, food by the score of shiploads, have had to pay top prices for everything, and, in some instances, at least, have found themselves at the mercy of dealers, who, trading for large partnerships, have doubted whether their duty consisted in being patriots or trustees. The hire of ships is enormous, soldiers' wages are high, the American treasury is supposed to be b[illegible] less, and, altogether, money flows away in rivers without much visible return in crops. There is not much increase as yet in the gigantic pension list, but there will be as the volunteers die, and, altogether, we fancy the union, with its matchless wealth, will discover that of all operations a war, even a little war, involves the greatest expenditure, and that there is no operation in which an absence of readiness involves such frightful outlays. Burdensome as the process seems, it is cheapor to insure as the English do, if only because the trained troops and the ships with steam up make the war a shorter one. It is the days which cost the money as well as the goods bought.

Spain is learning the same truth, and being poor, is learning it in a hard way. Her expenditure is already so far in excess of her resources that she offers to borrow at 8 per cent. without finding any readiness of response; that her people have lost all confidence in her ability to pay, that they are consequently hoarding currency, and that she must, probably within the month, resort to inconvertible paper. She has adopted the silly expedient of prohibiting the export of silver, only to find, of course, that she has rendered her store of silver less valuable without preventing its export, and is already issuing coin which is not legal tender—that is, in fact, base money—because there is no other in the vaults. She is trying in all markets to raise loans, but all markets are shut, and she must in the end consent to "suspend," or "pass," or "scale" the interest on the debt. That will not necessarily stop the war, for all experience shows that when once a nation is in a sufficiently stubborn temper fighting can go on while there is lead and powder, but if the war continues the distress will be of the extreme kind, the kind which produces revolutions. It is no neighboring people which Spain is fighting, and which might be fought, as Prussia once fought France, by soldiers with hay bands instead of boots, but an enemy securely seated 4,000 miles away, who can be reached, to use an old hyperbole, only by silver bullets. A protracted war will bleed Spain to fainting point, and of a short war we can see no evidence whatever.

Surely, we shall be told, all these circumstances, with the wealth of suffering which must be hidden in them, must tend to peace. Europe may intervene, or the pope may persuade Spain to give way, or Mr. McKinley, to whom it is obvious the war is still excessively distasteful, may accept very moderate terms. It may be so, of course; but also it may not; and our own judgment inclines toward the negative view. We do not believe in "Europe," which is utterly callous to human suffering, intervening in any effective way for the protection of Spain. Mr. McKinley, who has no legal right to make peace or war, will obey the people as he has always done, and the terms which seem to Americans moderate will seem to Spaniards unendurably oppressive. Their notion is expressed in Senor Sagasta's speech of this week, and they regard any peace involving cessions of dominion as dishonoring to the rank of Spain among the nations. She may not be able to protect her colonies, but at least she can, as they think, refuse to cede them under compulsion.

At all events, they will not yield until they are compelled, and invasion being out of the question—unless, indeed, they defeat the Americans, and so really turn them into a military people—we can not see whence speedy compulsion is to come. Cuba is not taken because Admiral Cervera is defeated and Santiago captured, any more than the Philippines are taken because Admiral Montojo's squadron has been destroyed. Both events will doubtless happen as soon as an American army has been thoroughly organized, and forwarded to its fields of action; but that is a piece of slow as well as heavy work, and its slowness, as the facts appear to us, will so destroy its effect on the imagination that Spaniards will hardly recognize the completeness of their defeat. We shall be accused, of course, especially in America, of pessimistic views, but the Spectator tries to say what its conductors think, not what its readers think and there is one point at least on which both will be agreed. This war shows that in naval warfare the defendants have the advantage, not the assailants. Even a small power can, if its agents are honest and its officers scientific, present a serious defense against a naval attack. The little fleet of Spain has in the West Indies rendered the larger fleet of the United States temporarily useless. Havana still defies assault, except upon the largest and, therefore, most expensive scale and by a combined force and so does Santiago. If the harbor of Manila had been protected property, with mines in the channel and heavy guns upon the island of Corregidor, Admiral Dewey could not have destroyed the Spanish fleet: and even as it is, he must wait for months until, with great effort and at vast expense, an army is sent to his assistance. That is to say, even a minor power, though it can not avoid ultimate defeat, can make assault upon its independence a slow, difficult and most costly operation. We are sorry in this case that it should be so, for we can not sympathize with Spain, but the general fact is a very healthy check upon that desire to make transmarine conquests which, as population in Europe presses more and more sharply upon the means of subsistance, is sure to prompt many aggressions, as well as many more justifiable descents upon savage or semi civilized peoples. If China were not dying of internal disease and bad decent officers, all Europe might threaten her coasts in vain, every accessable harbor becoming a Santiago, to be captured, no doubt, but only at a cost which to an aggressor for greed must appear far in excess of any gain to be acquired.

NAMING OF A PARTY

How the Word Republican Was Put Into Use.

Was First Employed in Its Present Sense in 1854.

The Suggestion Credited to a Michigan Man.

The Widow of George A. Fitch, Now Living in Chicago, Relates Some Historical Incidents.

Who named the republican party? Mrs. George A. Fitch, now living in Chicago, says her husband was the first to advocate the founding of a new party, in 1854, to be called "republican," and she has strong support in the claim. Mr. Fitch published the first article ever printed declaring for the formation of a national party from the scattered anti-slavery element of the whig, free soil and liberal democratic factions. It is said that he stated distinctly that the organization so formed should be known as the republican party.

George A. Fitch was the editor of the Kalamazoo Telegraph, a whig newspaper, published at Kalamazoo, Mich. The article appeared April 26, 1854, during the excitement following the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and voiced the conviction of political leaders that the old whig party would never arise from the crushing defeat in 1852, when Franklin Pierce carried the election over General Winfield Scott

Within the last fifteen years the question of just when and where the republican party originated and who gave it its name has been much discussed, and several claimants have contested the honor Throughout the north, from 1852 until the first national republican convention at Pittsburg, Pa., in February, 1856, there was in all men's minds a conviction that all anti-slavery parties must be united to present an unbroken front to the advances of the pro-slavery forces. Various tentative movements were started for state organizations in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa and Maine in the spring of 1854. Undoubtedly Michigan was the first to take the initiative in a state convention held at Jackson in June, 1854. The friends of George A. Fitch assert that not only was the impetus to this movement given by the editorials in his paper, the Kalamazoo Telegraph, but that he was the first to print the name for the banner under which Abraham Lincoln was nominated and elected. Don Henderson, Whitelaw Reid, George Torrey, George Dawson, Zachariah Chandler and other old-time editors and vanguardsmen unite in supporting Mrs. Fitch's claim. A few years ago, in writing a eulogy of Mr. Fitch, who had just died at Washington, Don Henderson gave his story of the origin of the name "Republican." In 1854, Henderson relates that he was as an assistant in the political department of Horace Greeley's paper, the New York Tribune. He noticed the editorial written by Fitch in the little western journal, was struck by its vigorous tone and cogent reasoning. He showed the article to Horace Greeley, and the latter ordered it printed in the Tribune, with editorial approval. For a month previous to that Greeley's paper had teemed with leaders advising people everywhere opposed to the principle and extension of slavery to organize undersome common name for the impending battle. As to the name, he asserted that he "cared not a button" what it might be."

FITCH'S OPPORTUNE EDITORIAL.

This was the opportune time at which Fitch's editorial appeared. He was then a young man only twenty-three years old, but already a recognized political influence in his state. He was the intimate friend and confident of leaders like Zachariah Chandler, Jacob M. Howard, Austin Blair and others. He was a natural political organizer, and wrote with a vigorous, incisive pen. Fitch bought the Telegraph in 1850, when he was seventeen years old, and for four years ran it as a consistent advocate of whig principles. When he came out in 1854 declaring that the old whig party had outlived its usefulness, and calling on Michigan Free Soilers to unite, it had a tremendous influence throughout the state. The Free Democrat, Detroit Advertiser and other papers vigorously supported the doctrine. On the anniversary of Washington's birthday—February 22, 1854—the free democracy met at Jackson, Mich., and nominated a state ticket.

After the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill Fitch and others made such stirring appeals for the surrender of party lines and a consolidation into one army for attack and defense that the free democracy at once put forth a remarkable document. It declared that "the free democracy of Michigan rejoice to behold the indication of popular sentiment furnished by this convention (a mass meeting a Kalamazoo). They are conscious that the deeply aroused feeling of the masses in this state will seek a suitable expression in a convention springing from thousands, irrespective or any existing political organization; and that if such a movement shall be animated and guided by the principles expressed in the resolutions of this convention, and shall contemplate an efficient organization to give effect to our principles in this state, we shall willingly surrender our distinctive organization, and with it the ticket for state officers nominated at Jackson, February 22."

No more signal expression of absolute sincerity and loyalty to principle could have been penned. George Torrey, an intimate and early friend of George Fitch, says that this plan was drafted at a previous consultation held at Fitch's office between A. H. Morrison, of St. Joseph, Mich., Editor Hosmer, of the Detroit Advertiser, and G. A. Fitch.

Soon after that, in May, 1854, Fitch participated in a meeting of the whigs, democrats and free soilers, held at the office of the Free Democrat, in Detroit. A compact was made in writing for an independent organization and a division of the local nominations, the name "Republican" to be given to the party. A call for a convention at Jackson, Mich., July 6, was issued. A great gathering—the largest convention ever held in Michigan—met "under the oaks" on the appointed day. G. A. Fitch was elected one of the secretaries.

The chairman of the committee on resolutions, Jacob M. Howard, presented a stirring document, the last clause christening the new party "Republican." Howard, who was an intimate friend of Fitch, had drawn up the party platform some weeks before the convention, and sent an advance copy to Horace Greeley, asking him to fill up the blank which had been left for the name. Greeley filled up the blank with the word "Republican," and in a letter to Howard stated that the name had been suggested to him, and that it appeared suitable. The convention adopted the platform and the name and put in nomination a full state ticket, which was elected by a handsome majority.

This was the first state convention of the new party and was held just a week before the Wisconsin convention of 1854.

AN ARDENT PARTY MAN.

George A. Fitch died in 1881. At that time Whitelaw Reid wrote an article reciting the facts stated above and giving it as his opinion that to Mr. Fitch belonged the honor of having named the republican party. For a quarter of a century after the Jackson convention Mr. Fitch continued to be a prominent figure in state and national politics. For the last ten years of his life he made his home nominally in Chicago, having built the substantial brick house in which his wife still lives, on his removal to Chicago in 1870. After the war Mr. Fitch sold out his paper at Kalamazoo and engaged in various business enterprises, being for the most part a promoter of railroad interests at Washington. His portly figure and genial face were familiar in the lobby at the capital for years, and it was frequently said of him that he had possessed the friendship of every man conspicuous in national politics since '56. He died there in 1881.

Mr. Fitch never sought public office for himself, but was a conspicuous partisan and successful lobbyist for his choice in national campaigns. It was said of him that it was more important to have his support than the votes of fifty delegates. He supported Grant and Garfield and Sherman against Blaine. In 1860, although his own state, Michigan, was solid for Seward, he was an ardent advocate of Abraham Lincoln. E. O. Lanphere, of Chicago, an early acquaintance of George Fitch, gives some inside history as to the nomination of President Lincoln in 1860. Mr. Lanphere was a younger man than Mr. Fitch, almost a boy, but he espoused the whig party and came down to the "wigwam" convention in Chicago full of enthusiasm for William H. Seward, of New York.

AN INTERESTING BIT OF HISTORY.

"It was pretty thoroughly understood," says Mr. Lanphere, "that the vote of Indiana must control the convention. The republicans had to nominate a man who could carry Indiana. On the morning of the opening of the convention, May 16, matters were still in a very doubtful condition. The friends of Lincoln and the partisans of Seward were declaring that their candidate was the only man in the party who could carry Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois. Mr. Fitch, as I remember, worked might and main with the Lincoln forces. On the morning of the 18th, Parker Dresser, a friend of mine and a delegate from Indiana, told me the Indiana delegation was going to hold a caucus in the old court house, which stood where the Rookery building now stands. I knew that that caucus would name the next president of the United States, and I was determined to be present. I asked Dresser to help me, and he smuggled me past the doorkeeper and I laid flat down on a bench at the back of the hall, just as the hall opened."

Upon looking around Mr. Lanphere discovered that Fitch was also in and fraternizing with the Indianians. One after another of the southern Indiana delegates made speeches protesting against the nomination of Seward. They declared that he was entirely too radical and that it would be impossible for them to carry their districts for him if he were nominated. All the while no other name was mentioned for the place. Abraham Lincoln had only recently acquired a national reputation through his debates with Douglas, and a great many even of the Indiana delegation scarcely knew his name. At last, according to a preconcerted plan, when sufficient feeling had been aroused, Henry S. Lane, the presiding officer, called Parker Dresser to the chair and took the floor. He began by reciting the weakness of Seward as a party leader and declaring that he could never be elected. "But there is a man," continued the speaker, "whom we can elect. Nobody can can pick flaws in his record. He is honest, he is able, he is the man for us to nominate."

HOW LINCOLN WAS NAMED

"Hurrah, hurrah, name him," shouted the delegates.

But Lane was skilled in the management of caucusses. He veered away from the name and began again. He spoke of his candidate as a self-made man, a man of the people. "He is not from our state, but he is a near neighbor of ours," he said. "He has towed a canal boat up our rivers; he has split rails and hewed logs in Indiana forests."

"What's his name?" yelled a score of voices. But Lane kept on with his oratory, striking out with his long right arm in gesture, his coat sleeve not much below his elbow. The delegates left their seats and crowded around the speaker.

"I raised up, too," says Mr. Lanphere, "and ventured forward with the rest. In the excitement nobody noticed me, an alien in the camp. Lane kept on talking about the rail splitter of the Wabash, but all the while refrained from naming him. At last an old farmer delegate roared, "Well, if you won't name him, we'll nominate the old rail splitter and elect him anyhow."

"I will name him, gentlemen," then said Lane; "the man I nominate is honest Abe Lincoln."

Shouts of applause ran out through the old court house, and in five minutes Indiana had decided to cast her twenty-six votes for the nomination of Abraham Lincoln.

"I slipped out ahead of Fitch and the others," said Mr. Lanphere, "and ran across the street to tell the news to the Michigan delegation. On the way I met my father. 'Father,' I said, 'I know who's going to be the next president. It's Lincoln!'"

WISCONSIN FOLLOWS MICHIGAN.

The state convention of Wisconsin adopted the name republican July 13, seven days after the Michigan convention.

E. V. Smalley, in his history, gives the credit to Jacob M. Howard, the author of the first platform of the Michigan republican party. There is no evidence anywhere to show, however, that Howard claimed that the idea originated with him.

In an authentic letter to John Wentworth, the old-time Chicago editor, written in 1882, Israel Washburn, jr., says that at an impromptu meeting of liberal democrats and whigs, at the rooms of Congressman Elliot and Dickinson, of Massachusetts, at Cruchetts', the morning after the compromise bill was passed, March 4, 1854, the formation of a new party was discussed, and the name republican suggested. Mr. Washburn proposed it.

The truth of the matter appears to have been that nearly all the northern party leaders, whigs, democrats and free soilers, in the winter and spring of 1854, began to feel that a new party organization must be made. The name republicans had been used as a party name in the early history of the United States. It signified in itself the principles for which the new party stood. It was, moreover, dignified and sturdy, and doubtless appealed to many people at about the same time, as the right name with which to christen an anti-slavery party, made up of whigs, democrats and free soilers.

AMERICAN MARINE WRITES FROM CAVITE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 18.—The following letter, dated Cavite, has been received by Chas. J. Marshall, of this city, from his son, on board the cruiser Baltimore:

"The natives have done some awful slaughtering. They have been uprising for the past five years, and the minute they heard us start the ball they surrounded the city, burned everything, captured the women and killed the children and men, and any Spaniard that escaped from us met a worse fate from them. The natives flock to us in hundreds and bring every Spaniard they capture to us and want to burn him alive for amusement.

"The Spaniards were confident that they were going to win and they gave a ball on the strength of it and issued invitations for another on May 4, but that one we attended.

"The general ate supper at the hall, made a speech in which he referred to us as a nation without a history, and said that they would yoke us like cattle and never spare the lash.

"He little thought that while he was saying this we were passing the forts and strongholds.

"The sights to be seen ashore were sickening. They would not even bury their dead, and we had to guard their wounded from the natives.

"At the general's house his wife was lying by the side of her little baby. The baby was torn to pieces by a shell, but the mother was not harmed."

HOLDS MANILA'S DESTINY.

The Remarkable Career of Aguinaldo, Leader of the Insurgents.

A Washington dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says:

"Pancho Aguinaldo, the native dictator of the Philippines, is a picturesque personage. He is the son of a prominent native chief. Anxious that his boy should be educated, the chief confided the lad to the Spanish priests, who thought that Aguinaldo's influence, when he grew up, would help to maintain Spanish authority among the Malay population. The father is rich, for a native, and Pancho Aguinaldo, after being taught in the local schools, was sent to Madrid to study theology and qualify for the priesthood. After a year or two of study the young man declared he would not be a priest, but a soldier. So he was drafted into one of the native regiments, in which a few of the subalterns are Manila men, but all the captains and field officers are Spaniards.

Nearly two years ago Aguinaldo and a compatriot named Alexandro, also a lieutenant of native troops, organized a revolt in the native corps. Aguinaldo's regiment one morning, while on parade, shot all its Spanish officers, except a few lieutenants, and took to the savannas—great trackless prairies, swampy, with occasional high bits of land called "mattes." Here Aguinaldo made his headquarters. At one time he must have had 4,000 or 5,000 men under arms hidden in these fastnesses, raiding the rich settlements whenever they felt like it. The political governor general of the Philippines, Senor Do Basilio Augustin y Davila, offered a reward of $4,000 for the head of Aguinaldo. Within a week he received a note from the insurgent chief, saying: "I need the sum you offer very much, and will deliver the head myself."

Ten days later the insurgent leader called with a twenty-inch bolo, a native knife, sharp as a razor, carried by every Malay in time of stress. "I have brought the head of Aguinaldo," the chief said, touching the edge of his jewel hilted bolo to ascertain its condition, "and I claim the reward." It was paid him. Aguinaldo is about thirty-eight years old. He and his comrade, Alexandro, hold the future of the Philippines almost in their hands.

PENSION VOUCHERS.

The Bureau Taking Steps Against Certain Unlawful Irregularities.

So frequent are the irregularities prevailing in the making out of pension vouchers that Commissioner of Pensions H. Clay Evans has issued the following circular, calling attention of special examiners and others to existing abuse. It will be of interest not only to pensioners, but to officials who prepare vouchers. Commissioner Evans says:

"Recent investigation had by this bureau to ascertain the methods employed by public officials in executing pension vouchers, has demonstrated an almost total disregard of the laws and regulations governing the subject.

"It is clearly evidenced that the illegal, lax, indifferent and perfunctory procedure now extant has become a menace to the proper and safe conduct of the affairs of this bureau, so far as it relates to the payment of pensions, and special efforts are contemplated to correct the existing abuses.

"While it is believed that many officials who assist in the execution of pension vouchers have no conception of their criminal liability in the premises, it is equally certain that many others to secure an advantage in the numerical number of their clientage, knowingly and wilfully resort to violations of the law.

"To the end that the former class may profit by this notice, this circular is issued.

"There can be no justification in the prevalent haste and laxity existing in many offices, by which post-dating, false certification, false claim and 'stock' witnesses have become a factor in the administration and acknowledgment of pension vouchers.

"It is the intention of this bureau, where the facts warrant such action, to institute criminal proceedings against the parties who indulge in these illegal and irregular practices and they are warned accordingly.

"By following strictly the instructions printed on each voucher, the matters complained of may be entirely remedied."

B. W. Hart, Sunday school missionary, is holding a tent meeting in Lafayette township. He is being assisted by Revs. McCalley, Norris and others. A. D. Craig, superintendent of Sunday school work, addressed the meeting Thursday evening. The tent is filled each evening.

Quarterly meeting is now in progress at the Free Methodist church, 268 East Creighton avenue, under direction of the pastor, Rev. N. L. Stambaugh. There will be preaching this evening at 7:45.

Miss Laura Smith, of 11 Hurd street, is lying very ill, being threatened with typhoid fever.

Mrs. J. P. Flint, of Kendallville, is visiting friends in the city.

MOVE THEIR TENTS.

The Soldiers in Camp Thomas Move Their Quarters.

The Health of the Volunteers Demand the Change.

Prepared to Welcome the Newly Enlisted Soldiers.

Y. M. C. A. Services Now Held in Camp—A Y. M. C. A. Tent Will be Erected—Notes

THE SENTINEL correspondent with the battery boys at Chickamauga park writes the following very interesting letter:

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-EIGHTH LIGHT BATTERY, IND. VOL.
CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA.
Thursday, June 15, '98.

TO THE SENTINEL:

Last Monday night in the Ohio artillery quarters a Y. M. C. A. meeting was held, and quite a number of the Fort Wayne artillery boys went over to attend.

About 7:30 o'clock a band from one of the Ohio regiments began playing, and then the soldiers circled around, some sitting on the park benches, some on camp stools, while a large crowd stood up around the outer edge. After several pieces had been played by the band, hymn books were passed around and a short song service was held, which was engaged in heartily by the soldier boys. Augustus Nash, of Lincoln, Neb., who has been doing Y. M. C. A. work through the state of Ohio, and who was the speaker for the evening, was then introduced and talked most interestingly for about an hour on the subject, "A Fast Young Man," holding his audience attentive listeners all the time. He hit some of the fellows pretty hard at times, but did so in such a kindly spirit that all he said was well received, and frequently he was interrupted by hearty applause. At the close of his address about twenty-five young soldiers made it known that it was their desire to begin and live a Christian life. At the close of the service a canvass was taken to ascertain how many present desired to have a Y. M. C. A. tent in the quarters and it was unanimously decided to have a tent of that kind placed in the quarters as soon as possible.

This week is witnessing quite a spurt of religious meetings in the artillery quarters. There are several meetings billed and the Christian Endeavor society of Chattanooga has charge of one evening, the Epworth league of another and the B. Y. P. U. of another.

This morning finds the Fort Wayne artillery boys all busy moving their quarters.

Orders were received last night to pull stakes and rearrange the quarters and this morning the men are busy carrying out the orders. This change is not very well liked by the soldiers, as the most of them have board floors and cellars in their tents and are all fixed up for convenience. But it is necessary for the health of troops in camp that the location of a camp should be changed about every ten days. It is a beautiful morning for this work, as the air is cool after a hard rain yesterday and the men are going about their work as cheerfully as they can under the circumstances.

Lieut. Frank Alderman has just received a letter from Capt. W. F. Ranke, in which the captain says a squad of recruits in charge of P. C. Liggett, will arrive here sometime this week, and the boys here are all anxiously waiting to greet them, and a considerable wondering is going on as to who they are. They will be heartily welcomed.

There has not been much drilling this week on account of considerable rain. Some of the men think the rainy season has set in here for it has rained every day since Sunday.

The Wisconsin troops put up the prettiest dress parade near our camp. Last Monday night quite a number of our company ran over to look at the parade. When they arrived on Wisconsin's drill ground they were ordered off because they had neglected to put on their blouses. The next night, however, our men got back at them. Almost the entire company fell in line all "togged up" in their best, with blouses on and leggins and gloves, and then marched over to the Wisconsin grounds and stood in company front at parade, rest. The fact is that our boys attracted about as much attention as the Wisconsin boys who were parading, but they redeemed themselves in the proper style.

NOTES.

Bugler Jim Ludington, jr., found a ground pup under the floor of his tent while moving and it was quickly killed. People say the beastly thing is poisonous and they all hate them like they do Spaniards. This is the first one seen since the boys have been in camp here.

Sergeant Clyde Snowbergor met with a painful little accident the other day while exercising, which resulted in having his fingers split apart. He is now carrying his hand in a sling, but is attending regularly to his daily duties.

Paul Bauman, who has heretofore been chief cook for the company, has been assigned to cook for the officers.

One of the company's artillery horses died this morning of pneumonia, and after the regular post mortem examination will be buried.

Frank Reinking, a driver on one of the caissons, is carefully watching over one of his horses, which has been sick for some time.

Private O. C. Davies received a large box of good things from a soldier friend at Indianapolis, and Private William Bierbaum has just opened a box from friends at home containing among many other things a box of H. & H. cigars.

Corporal Wm. C. Rodgers has temporary charge of the first section during the illness of Sergeant Fred Jenne.

The new order to fill up the company to a six gun battery provides for another lieutenant. The only candidates announced so far are First Sergeant Fred J. Meyer and Sergeant Clyde Snowberger.

Quartermaster Sergeant Harry McCollem has just received 100 new blankets of the very best quality made, also enough "pup tents" to equip the full company. These little tents are to be used on the march only. Each tent will accommodate two men only and each fellow must carry one-half of his tent.

YANKEE DOODLE IN SPAIN.

The Air Is Universally Known in One of the Basque Provinces.

[N. Y. Sun.]

"'Yankee Doodle' doesn't any more belong to you Yankees than it does to the southerners," said the Confederate major. "When my father was a comparatively young man he visited San Sebastian and met Senor Quecheille, an aged Biscayan gondleman, who was United States vice consul there, and Senor Quecheille proved to him that 'Yankee Doodle' was a Biscayan air. My father told him about a difficulty which he and some friends had just had with a crowd of angry Basques. The Basques had surrounded them and shouted, 'Muerran! Muerran!' meaning 'Kill them! kill them!' Senor Quecheille said to him:

"'Why didn't you whistle your national air? It would have saved you.'

"'Our national air,' my father exclaimed. 'What do these people know of that?'

"'Had you but whistled it, I repeat,' said the old gentleman, 'the angry Basques might have taken you to be what they modestly esteem themselves, the cream of all the basques, for purity of race and purity of language, and, indeed, originality of music; for the air is so old they believe our great forefather, Tubal, brought the tune here with him, along with our tongue. Many a man, you know, has been saved by knowing the secret signs the Free Masons use. My son, it would have been worth the trial.'

"'But, surely sir, you jest,' answered my father incredulously.

"'On my word, no,' answered the vice consul. 'It is most certainly an old Guipuzcoan air. I have known it from my childhood. I was amazed and amused, too, years ago when I first heard it in Boston, and asked a gentleman what it was. 'Why, our national air,' he replied in a disgusted tone. 'No,' said I, 'it is ours.' He then told me that you had got it from the British at Bunker Hill. I told him that might be, but that originally it must have come from the Pyrenees. He did not believe me, but I can prove the fact to you. Tomorrow is one of the days those gentry outside let their women come in with vegetables. Come and take an early breakfast with me and you shall be convinced.

"You may be sure my father was on time the next morning,' continued the major, refilling his pipe. "On proceeding to the plaza with the old Spanish gentleman, they found it thronged with market women from far and near. A middle-aged woman who had sold her supply of vegetables was getting ready to start for home. Senor Quehcille accosted her in Basque and learned that she was from Tolosa, some ten or twelve leagues south of San Sebastian. He spoke to her again. She smiled and immediately began to sing. Her language was strange to my father's ears, but the air thrilled his ears and made him take off his hat and stand with bared head. It was 'Yankee Doodle.'

"'There' exclaimed the consul, triumphantly. 'Is not that the tune you play on the Fourth of July and when you go into battle?'

"'The very same,' answered my father.

"'Come along; we have only begun the proof,' and Senor Quehcille hurried him from point to point of the crowded square, addressing here a woman from Vergara, there one from Hernani; now a girl from Trun, then another from Oyarzun, until he had questioned the length and breadth of Guipuzcoa. The result was invariably the same. Most could sing words to the tune, a few could only hum it, like the children in our nurseries from Maine to Tampa, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but my father had proof positive that the air of 'Yankee Doodle' was not only known in that region, but universally known."

Scandinavian Women Sailors.

In Norway, Sweden and Finland women are employed as sailors and many of them are engaged as pilots on the coasts.

THE ARMY MASCOTS.

REGIMENTAL PETS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN CAMP LIFE.

Goats Are Favorites, but Dogs, Birds and Even Small Colored Boys Are Unenrolled Members of the Regiments—Why the Custom Is Worked At.

One of the interesting and picturesque features of the volunteer army is its mascots. If they could all be collected, there would be enough to fill up a regiment or

LEMONS, MASCOT OF THE FIRST NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

start a menagerie. Almost every company has one, and some have as many as three.

The soldiers do not seem to have agreed on any particular style of mascot. A grinning colored boy, a bulldog, a goat or a white mouse answers their purpose equally well. It may seem trifling and ridiculous to the cultured that men engaged in such serious business as war should spend so much time and pay so much attention to foolery of this kind. The civilian is a great critic. Let him spend long hours in camp with nothing to do, nothing to think about except the things he wants to forget, and the civilian would soon find himself welcoming any sort of diversion, no matter how trivial.

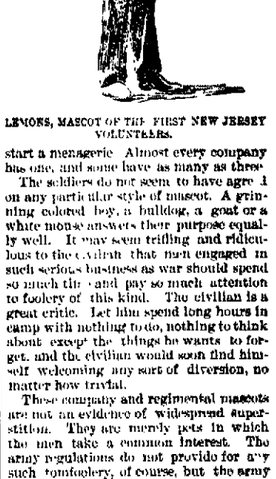
These company and regimental mascots are not an evidence of widespread superstition. They are merely pets in which the men take a common interest. The army regulations do not provide for any such nonsensery, of course, but the army officers are wise enough not to frown on the mascots. In fact, the keeping of all sorts of animals which, should camp rules be strictly enforced, would be banished outside the lines is winked at and overlooked. The mascots help to keep the men contented, and thus the esprit de corps is maintained.

For some strange reason the goat, which is an object only of ridicule and degraded to the level of a public scavenger in places where men live in houses and walk on paved streets, is the choice of animals for camps and aboard ship.

The typical mascot has a history. In time he becomes a part of the regimental traditions and if he isn't stuffed when he dies he is always embalmed in memory. There is Pipo, the great mascot of the Twenty-second New York, whose story has yet to be made, but he has had the start of a good, interesting name, and he was not adopted at random. He is a selected goat, and he is entered on a career which falls to the lot of very few goats.

There was a goat which went out with the Sixty-ninth New York, a tammy. She had bad manners, and the night before the regiment left camp, while the sergeant major was writing to his sweetheart, she ate the first page of the letter as he was covering the second. She went out in disgrace for jealousy. She has nothing to do with Pipo of the Twenty-second, but Pipo has no such manners. He has the advantage of being a billy, however, which, whether it is to his credit or not, helps him to understand how men should behave in the army. When he grows up and has a good goat appetite, he will eat only cast off shoes and help to police the streets and let gay rags and letters alone. The old billy that belonged to the Seventy-first New York always made it unnecessary for the company to turn out at police call. He knew his business and had a highly educated army appetite and always ate the labels off the bean tins.

The smile of Lemons, the mascot of the First New Jersey regiment, is as bracing as a brass band and discloses the "blue gum," which is considered effective against



THREE MASCOTS OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

everything of evil omen. He looks after the horse Cuba of Major Allers, who, when he first discovered Lemons, sent him back to Newark, but Lemons crept into the freight cars with the horses and made a blowout of himself until he was safely landed.

"Now," said Major Allers, "we would not give him away for the whole of Cuba."

Lemons is 12 years old and spends most of his time in front of Colonel Campbell's headquarters.

Only a Woman.

Jones-Brown—My daughter has been writing for 22 hours. Nothing can stop her.

Brown-Jones—Is she writing a magazine article on space?

Jones-Brown—No. I promised her anything she wanted for her birthday, and she is telling me briefly what she needs.—New York World.

Fighting All Along the Line.

"What is the greatest war story you ever read, Grumpy?"

"My own diary, since I married."

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®.com

Morning Herald.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1898.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XII, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JUNE 19.

Text of the Lesson, Math. xxviii, 8-20, Memory Verses, 18-20—Golden Text, Rev. i, 18—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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7. "And they departed quickly from the sepulcher with fear and great joy, and did run to bring His disciples word." The women who in love, but not in faith, had come to anoint a dead Christ find the tomb open and empty, the stone rolled back from the door and an angel sitting upon it who speaks to them, with the result stated in this first verse of our lesson. Angels know when we seek Jesus, and they are glad (verse 5 and Luke xv, 10). They, like their Lord, would dispel our fears. It is very helpful to make a special study of the "fear nots" from Gen. xv, 1, onward. Having believed, we are to "go quickly and tell" and the burden of our preaching is to be that Christ is risen and is, therefore, the one who fulfills all Scripture.

9. "And as they went to tell His disciples, behold, Jesus met them, saying, All hail. And they came and held Him by the feet and worshiped Him." It is written in Isa. lxiv, 5, "Thou meetest him that rejoiceth and worketh righteousness." A little earlier in the morning He had met Mary Magdalene and had dried her tears and given her a message for the disciples, but He did not allow her to touch Him, because He had not ascended to His Father (John xx, 17). But now He allows these women to hold Him by the feet, so that He must have ascended and returned since meeting Mary. I doubt not that He was ever ascending and returning all those 40 days until His visible ascension, since which time He has not yet returned, but He will, and it may be soon (Acts i, 3, 11).

10. "Then said Jesus unto them, Be not afraid; go tell My brethren, that they go into Galilee, and there shall they see Me." The angel said, "Fear not; go and tell; He goeth before you into Galilee," and now Jesus Himself says just the same. If our message as His messengers is in strict accordance with His word, without adding unto or diminishing aught from it (Deut. iv, 2), we need have no fear but that He will indorse it all, but how we will be ashamed (I John ii, 28), if we have in the least altered or diminished His word through fear of man or for any reason whatever. Let us, like Samuel, believe and tell every whit, that, like him, we may be established as the Lord's messengers (I Sam. iii, 19-21). Believing all things that are written in the law and in the prophets, let our unwavering attitude toward all Scripture ever be "I believe God that it shall be even as it was told me" (Acts xxvii, 25).

11, 15. "This saying is commonly reported among the Jews until this day." That is the saying that His disciples came by night and stole Him away, which was a lie that the soldiers were paid to tell. It is still true that some people will lie and do even worse if they are paid for it, for the devil has a great many children, and lying is part of their business and a badge of his service. He is a liar and the father of it (John viii, 44), but he would have us believe that God is a liar (Gen. iii, 4; ii, 17; I John v, 10). It may bring a little money just for the present and possibly enable one to do a little more business for a time if we are willing to lie and practice deceit as many do, but the end of such is the devil's portion which is the lake of fire and the torment forever and ever.

16. "Then the 11 disciples went away into Galilee into a mountain where Jesus had appointed them." He had said, "After I am risen again, I will go before you into Galilee" (Math. xxvi, 32), and it would seem that He had designated some special mountain where He would meet them. They will tell us some day what mountain it was, and we may also then know why He preferred to meet them in Galilee, but one great and precious lesson for us is that He always does just what He says He will do.

17. "And when they saw Him, they worshiped Him, but some doubted." He has nowhere told us that all will believe, but, on the contrary, has plainly taught us in the parable of the sower the various results of the seed sowing. In the parable of the tares He has further taught us that not all the grain in the field will be true wheat. There came a time in His own ministry when many went back and walked no more with Him (John vi, 66); but He was not discouraged, is not now, nor ever will be (Isa. xlii, 4), and if we are "workers together with Him" there is no room for us ever to be discouraged. Until it's come it will be, according to Acts xxviii, 24, "Some believed and some believed not," but He shall see of the travail of His soul and shall be satisfied.

18. "And Jesus came and spake unto them, saying, All power is given unto Me in heaven and in earth." To John on Patmos He said: "Fear not, I am the first and the last. I am He that liveth and was dead, and behold I am alive for evermore, amen, and have the keys of hell and of death" (Rev. i, 17, 18). Through Jeremiah He said: "Behold, I am the Lord, the God of all flesh. Is there anything too hard for Me?" (Jer. xxxii, 17). When in response to His question, "Whom shall I send and who will go for us?" we are led to reply: "Here am I. Send me!" (Isa. vi, 8), then our only responsibility is to go cheerfully where He sends us, do just what He tells us and speak faithfully and lovingly His messages, sure that He will not fail to accomplish all His pleasure (Isa. lv, 11).

19. "Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." These are the three who in I John v, 8, say, "Who will go for us?" When we go for them, we may and should always find strong consolation in the blessed assurance that God is for us, Christ is for us, the Spirit is for us (Rom. viii. 31, 34, 26). What we are to teach is simply stated in Luke xxiv, 47; Acts xiii, 38, 39, etc.

20. "Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you, and, lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world. Amen." It is therefore necessary to know all that Christ taught or we cannot teach the all things here referred to. To teach people how to be saved is but a small portion of what Christ taught, for He taught from all the Scriptures the things concerning Himself and told them they were foolish if they did not believe all the prophets had spoken (Luke xxiv, 25-27). Only those can fully enjoy the presence of Christ all the days who are in sympathy with Him in His great desire to give the gospel to every creature. That this world will end by being in some way annihilated is not taught in the Book (II Pet. iii, 13), but this age will end and another, and perhaps another, ere the new earth. See R. V., margin.

The lightning specialist connected with the government weather bureau maintains that rods are no protection and that most precautions taken by people to keep out of the path of a possible electrical discharge are useless.

The best burglar proof safes are made of alternate layers of hard and soft metal, which are welded together. This combination will not yield to either drill or sledge hammer.

It has recently been found that the lightest known solid is the pith of the sunflower, which has a specific gravity of .028, or about one-eighth that of cork.

The number of persons born blind averages 55 in every 1,000,000.

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every bear the fac-simile signature of wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the and has the signature of wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having

The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

QUEER IDEAS OF ART.

DOLLIVER POSES AS A CRITIC FOR BLOTTERWICK'S BENEFIT.

Sharply Censures the Gem He Admired Because It Was Lacking In Impressionism—Disinterested Advice That May or May Not Have Been Followed.

When Blotterwick's wife's aunt died and left her a lot of money, the first thing Blotterwick did was to buy a house, and the next thing he did was to furnish it. Among the furnishings was a picture. There was more than one picture, you understand, but it was one particular picture that got Blotterwick into trouble. The dealer called it a pastoral scene, and it was so pretty that Blotterwick stood before it every day and admired it. He also called in the neighbors and they admired it.

Then one day he invited Raphael Rossetti Dolliver to dinner, and had hardly finished the meal before he said: "I have a rattling good picture I want to show you, Dolliver. I think it is a little the best in its line that I've seen for many a day."

"I didn't know you were a connoisseur," said Dolliver.

"I'm not," returned Blotterwick. "If I was, I wouldn't buy pictures—I'd only talk about them."

This was the only hit made by Blotterwick in the game, so it is just as well to score it here.

"Ah—hum," said Dolliver, with calm scorn. "What is this phenomenal work of art?"

If Blotterwick had been wise, he would have turned the conversation to a barrel of ale he had in the cellar, but he went unthinking to his fate.

The picture was in the parlor in a very good night, and Mr. Dolliver surveyed it for five minutes in stony silence. Then he said, "I suppose those objects in the immediate foreground are cows?"

"Certainly they are cows," replied Blotterwick, in surprise. "What did you think they were—elephants?"

"Unfortunately there is no question about it," said Dolliver, shaking his head sadly. "I suppose, also, there is no doubt about the figure of the man coming down the road?"

"A man? Why, Dolliver, that is a gem! You can almost see every feature."

"Yes, I see," returned Dolliver, with a slight cough. "The trees I also see are exactly like trees, and no one could mistake the water for anything else."

"That's about the size of it," cried Blotterwick, in delight. "Everything in that picture stands right out. A child could understand every detail."

"That's it—that's it," said Dolliver, with a great gulp, and then he laid his hand on his friend's shoulder and said with emotion: "Blotterwick, I've known you since a child. We went to school together, and I know you would not harm a fly, but—don't show that picture to any one that knows anything. Please don't."

"Good heavens!" cried Blotterwick explosively. "What's the matter with the picture? Didn't you just say"—

"Be calm, Blotterwick. You have been taken in. Why, man, where have you been living that you can't tell a real picture when you see it? You have admitted that the cows look like cows and the trees like trees. Where, then, is the pleasure in discovering the cows and the trees?

"Then, there is the man. You bring in your stable fellow and ask him what that is and he will recognize it instantly. Can't you see how commonplace that is? Now, there's the water. Suppose that at first glance everybody should take it to be a hog or a prairie or a tablecloth, and then, after reasoning a bit they would see that it was meant for water, don't you realize how different that would be from an ordinary picture?

"Then look at the sunset. Why, that's the kind of sunset you can see every day. It is yellow, pink and red. It is not brown."

"I don't believe I ever saw a brown sunset," said Blotterwick.

"Of course not; nobody ever did," returned Dolliver earnestly. "That's where the art is exhibited. You've got to discover that it is a sunset. That is the charm of art, and therefore this picture violates all its canons. Now, Blotterwick, take my advice and give this picture to the village barber or hang it in the stable. Then the next time you are in town I'll take you somewhere and let you buy a picture that will keep you wondering for a week whether it is a horse or lion or a charge of heavy dragoons. When you find out, I'll come out and congratulate you."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Had Either Way.

Clady—Don't go, George! Don't leave me! Don't run the risk of losing your life and leaving me to mourn for you all the rest of my days. How can I endure the anxiety, knowing that you are in danger?

George—There, darling, don't worry. It's all right. I'm going into the commissary department.

Gladys—Oh, George! That's even worse! How can I ever marry a cook?—Chicago News.

ALFONSO INTERVIEWED.

The Boy King Cracks Some Jokes That Cause Trouble.

It was a rainy day. I felt as proud as a janitor reigning over his Harlem flat as I skipped up the magnificent Escolera Principal, which led to the king's palace and the gardener's sleeping apartment. I knocked several times, but nobody came to the door, so I walked down the stairway again (as proud, etc.) and went around to the back entrance. After a terrific bombardment of several hours I managed to wake up the cook, who stuck her head out of the door and sweetly screamed:

"Oi tell yez thot we don't want any attusses of ther wurreld, or histories of Englind, or Dorray's galleries, or"—

"But, madam, I am no book agent," I implored, as she was about to slam the door in my face.

"Thin wot is it yez want?"

"I would like to interview the king."

"Thin wotje yer feet, an Oi'll take yez to ther kid."

So from the kitchen I was ushered into the Salon de Embajadores, where I sat on a soap box to await the boy ruler of Spain. (Hiss.) Suddenly I saw him come sliding down the banister, a page set in black silk on one side of him and another page set in pica on the other side.

"Have I the honor of confronting Alfonso XIII?" I courteously asked.

"Alfonso 12½ instead of thirteenth, I guess."

"Why, what do you mean?" I impatiently inquired.

"Well, you see, I've got to get another half—a better half. Ha, ha!"

This bit of satire caused an innocent butler to smile, and the king immediately ordered the family butcher to cut his head off, adding, "Do you think I crack jokes for fun?"

Then I continued my interview:

"Do you think the war is fluctuating your industries?"

"Certainly. Your American shots are making real estate go up and shipbuilding go down, but this may probably be due to England loaning you her ship."

"Her ship—what ship?"

"Friendship."

And just then a dynamite shell exploded in the soap box and immediately killed the author of this sad tale.—New York Journal.

Cumulative Misfortune.

"Day before yesterday," groaned the young woman who was just starting from the Pacific coast for a five days' trip eastward, "I traveled 50 miles in a stagecoach, all day yesterday I rode on the back of a mule, but this is worst of all."

"What is?"

"I've got the upper berth."—Chicago Tribune.

He Wants His Discharge Now.

In a letter to one of the soldier boys a fond parent said:

Do not fail to let me know the moment you are killed, so that I can order you sent home and arrange for an imposing war funeral, of which the northern papers will probably want photographs. Two of your uncles died in battle, and both had fine funerals. You deserve fully as much yourself.

—Atlanta Constitution.

Patient Waiting No Loss.

Mrs. Hardhead—The Daily Sweepem is offering a cyclopedia, ten volumes of poetry and an atlas four feet square as a premium to every subscriber.

Mr. Hardhead—We've got books enough now. Wait till they offer a horse and buggy.—New York Weekly.

Why They Wept.

Visitor to Camp—See the tears in the eyes of the soldiers. Weeping for the wives they are leaving behind them, I suppose?

Officer—No, I think they are crying because they can't take their bicycles along with them.—Yonkers Statesman.

Certainly Uncertain.

"When a woman reaches a certain age," began the philosopher, when the man who observes things interrupted.

"If I may be given one more name," said the interrupter.—New York World.

A Sweet Price.

"It's costing an awful lot to keep the navy in operation."

"Yes, but think—the government is maintaining it in Florida waters."—Philadelphia North American.

Poor Papa.

Brown—Merry, man, you look as though you had been to war.

Towne—Worse. Been amusing the baby while his mother went shopping.—Philadelphia Press.

Two Are a Great Many Sometimes.

He—Darling, we'll have a lot to contend with when we are married.

She—Yes, dear. We'll have each other.—Stray Stories.

THE TALK OF PEACE.

A Glance at the Courses That Were Taken In the Past.

INTERVENTION OF AN INDIVIDUAL

How Franklin Opened Negotiations With Great Britain—Russia's Mediation In the War of 1812—Treating With Mexico In 1848—Courses That Remain For Spain to Pursue In the Present Case.

In view of the growing belief that Spain is seeking to initiate a peace movement the precedents bearing on peace negotiations are being looked into. They disclose many interesting features in the negotiations following wars in which the United States has engaged. The peace negotiations closing the Revolutionary war came about in a romantic manner. Franklin and Jay were living in Paris at the time, having succeeded in enlisting the active assistance of France. Among Franklin's neighbors was a Mme. Britton, with whom the famous statesman scientist formed a fast friendship. Mme. Britton spent the summer at Nice, where she met several English noblemen, among whom was Lord Cholmondeley. The latter, on learning that she was a friend of Franklin, asked for a note of introduction to him, saying he would call and drink tea with him at Passy. The letter was given, and Franklin and Lord Cholmondeley were brought together on friendly terms. His lordship stated that he was an intimate friend of Lord Shelburne, who had just become the ruling figure of the British ministry, and it was suggested that Franklin write a letter to Lord Shelburne, which Lord Cholmondeley undertook to deliver in person.

Acting on the suggestion, Franklin wrote a brief letter expressing the wish that a "general peace" might be brought about. But he was careful to avoid betraying any anxiety or hope that the peace would immediately take place. Franklin felt sure of his ground, as political conditions in the United States were much disturbed. The letter was very welcome to Lord Shelburne, as it arrived just after a serious upheaval in the British parliament. The ministry of Lord North, which had conducted the war, narrowly escaped a vote of censure, and it gave place to a ministry favorable to the recognition of American independence. Lord Shelburne had not wished to initiate the movement, but Franklin's letter paved the way, and as a result formal negotiations were opened between Franklin and Lord Shelburne, leading to the recognition of American independence and the conclusion of a peace with the American colonies.

The peace negotiations after the war of 1812 were more formal in character. Soon after the war began President Madison took the first step toward restoring peace, and in a message to congress on Nov. 4, 1812, he said:

"Anxious to bridge the evils from which a state of war cannot be exempt, I lost no time after it had been declared in conveying to the British government the terms on which its progress might be arrested."

The terms proposed by Madison were that Great Britain vacate the orders in council on blockades and on the impressment of American seamen. The movement came to naught.

The emperor of Russia took the next step to restore peace. He first made a proposition to John Quincy Adams, our minister to St. Petersburg, suggesting that he would act as mediator. The proposition was also made to the state department at Washington through the Russian minister here. It was accepted by the United States, and Messrs. Bayard, Gallatin and Adams received instructions on April 15, 1813, to proceed to St. Petersburg. Their instructions began, "Your first duty will be to conclude a peace with Great Britain." The terms of peace were the same as Madison had previously specified, but these were not indispensable conditions.

Great Britain declined the overture, however, and Lord Castlereagh wrote to the state department, suggesting direct negotiations. Accordingly Henry Clay and Jonathan Russell were added to the peace commission, receiving new instructions, Jan. 28, 1814. British commissioners were appointed, and the commission met at Ghent Aug. 8. The British presented four points, the Americans three. Among the British points was that relating to the maintenance of a warship on the great lakes, which has since become an established practice. The peace treaty was finally agreed to Dec. 24, 1814.

During the Mexican war, while hostilities were still in progress, the chief clerk of the state department, Nicholas P. Trist, was sent to Mexico to open negotiations for peace. He was instructed to demand the cession of New Mexico and California. These terms were rejected by Mexico. Thereupon the United States recalled Trist. This caused much agitation in Mexico, for it was feared the United States would adopt very aggressive steps. Trist had not acted on the recall, but had remained in Mexico. He succeeded, as a result of the changed feeling, in making a treaty of peace, known as the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, on Feb. 4, 1848.

At the close of the civil war there were no peace negotiations or treaty in the usual sense. Being a rebellion, the Federal government recognized no power with which it could make a treaty. The surrender of Appomattox was without condition, but an arrangement was made by which certain military concessions were allowed by General Grant to the surrendering armies. Beyond this there were no formal peace treaties or agreement.

The precedent of Franklin's informal peace overtures suggests that if Spain is unable to secure the mediation of the European powers she might enlist the service of some friend, who in an individual capacity could take the initiative, as Franklin did. That of 1812 suggests that formal peace overtures are to be made through commissioners, duly instructed on the terms they can grant. If the precedent of the Mexican war were followed, then one of the officials of Spain's foreign office could come to Washington and make personal overtures toward peace. The precedents show that there is no fixed procedure, under international law, toward a restoration of peace, and that the form adopted is dictated mainly by expediency and a desire to avoid the undue humiliation of the vanquished party.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

SHREWD YOUNG SPANIARD.

Eluded the Americans at Key West and Is Now Back In Cuba.

The information has reached Washington that one of the passengers on board the Spanish steamer Panama, which was taken as a prize and brought to Key West some time ago and condemned, was the son of Bulclassano y Trompute, the former consul general from Spain to New York. The young Spaniard, who is a graduate of a military academy in Spain and who spent considerable time in the United States while his father represented his country in New York, has the rank of captain in the Spanish army. As soon as the Panama was captured he immediately assumed a disguise and represented himself simply as a passenger on board the steamer en route to Havana on commercial business.

After being taken to Key West with the other passengers and the crew he was released upon the representations made. After securing his release he made his way to Mexico, still traveling in disguise, which was an easy matter, owing to his knowledge of the English language, acquired during his stay in New York. From Mexico he made another bold break for the island of Cuba and managed to reach his destination. So well did he conduct himself in his assumed character that he was not once suspected. He is now boasting over his skill in eluding the Yankees and has command of a company in defense of Havana. Captain Baldassano is quite well known in New York and is about 26 years of age.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

OUR PRISONERS OF WAR.

Spaniards at Fort McPherson Have Mote Liberty Because of Hobson's Experience.

Moved by the fact that the Spaniards at Santiago de Cuba are reported to be treating Hobson and his comrades with consideration, Colonel Cook recently determined to reciprocate and had the Spanish prisoners of war at Fort McPherson transferred from the narrow cells in which they have been confined to the large post ballroom. In their new quarters the Spaniards are not under lock and key and do not have to peer through steel bars to get a view of the landscape. The ballroom is a large, airy place. In it the Spaniards have plenty of room to play games. They are allowed to walk or sit on the piazza, watch the recruits drill or listen to the band play. Daily papers are furnished them, most of the officers being able to read English, although they cannot speak the language.

Although the prisoners of war have some freedom, there has been no relaxation in the treatment of the alleged spies. The latter are still kept in separate cells in the guardhouse and are not allowed to hold any communication with the outside world.—Exchange.

It Is So Sudden.

It is astonishing how eager the nations of continental Europe are to prove their affection for dear America. The suddenness of their conversion is almost suspicious.—New York Mail and Express.

The Cuban Menu.

Like a well conducted banquet, the war board evidently intends to take its Havana last.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Hobson and His Seven.

The Spanish squadron lay
In Santiago bay
Like bees inside a bottle,
Though the stopper wasn't in.
Then Sampson, with New York,
Came up prepared for work,
Cervera's duns to throttle
And to win.

Lieutenant Hobson rose
With a project to propose:
"If the admiral will permit me,
I can cork this bottle tight.
Let me take the Merrimac,
With a few boys at my back,
And the Spaniards may not hit me
If they fight."

With a gallant, rousing cheer
Rushed the crews to volunteer.
A hundred men were ready
For every one they chose.
'Tis told with bated breath
They are facing certain death,
But "Goodby, lads! Calm and steady!"
Off she goes!

Young Hobson has command,
For he it was who planned
This deed of valor single
In knighthood's legendry,
His choice this cast of fate
To block the harbor gate
While dawn and darkness mingle
On the sea.

She gains the guarded strait;
The forts no longer wait.
But from the bastions frowning
They belch their furious fire,
But Hobson and his men
Their own ship sink and then
Fall captured, triumph crowning
Their desire.

What can the Spaniard do
With such a valiant crew
That know not trepidation
Nor seek their lives to save?
He masters his chagrin
At being bottled in
To manly admiration
For the brave.

'Tis writ, a glorious page
For every future age—
Historian and romancer
Shall laud the victory won,
And the echo will remain
Of old chivalric Spain*
That's in Cervera's answer,
"Bravely done!"
—Henry Tyrrell in New York Sun.

*Subject to revision, if necessary.

Nothing but War Terms Now.

"I thought you said the Jones boy couldn't whip you, Willie."

"Well, he couldn't alone, but he and his brother mud frizzed and then they had me."—Chicago Post.

A Slip of the Tongue.

Artist (who has unexpectedly received a check for a portrait he has just painted)—Ah, after all people are not so bad as we paint them.—Fliegende Blatter.

Not Altogether Enviable.

To see her up in front upon a combination tandem
Is enough to scatter Cupid's shafts among the men at random,
All envy—yes, they fairly hate—the fortunate chap behind her
And feel that to a better man kind fate should have consigned her.
And he? With joy—or something else—his heart is wildly thumping
As o'er the dale and up the hills he only does the pumping.
—Town Topics.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

New Era in Medicine.

This tells of a discovery that alleviates suffering and prolongs life. It is inexpensive, effective. Medical science is revolutionized over this, one of the greatest achievements of modern times.

The fact that several dollars spent for the right medicine has effected a cure where a skilled and expensive physician aided by the latest and most ingenious instrument of science, had failed, is a matter of much importance.

Important, because it opens to downcast sufferers a new, inexpensive and sure avenue to the restoration of health and the full enjoyment of the pleasures of life.

Such was the experience of Mrs. Ada M. Herr, of 439 North Charlotte Street, Lancaster, Pa.

From a weak, nervous, desponding person, she was made a strong, active woman and a cheerful, helpful wife.

Her story is interesting.

Mrs. Herr suffered terribly from female disorders. Her nerves became unstrung, cramps griped her and caused the most intense pain.

So weak and physically demoralized was she, that the slightest labor wearied her and household duties were a burden.

The most alarming symptoms of her malady were the frequent fainting spells that afflicted her.

In the midst of her work, or in a conversation, dizziness would come upon her and she would fall prostrate in a swoon.

She consulted a reputable physician. He diagnosed her case and prescribed the usual remedies.

Instead of improving, she continued to grow worse; the ailment that was robbing her life of the joys of young womanhood became more pronounced.

It seemed impossible to correct or even to check the disorders.

"I had become greatly weakened," said Mrs. Herr, in telling her story to a reporter, "and the awful cramps and the frequency and nature of the fainting spells alarmed me beyond belief and shattered my system.

"I tried electric treatment; it failed, and I did not know where to turn for help.

"A friend told me how her mother had been greatly benefited by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"I had but little hope for success; but decided to give these pills a trial.

"I took two boxes and was much benefited. After taking six more boxes I was cured. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People had done what all the previous treatment had failed to do.

"I am fully restored to health now, and do things that I had hardly dared attempt before."

No discovery of modern times has proved such a boon to women as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, invigorating the body, regulating the functions, they restore the strength and health to the exhausted woman when every effort of the physician proves unavailing.

These pills are recognized everywhere as a specific for diseases of the blood and nerves. For paralysis, locomotor ataxia, and other diseases long supposed incurable, they have proved their efficacy in thousands of cases. Truly they are one of the greatest blessings ever bestowed upon mankind.

FOLLIES OF FASHION.

The Young Man Was Determined to Be Cool at All Hazards.

The young man of the period was at his toilet.

"James," he said, "how is it out?"

Being a young man of the period—and a fashionable young man at that—of course it would not do for him to find out anything for himself. That would be an indication that he couldn't hire a man to tell him what he wanted to know.

"Warm, sir; very warm," answered James.

"I thought so," commented the young man of the period, which was a manifest untruth, for his face showed that he did not think at all. "I must be cool, James!"

"Yes, sir."

"Get out a suit of gauze underwear."

"Yes, sir."

"And my lightest summer suit of clothes. I must be cool."

"Of course, sir."

"And a pair of openwork silk socks."

"I have them, sir."

"And a negligee shirt. Fashion or no fashion, I will be cool, James."

"Very proper, sir."

"And my straw hat, James. Don't forget the straw hat."

Of course the straw hat was forthcoming, and the young man of the period proceeded to get into his clothes.

"This negligee shirt, James!" he exclaimed when he had reached the point where that was the next feature of interest.

"Yes, sir. What's wrong, sir?" inquired the man.

"Too heavy," said the youth of the period. "It will roast me to death, and I want to be cool. In fact, I intend to be cool."

"Here is a lighter one, sir."

"Ah, that's more like it. That won't kill a man with discomfort."

Then, having donned his negligee shirt, he put on a four ply collar that was at least four inches high and about as cool and comfortable as a band of iron just from the furnace.

And yet we sometimes feel called upon to try to teach the natives of tropical countries how to dress properly and sensibly.—Chicago Post.

A Patriotic Mistake.

Pastor Tompkins — Brudder'n, you will find de text dis mawnin in de—first chapter ob Philippines. — New York Journal.

The Cause.

She—Why does a man feel rich when he's riding in a hansom?

He—Because he hasn't paid the driver yet, I suppose.—Yonkers Statesman.

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made, and that too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose, that she slept all night; and with two bottles, has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hamnick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottles free at Drier & Bro.'s drug store. Regular size 50c and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

Yellow Jaundice Cured.

Suffering humanity should be supplied with every means possible for its relief. It is with pleasure we publish the following: "This is to certify that I was a terrible sufferer from yellow jaundice for over six months, and was treated by some of the best physicians in our city and all to no avail. Dr. Bell, our druggist, recommended Electric Bitters; and after taking two bottles, I was entirely cured. I now take great pleasure in recommending them to any person suffering from this terrible malady. I am gratefully yours, M. A. Hogerty, Lexington, Ky." Sold by Dreier & Bro., druggists.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dreier & Bro.

Europe's Two Gayest Capitals.

"The streets are filled with beautiful things, mostly German officers," writes Lilian Bell from Berlin in The Ladies' Home Journal. "The only trouble is that they themselves seem to know it only too well, and as they will not give us any of the sidewalk we are obliged to admire them from the gutters. The only way you can keep Germans from knocking you into the middle of the street is to walk sideways and pretend you are examining the shop windows. Paris seems a city of leisure; Berlin a city of war. The streets of Paris are quite as full of soldiers as Berlin, but French soldiers are not impressive. They are undersized and badly dressed and badly groomed. Their trousers are much too long. To me they seemed to need only a belt at the ankle to turn them into perfect Russian blouses. But English and German soldiers seem to be in perfect condition, as though they could go to war at a moment's notice."

War News.

"What's the latest news of the war?"

"Why, yesterday there was a hot exchange of"—

"Yes, yes! Well?"

"Of dispatches between"—

"Oh!"—

Perhaps it is just as well to end this veracious chronicle right here.—Chicago Post.

Doubtless.

Crimsonbeak—Do you remember a short time ago a good many people were seeing airships?

Yeast—Yes, I remember.

"Well, I wonder if those people who are seeing Spanish warships are the same ones?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Apparently Not.

The Woman Who Had Just Moved In—The first thing we want to do is to tear down those old curtains those people have left.

Her Husband—It seems you have no reverence for the shades of the departed.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time
AS FOLLOWS:
* Daily. † Daily, except Sunday.

FROM FT. WAYNE TO — LEAVE — ARRIVE

Trains depart from Pennsylvania Station, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

East Bound.	West Bound
*2 30 a.m.	*2 50 a.m.
10 05 a.m.	
*7 00 a.m.	*5 10 a.m.
†1 10 p.m.	†7 30 a.m.
*7 45 p.m.	†12 15 p.m.
*12 25 p.m. Limited	* 4 50 p.m.
†2055, from Old	* 5 05 p.m.
From Crestline	†10 p.m.

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R.R.
In effect Nov. 28th, 1897.

NORTH BOUND.

	Departs
*For Grand Rapids and north	2 40 am
	3 00 am
From Richmond arrives	2 35 pm
	2 35 pm
SOUTH BOUND.	
*For Richmond and Cincinnati	12 25 am
	1 45 am
From Grand Rapids arrives	12 25 pm
	7 15 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

NEW YORK CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY.

WEST BOUND

	Arrives	Departs
No. 1	2:05 a.m	2:45 a.m
No. 3	11:15 a.m	11:30 a.m
No. 5	4:40 p.m	4:45 p.m
Local Freight	2:45 p.m	7:00 a.m

EAST BOUND

	Arrives	Departs
No. 2	8:15 a m	8:25 a m
No. 4	3:05 p m	3:10 p m
No. 6	8:15 p.m.	8:30 p m
Local Freight	4:30 p.m	7:25 a.m

WABASH

Time Table Effective June 5th From Fort Wayne.

GOING EAST.

No. 2	Fast Eastern Express, daily	6:15 a.m
No. 20	Toledo Accommodation, daily	8:56 a.m
No. 6	New England Fast Mail, daily	11:10 a.m
No. 24	Atlantic Express, ex. Sunday	5:57 p.m

GOING WEST.

No. 25	St. Louis Day Express, ex. Sun.	8:50 a.m
No. 7	Kansas City Cannon Ball, daily	12:35 M.
No. 1	Government Fast Mail, daily	6:30 p.m
No. 3	St. Louis Limited, daily	8:15 p m
No. 13	Toledo Accom. arr. Sunday only	11:00 p m

Telephone, Bell-Home No. 6.

THE FINDLEY, FT. WAYNE & WESTERN RY

Time Card, in Effect Dec. 20 '97.

Lv. Fort Wayne Express	8 00 a.m.	7 35 p.m
Ar. Findlay	10 40 a.m.	10 30 p.m
Ar. Columbus via. T & O C Ry	2 30 p.m.	

Mixed train leaves Fort Wayne 8 20 a.m.
All trains run daily, except Sunday.

L. E. & W. TIME TABLE

SOUTH.	
No. 11 leaves (except Sunday)	7 10 a m
No. 43 daily	4 15 p. m
No. 171 Local Freight	6 00 a m
NORTH.	
No. 40 arrives daily	11 40 a m
No. 42 (daily except Sunday)	10 25 p m
No. 170 Local Freight	6 40 p m

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY—Fort Wayne Branch.

SOUTHWARD.	ARRIVE.
No. 402 Way Freight	7 25 pm
No. 136 Chi. Express and Mail	11 05 am
No. 440 Detroit and Indpls Express	3 50 pm
NORTHWARD.	DEPART.
No. 403 Way Freight	9 00 am
No. 437 Detroit Express and Mail	11 45 am
No. 439 Detroit & Indpls Express	7 10 pm

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Cor. Calhoun and Columbia. Best Cabinets $1.50 per dozen. Small Pictures 50c per dozen.

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DAN GRANT,
Horse-shoeing, Wagon Building and General Repairing.
91 and 93 East Columbia St.

BARBER SHOPS.

Go where the crowd goes! The Wayne hotel barber shop; the finest tonsorial parlor in the state.
Sid Hubbard, Prop.

BATHS.

FORT WAYNE SANITARIUM,
Lau Block, cor. Washington Boule vard and Calhoun St. Baths of all kind. Competent lady attendant.

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Fort Wayne Business College, Shorthand, Typewriting and English Training School. Odd Fellows' Block, cor. Wayne & Calhoun St.

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Builders Lime Association—Lime, Stone, Cement, Plaster, Lathe, etc. Office, 257 Calhoun St.; Yards, 5, 6 & 7 Chesnut St. and 4, 5 & 6 R. R. St. Phone 511.

BAKERY.

The Vienna Steam Bakery, John Sauerteig, prop., manufacturer of genuine vienna & home made bread. 14 Washington Blv'd. Phone 548.

Telephone No. 601 is for Geo. H. Jacobs & Bro., Union Steam Bakery, 62 E. Main St. Goods delivered free to all parts of the city.

**COU

WHAT IS THE CHURCH

Rev. Dr. Talmage Declares that Opinions Widely Differ.

He Endeavors to Show What It Should be—A Practical, Homely, Helpful Agency for All Within Its Influence.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, in the following sermon portrays what the church should be to its disciples. The text is: Send thee help from the sanctuary.—Psalms xx., 2.

If you should ask 50 men what the church is they would give you 50 different answers. One man would say: "It is a convention of hypocrites." Another: "It is a place for gossip, where wolverine dispositions devour each other." Another: "It is a place for the cultivation of superstition and cant." Another: "It is an arsenal where theologians go to get pikes and muskets and shot." Another: "It is an art gallery, where men go to admire great arches, and exquisite fresco, and musical warble, and the Dantesque in gloomy imagery." Another man would say: "It is the best place on earth except my own home." "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning."

Now, whatever the church is, my text tells you what it ought to be—a great, practical, homely omnipotent help. "Send thee help from the sanctuary." The pew ought to yield restfulness for the body. The color of the upholstery ought to yield pleasure to the eye. The entire service ought to yield strength for the toil and struggle of every-day life. The Sabbath ought to be harnessed to all the six days of the week, drawing them in the right direction. The church ought to be a magnet, visibly and mightily affecting all the homes of the worshippers. Every man gets roughly jostled, gets abused, gets cut, gets insulted, gets slighted, gets exasperated. By the time the Sabbath comes he has an accumulation of six days of annoyance, and that is a starveling church service which has not strength enough to take that accumulated annoyance and hurl it into perdition. The business man sits down in church headachey from the week's engagements. Perhaps he wishes he had tarried at home on the lounge with the newspapers and the slippers. That man wants to be cooled off, and graciously diverted. The first wave of the religious service ought to dash clear over the hurricane decks, and leave him dripping with the holy and glad and heavenly emotion. "Send thee help from the sanctuary."

In the first place, sanctuary help ought to come from the music. A woman dying in England persisted in singing to the last moment. The attendants tried to persuade her to stop, saying it would exhaust her and make her disease worse. She answered: "I must sing; I am only practicing for the Heavenly choir." Music on earth is a rehearsal for music in Heaven. If you and I are going to take part in that orchestra, it is high time that we were stringing and thrumming our harps. They tell us that Talberg and Gottschalk never would go into a concert until they had first in private rehearsed, although they were masters of the instrument. And can it be that we expect to take part in the great oratorio of Heaven if we do not rehearse here?

But I am not speaking of the next world. Sabbath song ought to set all the week to music. We want not more harmony, not more artistic expression, but more volume in our church music. The English dissenting churches far surpass our American churches in this respect. An English audience of 1,000 people will give more volume of sacred song than an American audience of 3,000 people. I do not know what the reason is. Oh, you ought to have heard them sing in Surrey chapel. I had the opportunity of preaching the anniversary—I think the ninetieth anniversary—sermon in Rowland Hill's old chapel, and when they lifted their voices in sacred song it was simply overwhelming, and then in the evening of the same day, in Agricultural hall, many thousand voices lifted in doxology. It was like the voice of many waters, and like the voice of many thunderings, and like the voice of Heaven.

The blessing then rolled through all the laboring throng.
And Heaven was won by violence of song.

Now, I am no worshipper of noise, but I believe that if our American churches would with full heartiness of soul, and full emphasis of voice sing the songs of Zion, this part of sacred worship would have tenfold more power than it has now. Why not take this part of the sacred service and lift it where it ought to be. All the annoyances of life might be drowned out by that sacred song. Do you tell me that it is not fashionable to sing very loudly? Then, I say, away with the fashion. We dam back the great Mississippi of congregational singing and let a few drops of melody trickle through the dam. I say, take away the dam and let the billows roar on their way to the oceanic heart of God. Whether it is fashionable to sing loudly or not, let us sing with all possible emphasis.

We hear a great deal of the art of singing, of music as an entertainment, of music as a recreation. It is high time we heard something of music as a help, a practical help. In order to do this we must have only a few hymns. New tunes and new hymns every Sunday make poor congregational singing. Fifty songs are enough for 50 years. The Episcopal church prays the same prayers every Sabbath, and year after year, and century after century. For that reason they have the hearty responses. Let us take a hint from that fact, and let us sing the same songs Sabbath after Sabbath. Only in that way can we come to the full force of this exercise. Twenty thousand years will not wear out the hymns of William Cowper, Charles Wesley and Isaac Watts. Suppose now each person in an audience has brought all the annoyances of the last 365 days. Fill the room to the ceiling with sacred song, and you would drown out all those annoyances of the last 365 days, and you would drown them forever. Organ and cornet are only to marshal the voice. Let the voice fall into line, and in companies, and in battalions, by storm take the obduracy and sin of the world. If you can not sing for yourself, sing for others. By trying to give others cheer you will bring good cheer to your own heart.

When Londonderry, Ireland, was besieged many years ago the people inside the city were famishing, and a vessel came up with provisions, but the vessel ran out on the river bank and stuck fast. The enemy went down with laughter and derision to board the vessel, when the vessel gave a broadside fire against the enemy, and by the shock was turned back into the stream, and all was well. Oh, ye who are high and dry on the rocks of melancholy, give a broadside fire of song against your spiritual enemies, and by holy rebound you will come out into the calm waters. If we want to make ourselves happy we must make others happy. Mythology tells us of Amphion, who played his lyre until the mountains moved and the walls of Thebes arose; but religion has a mightier story to tell of how Christian song may build whole temples of eternal joy, and lift the round earth into sympathy with the skies.

I turned many nights in London, and I used to hear the bells, the small bells of the city, strike the hour of night one, two, three, four and among them the great St. Paul's cathedral would come in to mark the hours, making all the other sounds seem utterly insignificant, as with mighty tongue it announced the hour of the night, every stroke an overmastering boom. My friends, it was intended that all the lesser sounds of the world should be drowned out in the mighty tone of congregational song beating against the gates of Heaven. Do you know how they mark the hours in Heaven? They have no clocks, as they have no candles, but a great pendulum of ballelujah swinging across Heaven from eternity to eternity.

Let those refuse to sing
Who never knew our God,
But children of the Heavenly King
Should speak their joys abroad.

Again I remark that sanctuary help ought to come from the sermon. Of a thousand people in any audience, how many want sympathetic help? Do you guess 10? Do you guess 500? You have guessed wrong. I will tell you just the proportion. Out of 1,000 people in any audience there are just 1,000 who need sympathetic help. These young people want it just as much as the old. The old people sometimes seem to think they have a monopoly of the rheumatisms, and the neuralgias, and the headaches, and the physical disorders of the world; but I tell you there are no worse heartaches than are felt by some of the young people. Do you know that much of the work is done by the young? Raphael died at 37; Richelieu at 31; Gustavus Adolphus died at 38; Innocent III. came to his mightiest influence at 37. Cortez conquered Mexico at 33; Don John won Lepanto at 25; Grotius was attorney general at 24; and I have noticed amid all classes of men that some of the severest battles and the toughest work comes before 30. Therefore we must have our sermons and our exhortations in prayer meeting all sympathetic with the young. And so with these people further on in life. What do these doctors and lawyers and merchants and mechanics care about the abstractions of religion? What they want is help to bear the whimsicalities of patients, the browbeating of legal opponents, the unfairness of customers who have plenty of fault-finding for every imperfection of handiwork, but no praise for twenty excellences. What does the brain-racked, hand-blistered man care for Zwingle's "Doctrine of Original Sin," or Augustine's "Retractiones?" You might as well go to a man who has the pleurisy and put on his side a plaster made out of Dr. Parr's "Treatise on Medical Jurisprudence."

While all of a sermon may not be helpful alike to all, if it be a Christian sermon preached by a Christian man, there will be help for everyone somewhere. We go into an apothecary's store. We see others being waited on; we do not complain because we do not immediately get the medicine; we know our turn will come after awhile. And so, while all parts of a sermon may not be appropriate to our case, if we wait prayerfully, before the sermon is through we shall have the divine prescription. I say to young men who are going to preach the Gospel: We want in our sermons not more metaphysics, nor more imagination, nor more logic, nor more profundity. What we want in our sermons and Christian exhortations is more sympathy. When Father Taylor preached in the Sailors' Bethel at Boston, the jack tars felt they had help for duties among the rattlines and forecastles. When Richard Weaver preached to the operatives in Oldham, England, all the workmen felt they had more grace for the spindles. When Dr. South preached to kings and princes and princesses, all the mighty men and women who heard him felt preparation for their high station.

People will not go to church merely as a matter of duty. There will not next Sabbath be a hundred people in this city who will get up in the morning and say: "The Bible says I must go to church; it is my duty to go to church, therefore I will go to church." The vast multitude of people who go to church, go to church because they like it, and the multitude of people who stay away from church, stay away because they do not like it. I am not speaking about the way the world ought to be; I am speaking about the way the world is. Taking things as they are, we must make the centripetal force of the church mightier than the centrifugal. We must make our churches magnets to draw the people thereunto, so that a man will feel so easy if he does not go to church, saying: "I wish I had gone this morning. I wonder if I can't dress yet and get there in time. It is 11 o'clock; now they are singing. It is 11:30; now they are preaching. I wonder when the folks will be home to tell us what was said, what has been going on." When the impression is confirmed that our churches, by architecture, by music, by sociality, and by sermon, shall be made the most attractive places on earth, then we will want twice as many churches as we have now, twice as large, and then they will not half accommodate the people.

I say to the young men who are entering the ministry, we must put on more force, more energy, and into our religious services more vivacity, if we want the people to come. You look into a church court of any denomination of Christians. First, you will find the men of large common sense and earnest looks. The education of their minds, the piety of their hearts, the holiness of their lives qualify them for their work. Then you will find in every church court of every denomination a group of men who utterly amaze you with the fact that such semi-imbecility can get any pulpits to preach in! Those are the men who give forlorn statistics about church decadence. Frogs never croak in running water; always in stagnant. But I say to all Christian workers, to all Sunday-school teachers, to all evangelists, to all ministers of the Gospel, if we want our Sunday-schools, and our prayer meetings, and our churches to gather the people, we must freshen up. The simple fact is, the people are tired of the humdrum of religionists. Religious humdrum is the worst of all humdrum. You say over and over again: "Come to Jesus," until the phrase means absolutely nothing. Why do you not tell them a story which will take them come to Jesus in five minutes? You say that all Sunday-school teachers, and all evangelists, and all ministers, must bring their illustrations from the Bible. Christ did not when He preached. The most of the Bible was written before Christ's time, but where did He get His illustrations? He drew them from the lilies, from the ravens, from salt, from a candle, from a bushel, from long-faced hypocrites, from gnats, from moths, from large gates and small gates, from a camel, from the needle's eye, from yeast in the dough of dough bread, from a mustard seed, from a fishing net, from debtors and creditors. That is the reason multitudes followed Christ. His illustrations were so easy and so understandable. Therefore, my brother Christian worker, if you and I find two illustrations for a religious subject, and the one is a Bible illustration and the other is outside the Bible, He will take the latter because I want to be like my Master. Looking across to a hill, Christ saw the City of Jerusalem. Talking to the people about the conspicuity of Christian example, He said: "The world is looking at you; be careful. A city that is set on a hill can not be hid." While He was speaking of the divine care of God's children a bird flew past. He said: "Behold the ravens." Then, looking down into the valley, all covered at that season with flowers, he said: "Consider the lilies." Oh, my brother Christian workers, what is the use of our going away off in some obscure part of history, or on the other side the earth, to get an illustration, when the earth, and the heavens are full of illustrations. Why should we go away off to get an illustration of the vicarious suffering of Jesus Christ, when as near us as Bloomfield, N. J., two little children were walking on the rail track, and a train was coming; but they were on a bridge of trestlework, and the little girl took her brother and let him down through the trestlework as gently as she could toward the water, very carefully and lovingly and cautiously, so that he might not be hurt in the fall, and might be picked up by those who were standing near by. While doing that the train struck her, and hardly enough of her body was left to gather into a funeral casket. What was that? Vicarious suffering. Like Christ. Pang for others. Woe for others. Suffering for others. Death for others.

What is the use of our going away off to find an illustration in past age, when during the great forest fires in Michigan, a mail-carrier on horseback, riding on, pursued by those flames which had swept over a hundred miles, saw an old man by the roadside, dismounted, helped the old man on the horse, saying: "Now whip up and get away." The old man got away, but the mail-carrier perished. Just like Christ dismounting from the glories of Heaven to put us on the way of deliverance, then falling back into the flames of sacrifice for others. Pang for others. Woes for others. Death for others. Vicarious suffering.

But, my friends, the old style of church will not do the work. We might as well now try to take all the passengers from Washington to New York by stage coach, or all the passengers from Albany to Buffalo by the canal boat, or do all the battling of the work with bow and arrow as with the old style church to meet the exigencies of this day. Unless the church in our day will adapt itself to the time, it will become extinct. The people reading newspapers and books all the week, in alert, picturesque and resounding style, will have no patience with Sabbath humdrum. We have no objection to bands and surplice and all the paraphernalia of clerical life; but these things make no impression—make no more impression on the great masses of the people than the ordinary business suit that you wear on Pennsylvania avenue or Wall street. A tailor can not make a minister. Some of the poorest preachers wear the best clothes; and many a backwoodsman has dismounted from the saddlebags and in his linen duster preached a sermon that shook earth and Heaven with its Christian eloquence. No new gospel, only the old gospel in a way suited to the time. No new church, but a church to be the asylum, the inspiration, the practical sympathy and the eternal help of the people.

But while half of the doors of the church are to be set open toward this world, the other half of the doors of the church must be set open toward the next. You and I tarry here only a brief space. We want somebody to teach us how to get out of this life at the right time and in the right way. Some fall out of life, some go stumbling out of life, some go groaning out of life, some go cursing out of life. We want to go singing, rising, rejoicing, triumphing. We want the half doors of the church set in that direction. We want half the prayers that way, half the sermons that way. We want to know how to get ashore from the tumult of this world into the land of everlasting peace. We do not want to stand doubting and shivering when we go away from this world; we want our anticipations aroused to the highest pitch. We want to have the exhilaration of a dying child in England, the father telling me the story. When he said to her: "Is the path narrow?" she answered: "The path is narrow; it is so narrow that I can not walk arm in arm with Christ, so Jesus goes ahead, and He says: 'Mary, follow.'" Through the church gates set heavenward how many of your friends and mine have gone? The last time they were out of the house they came to church. The earthly pilgrimage ended at the pillar of public worship, and then they marched out to a bigger and brighter assemblage. Some of them were so old they could not walk without a cane or two crutches; now they have eternal juvenescence. Or they were so young they could not walk except as the maternal hand guided them; now they bound with the hilarities celestial. The last time we saw them they were wasted with malarial or pulmonic disorder; but now they have no fatigue, and no difficulty of respiration in the pure air of Heaven. How I wonder when you and I shall cross over! Some of you have had about enough of the thumping and flailing of this life. A draught from the fountains of Heaven would do you good. Complete release you could stand very well. If you got on the other side and had permission to come back, you would not come. Though you were invited to come back and join your friends on earth you would say: "No, let me tarry here until they come, I shall not risk going back; if a man reaches Heaven he had better stay here."

Oh, I join hands with you in that uplifted splendor.

When the shore is won at last,
Who will count the billows past?

In Freybourg, Switzerland there is the trunk of a tree 400 years old. That tree was planted to commemorate an event. About ten miles from the city the Swiss conquered the Burgundians, and a young wanted to take the tidings to the city. He took a tree branch and ran with such speed the ten miles, that when he reached the city waving the tree branch he had only strength to cry "Victory!" and dropped dead. The tree branch that he carried was planted, and it grew to be a great tree 20 feet in circumference, and the remains of it are there to this day. My hearer when you have fought your last battle with sin and death and hell, and they have been routed in the conflict, it will be a joy worthy of celebration. You will fly to the city and cry: "Victory!" and drop at the feet of the great King. Then the palm branch of the earthly race will be planted to become the outbranching tree of everlasting rejoicing.

When shall I cease eyes Thy Heaven-built walls,
And pearly gates behold,
Thy bulwarks with salvation strong,
And streets of shining gold?

CHRISTIAN EVIDENCE.

The Best Found in the Personal Life of the Christian—Gladstone as an Example.

The best evidence of Christianity is furnished by the Christian. If it is not found in the personal life it is not to be found at all. Without this fruitage the Gospel is but a form of sound words, the teachings of Christ only beautiful sayings, and the church naught but a human organization. Christianity was instituted for man, and it either means all to him or it means nothing. It is not simply something to believe and profess, something to admire and defend; but it is truth, it is life.

Life is the opposite of death. Death is something fixed and unchangeable. Life has in itself the power of progress and transformation. Death has no fruit, but ashes; but life has abundance of fruit as manifested in character. The truth of the Gospel is not disproved if it be shown that this man or that man who professes it has no genuine results to show. It only proves that his profession is not genuine. For Paul says: "If any man have not the spirit of Christ"—he does not mean the words or doctrine of Christ, but rather the life—"he is none of His." The truth of the Gospel is proved where the fruits of the spirit are found, and without this proof all other proof is unsatisfactory.

There is nothing in all the divine revelation equal to the life of Christ in influence upon us. It is of absorbing interest for man; it brings home to us the love and mercy of God for a fallen race; it fully and clearly presents to our understanding God's plans and purposes for us. So there is in the life of the humblest Christian something of infinitely greater value as a demonstration of the truth of Christianity than the oldest or the newest creed, or the most orthodox church, or even the sublime Gospel of St. John.

In a footnote in his recent edition of Butler's Analogy, a famous Englishman, referring to the argument advanced for the truth of revelation, that it has outclassed other religious, says:

"(1) Christianity has stimulated the forces and faculties of human nature into an effective vitality and activity quite unknown under other current religions. (2) It has been the only religion which has consistantly practiced aggression, and this as a rule by legitimate, that is to say by non-coercive, means; and has thus delivered a perpetual challenge to all other creeds."

We would add a third statement, and that is, the life of William Ewart Gladstone is a more convincing argument than any which can be quoted from Bishop Butler. A ripe Christian character, such as that of the great English statesman, who died so peacefully and triumphantly at Hawarden, is a challenge which Christianity need never fear to make.

This character the statesman did not put on after he had put off the affairs of state. It was a growth of and with the life. It was early begun and it never lost its germinating power, but was ever developing in grace and beauty. When he was in public life this character was not hidden. He did not hang it with his coat in the cloak-room when he went into the house of commons. It was a part of himself. Those who met him always saw it, whether in the little church at Hawarden, where he delighted to read the lessons, or in private life, where a man is supposed to reveal most of his real character, or in public life, where he often conceals most. Everything appeared to him in the light of Christian love and Christian duty and Christian righteousness. He did not have one policy for private and another for public business. He had the courage to correct mistakes, even where it brought upon him the severest criticism. There is nothing in his life that has to be covered up, or touched upon lightly, or explained away. We do not have to inquire what he believed, how much or how little of the Bible he accepted. A high official of the church might die and leave men to speculate as to whether he truly believed in the divinity of Christ and the supernatural in the Bible; but Gladstone, the layman, had a robust faith which apparently left little opportunity for the attacks of doubt.

And yet men will not quote his elaborate views in defense of the Biblical account of creation; they will not long study his religious disquisitions; but the lovely Christian character of the man will live on and multiply its influence as the years go by.

His creed was his life; his life was Christianity incarnate, the best, the newest, the most convincing Christian evidence that can be offered to a keenly observant world.—N. Y. Independent.

PLEASANT PEOPLE.

It Should Be the Duty of Christians to Remove the Thorns and Tares in the Earthly Vale.

The finest of all arts is that of living companionably and happily with other people. There are many persons of high endowments and signal virtues who do not possess this art. They do not fit comfortably into the social or family structure. They answer to Carlyle's description of himself as "Gey ill to li' wi'." Again, you will find persons of no special attainments and without any preeminent virtues who are very pleasant to get along with. They have sympathy, and good feeling, and tactfulness. It is pleasant to have them around. They brighten up the circles they enter, like a ray of sunshine. The husband who put on his wife's tombstone the epitaph: "She was so pleasant!" was seeking to pay a tribute to this quality. We pay a disproportionate homage to the strenuous and self-assertive virtues, and are apt to overlook the high worth of pleasantness, of the faculty of getting along well with people, and of making the course of daily life run smoothly and happily. From certain points of view, the cross-grained saints may be very excellent people, but they leave much to be desired by those who, though they may hold that life is a "thorny road" and the world "a vale of tears," do not believe in making the days unnecessarily thorny and tearful.—Boston Watchman.

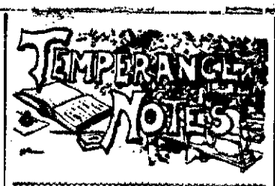
Faith.

Of all things faith should be optimistic. It reaches over into a region beyond knowledge, and its propositions are out of the reach of demonstration; with entire propriety, therefore, we may hold to what is hopeful and reject what is dismal, wherever the evidences of the indications seem to balance between the two, or where evidence is altogether wanting.—Rev. Newton Wann.

Moral Standards.

Many professed Christian business men have a double standard of honesty—one for religion and one for business. City, state and national governments deem it right to license iniquity, while denying the same right to the individual. The voice of Christ rings out clearly and emphatically against these double standards of morals.—Rev. T. E. Cramblet.

Activity is only beautiful when it is holy; that is to say, when it is spent in the service of that which passeth not away.—Amiel's Journal.



THE DEVIL'S BUSINESS.

[The president of the Ohio Liquor league said in his speech, at the recent annual meeting of that organization: "The success of our business is dependent largely upon the creation of appetite for drink. Men who drink liquor, like others, will die, and if there is no new appetite created our counters will be empty, as will be our coffers. The open field for the creation of this appetite is among the boys. After men have grown and their habits are formed, they rarely ever change in this regard. It will be needed, therefore, that missionary work be done among the boys, and I make the suggestion, gentlemen, that nickels expended in treats to the boys now will return in dollars to your tills after the appetite has been formed. Above all things, create appetite."]

Invite the boys to take a drink,
Mix poison with their brains;
Enslave their princely power to think,
In rum's debauching chains.
What though a mother's heart shall break,
And earth be filled with gloom,
Since these are things that help to make
The devil's business boom

Oh, who shall heed a sister's tears
Or hear the moan of wife,
Or count the blasted and blasted years
That blot the drunkard's life?

What though a childish heart must ache,
And shame a soul consume,
Since these are things which help to make
The devil's business boom?

Yes, ask the boys to drink, for when
They learn to drain the cup,
Though they attain the strength of men,
They shall not give it up.
And drug them so they may not wake
To flee their final doom,
For hell, itself, was planned to make
The devil's business boom
—Nixon Waterman, in L. A. W. Bulletin.

THE PIPE FACE.

How the Constant Holding of the Stem in Mouth Deforms the Face.

"The pipe face" is described by the Medical Record. It is declared that the constant habit of smoking pipes has a perceptible effect upon the face. The pressure of the lips to hold the pipe in position increases the curvature of the lips around the stem, and the muscles become more rigid here than in other parts. Thus the lips at a certain point become stronger, and the pipe is unconsciously held in the same habitual position. After long continuation of the habit, small circular wrinkles form parallel with the curvature of the lips around the stem. These are crossed by finer lines caused by the pressure of the lips to retain the pipe in position.

In the case of old men who have smoked a pipe for years, the effect upon the lips is very marked, not only altering the form of the lips, but of the entire side of the face, causing the wrinkles that are the result of age to deepen, and, instead of following the natural course of facial wrinkles, to change their course so as to radiate from that part of the mouth where the pipe is habitually carried. Furthermore, one or both lips often protrude, just like the lips of people who used to suck their thumbs when children.

The effect of pipe smoking upon the teeth and lower jaws are even more apparent than in the case of the lips. If any man who has smoked a pipe for any considerable length of time will take the trouble to examine his own teeth, he will find that at the point where he usually holds the stem between his teeth the latter have become worn.

RIGHT TO THE POINT.

The clergy of Aurora, Ill., are heading a determined effort to secure the passage of an ordinance forbidding wine-rooms in saloons.

The temperance committee of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church at Merchantville, N. J., has begun an agitation to substitute water for wine in the Lord's Supper.

The New York department stores that are selling liquor at a low price in the interest of the poor, so that they can have more of it, are practicing the kindness that kills.—Iowa Commonwealth.

There are 125,000 licensed liquor houses in England and Wales, including off-licenses. Public houses are the most numerous in the St. James division of London. In London licenses are granted to married women in all the divisions except Wandsworth.

"What would the great nations of the earth do," asks a liquor paper, "were it not for the revenue they derive from the liquor traffic?" "Give me a sober nation," said Gladstone, "and I will take care of the revenue." And surely America will not say "can't," when England says "can."—Union Signal.

William Waldorf Astor, in reply to the question: "How may a poor man make a fortune?" says, in the New York World: "Rum and tobacco he should entirely avoid. No man can make money unless his brain is clear, and clear it cannot be when clouded with the fumes of alcohol and tobacco."

Beer Did It.

George Bayard, of Montreal, is a parricide and occupies a murderer's cell. A short time ago he and a companion went out fishing and took with them a quantity of beer. They returned very much intoxicated. George went to his father's house, and, when the latter remonstrated with him for his conduct, he turned upon his father and murdered him. When he realized the enormity of the deed, he was seized with remorse, and, rushing to the river, cast himself in with the intention of committing suicide, but was rescued by those who followed him. He was nearly crazed with grief, and attributes all the evil to the beer.—The Templar.

Intoxication Is Paralysis.

Every paroxysm of intoxication is a picture of general paralysis, condensed into a brief period. The exhilaration and delusions, with the gradual failure and dementia, ending in sleep, are all phases of paralysis extending over years. The mental changes of the inebriate before intoxication comes on, and after it merges into dementia, are very exact pictures of the paretic.

A HEAVY DECREASE.

Big Falling Off in the Production of Wine in France Due to Phylloxera.

The production of wine in France showed a material decrease last year. The average yield was 180 gallons per acre, which is about one-third less than in 1896. The total yield was about equal to the average for the ten years previous to 1886, but less than the product of that year. The decrease in the wine acreage is attributable almost entirely to phylloxera, which has undoubtedly cost the French people several times more than the war indemnity paid to Prussia. In 1896, 4,321,080 acres were planted, which yielded 1,604,763,420 gallons, and last year the acreage was 4,222,325, which produced only 727,791,145 gallons, which was an enormous loss of 276,692,175 gallons, with only a decrease of 100,000 acres. The district known as Charente yielded 7,000,000 gallons last year, against 300,000,000 before the incursions of the phylloxera. Consul Covett reports from Lyons, where the vines seem to have escaped the ravages of this dreaded visitation, that "at Nouh, Othello, Herbmont and other American vines, upon which French vines are grafted, are growing in hundreds of vineyards, and producing grapes, from which excellent wines are made. The products of some of these vines are mixed with grapes from vines 100 years or more old, with satisfactory results. Considerable wine is produced direct from the American vines, and is known as American wine. The influence of the soil and climate is said to have caused the product of the transplanted vine to compare favorably with the native. It is calculated that the imported vine after a naturalization of ten years, will, with the aid of grafting, yield a quality of wine equal to the best in the locality to which it has been transplanted, but the costliest wines come from vines that date from a century to a century and a half or more."

THE MORPHINE HABIT.

Vice Most Widespread in Germany, France and the United States.

In a work on the morphine habit, lately published in Paris, much interesting information is given concerning morphinism and morphinomania, some of which will be new to American readers. It is stated that Germany, France and the United States are the countries in which the vice is most widespread, but that it has its victims in Russia, Sweden and Turkey, and that even in the extreme east morphine as a narcotic is said to be supplanting opium. Statistics are furnished of 1,000 cases, collected from all parts of the world—650 men and 350 women. These statistics show that of the male morphinists the medical profession supplied the largest number, 40 per cent. Men of leisure come next, with 15 per cent.; then merchants, eight per cent.; while peasants, clergymen and politicians occupy the lowest position on the list. Women of means are the most numerous class among the females, 43 per cent.; followed by wives of medical men ten per cent. In Germany there are entire villages whose inhabitants are all addicted to the use of the drug, but the general belief that the morphine habit is more extensively practised in Paris than in any other city is contradicted. Morphinomania is said to occur with the greatest frequency between the ages of 25 and 40.

The direct action that morphine exerts on the organs of generation in both sexes, producing impotence in the male and amenorrhea in the female, is too well attested to need argument.

The prognosis of morphinomania is stated to be favorable, although relapses are frequent.—Journal of Inebriety.

BRAIN STIMULANT.

The State of Rest, of Quiet and Stillness of Sleep the Best.

The best possible thing a man can do when he feels too weak to carry anything through is to go to bed and sleep as long as he can. This is the only recuperation of brain force; because during sleep the brain is in a state of rest, in a condition to receive and appropriate particles of nutriment from the blood, which take the place of those which have been consumed by previous labor, since the very act of thinking burns up solid particles, as every turn of the wheel or screw of the steamer is the result of consumption by fire of the fuel in the furnace. The supply of consumed brain substance can only be had from the nutritive particles in the blood, which were obtained from the food eaten previously; and the brain is so constituted that it can best receive and appropriate to itself those nutritive particles during the state of rest, of quiet, and stillness of sleep. Mere stimulants supply nothing in themselves; they goad the brain, force it to a greater consumption of its substance, until it is so exhausted that there is not power enough left to receive a supply.—Medical Journal.

Tobacco Workers as Nursing Mothers.

Careful investigations in France have proven that, while the occupation of tobacco working on the part of women does not affect to any great extent the occurrence and progress of pregnancy yet it does fearfully affect the health of the infants if the mothers nurse them and go back early to work in the factory. It was found that the mortality among the children of these women is considerably more than double that of the children of other working women. The recommendation is that the mother should not return to work while nursing her child, and when compelled to do so she should feed the child artificially. The recommendation of common humanity is that mothers should never have to work in a tobacco factory at all.

Our American Weylerism.

Our American Weylerism is the liquor traffic. It is a thief and a butcher. Under its policy of plunder it hordes men, women and children together, in our large cities, without comfort, lacking food, facing want, yielding finally to disease and to death. Its victims will number more than 200,000 in this country every year. They die by the hundreds every day. For them, from its misery and murder, there is no escape.—The Facts.

Drunkards Can't Marry.

In Waldeck, a little German principality, a decree has been proclaimed that a license to marry will not be granted to any individual who has been in the habit of getting drunk; and if one who has been a drunkard applies for such a license, he must produce sufficient proof of reformation to warrant his receiving it.

The Alcoholic Brain.

Dilation of the capillaries is a marked feature in the alcoholic brain, and the lesions are identical in appearance with those of artificial anaemia; while morphine has a specific action on nerve fibers, and eccentricity of nuclei is strikingly frequent in fatal poisoning.—Dr. Ewing, in Medical Record.

BUILT ON THE SAND.

Now the great waves roll nearer and more near,
The wind's awake, the jobless wand's awake,
It shrieks the menace that I dare not hear;
Soon at my feet the angry waves will break
In desolating wrath, and here I stand,
Helpless my house is built upon the sand!

Oh, you whose house upon a rock is set,
Laugh, safe and sure, at threatening wave and wind,
Ye those the better part; and yet, and yet,
There was no other ground that I could find.
And I was weary and I longed to raise
A house to guard my shivering nights and days.

And it was pleasant in the house I made,
While still the floods and winds were held asleep;
I blessed it in the dawn, at night I prayed
As though its dear foundations had been
Sunk in the rock. I whispered in surmise:
"What if winds never wake, floods never rise?"

And now the waves are near, and very near,
And here I wait, and wonder which may be
The wave in which my house shall disappear,
My little house that loved and sheltered me,
Where joy still sings with garlands in her hand,
Built on the sand, oh, God! built on the sand!
—Pall Mall Gazette.

A STRANGE SENTENCE.

The Man Who Was Made to Wear a Hangman's Noose About His Neck Through Life.

In 1901 a man died in the Catskills who had been condemned by one of the strangest sentences on record. Ralph Sutherland was born in 1701, and lived in a stone house near Leeds. He was a man of violent temper and morose disposition, shunned by his neighbors and generally disliked. Not being able to get an American servant, he imported a Scotchwoman, and according to the usage of the times, virtually held her in bondage until her passage-money had been refunded.

Unable to endure any longer the raging temper of her master, the girl fled away. Immediately upon discovering her absence, the man set off in an angry chase upon his horse, and soon overtook her. The poor woman never reached the house alive, and Sutherland was indicted and arrested on the charge of murder.

At the trial he tried to prove that his horse had taken fright, run away, pitched him out of the saddle, and dashed the girl to death upon the rocks; but the jury did not accept the defense, and Sutherland was sentenced to die upon the scaffold.

Then came the plea of the insufficiency of circumstantial evidence and the efforts of influential relations. These so worked upon the court that the judge delayed his sentence of death until the prisoner should be 60 years old.

It was ordered that the culprit should be released upon his own recognizance, and that, pending the final execution of his sentence, he should keep a hangman's noose about his neck and show himself before the judges of Catskill once a year to prove that he wore his badge of infamy and kept his crime in mind. It was a more cruel decision than the sentence of immediate death would have been, but it was no doubt in harmony with the spirit of the times.

Thus Ralph Sutherland lived. He always lived alone. He seldom spoke. His tough, imperious manner had gone. Years followed years. At each session of the court the broken man came before the bar of justice, and silently showed the noose that circled his neck.

At last his ninety-ninth year came; the time when the court had ordered that the utmost penalty of the law should be executed. For the last time the man tottered before the judge's bench; but new judges had arisen in the land; new laws had been made, old crimes had been forgotten or forgiven, and there was none who would accuse him or execute sentence. Indeed the awful restriction, that had bound his life so intimately to the expiation of his crime, was now legally removed.

But the spirit of self-punishment continued, and when Sutherland, after he had passed his hundredth year, was discovered dead, alone in his house, his throat was found to be encircled by the rope which had been placed there nearly three-quarters of a century before.

It has been said that not more than one in a hundred of the criminals of a civilized nation are ever brought to punishment. But these 99 who do not suffer legal punishment, do they escape? Does anyone escape the penalty of his guilt by simply evading detection? The body may not wear the emblem of disgrace; but in some form or other guilt inflicts a sentence upon the body or the soul that cannot be eluded.

There is where the cord throttles. For whether the laws fail, or the judges fail, or society fails, physical penalties against physical sins are inexorable, and there is no such thing as failure on the part of a man's conscience to execute the sentence which God has passed upon the transgressor of His moral laws.—Youth's Companion.

SEED THOUGHTS.

The "proper thing" is less than the right thing.—Ram's Horn.

It is folly to poultice boils when purification of the blood is needed.—Burr.

That which is wrong for one man is not right for ten men.—Dr. L. A. Crandall.

The day of diligence, duty and devotion leaves us richer than it found us.—W. E. Gladstone.

Too many of us worship the God we have created, instead of the God who created us.—Dr. W. L. Pickard.

Christianity is not a drifting upon divine currents; it is earnest navigation towards a desired haven. — Chicago Standard.

A man who does not know how to learn from his mistakes turns the best schoolmaster out of his life.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Faith draws the poison from every grief, takes the sting from every loss, and quenches the fire of every pain, and only faith can do it.—Holland.

The destruction of the shell is the beginning of the birth of the bird; so our seeming crises are but the beginnings of new and triumphant flights.—Dr. Mable.

Defection often begins in the holiest places, as it was said of the people of old: "Their wickedness is in Gilgal," the place of their first resting in the land of promise.

Such help as we can give each other in this world is a debt to each other; and the man who perceives a superiority or capacity in a subordinate, and in other confesses it nor assists it, is not merely withholder of a kindness, but the committer of injury.—Ruskin.

POULTRY PRIMER.

Cardinal Points of Special Interest to Beginners in the Business.

I am sure we learn something and gain knowledge every day, and that there are still a few who know at least the settled facts about the profit care of poultry. But a small army of beginners is with us every year, and it is principally to these that this kind of article is dedicated.

To go amid the proportion of care in the matter of all poultry is worth what pains it needs one.

Give us also a naturally warm house in winter and plenty of shade in summer.

It also the fowls proper exercise, clean and wholesome food, clear water, grit, charcoal and a constant warfare waged with lice and summer against vermin, especially lice.

Meat must also only be used in limited cases. When a whole flock is sick or out of condition, something is radically wrong.

Sick fowls should immediately be put in a place out of sight and hearing of the rest of the flock and they alone be given drugs.

There is no sense and often much harm in drugging a whole flock to cure a few sick individuals. Medicines should never be given in water which is contained in metallic vessels.

Warm mash in the morning, as much as will be eaten up clean and greedily in five minutes; wheat, oats and buckwheat burned deeply in litter for all day exercise and parched whole corn in moderate quantities just before going to roost for lots of eggs.

For largest yield of eggs keep in moderate confinement, undisturbed by dogs, boys, etc., and add to the above ration lean meat, cut bone, grit, charcoal, crushed oyster shells, plenty of green feed, a little cayenne pepper, boiled beets and all table scraps that are not greasy or tainted.

When you want the eggs for hatching, introduce a vigorous male, drop the mash and cayenne pepper, cut down the grain one-half and double the lean meat, oyster shells and green feed or open the gates, and if the range is good and weather and season favorable feed nothing but grain and leave the rest to nature.

Such change of feed and treatment should be done gradually—a month is none too long. Then use your eggs for hatching, not before.

Do not be surprised if, say, your 50 hens were laying 30 to 35 eggs daily all winter they drop down to 20 or 25. This is what you are after, and as the spring season advances and the range is good they will again get back to their original number of eggs daily, particularly if they are of the nonsitting variety.

Free, unlimited range for growing chicks, a sharp lookout for vermin day and night all summer long, pinhead oatmeal, whole meal, bread and milk the first two weeks, then gradually change to whole wheat, boiled clipped oats and millet seed. Better, though, feed this last only in such quantities as to furnish a variety. In this way only also should cracked corn and cornmeal mush be fed to growing chicks.

Free range, plenty of shade and loose soil, good feed and clear water are the essentials in the growth of young chicks. Such treatment makes large, early matured and vigorous cockerels and causes pullets to begin laying at 4½ months.

The incubator may not beat the hen, but the brooder will at a gallop.

Green bone cutters, clover cutters and mills to crush oyster shells are indispensable to profitable poultry keeping.

You can

Fort Wayne Sentinel

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1898.

FOOD FOR THE BIG GUNS

Powder Factories Are Running Night and Day.

SOLDIERS GUARDING THE MILLS.

More Powder Burned During the Last Two Months Than During the Whole Civil War—Where and How It Is Manufactured—The Famous Du Ponts.

During the last two months Uncle Sam's men have burned more powder than was consumed during the whole four years of the civil war. Dewey, Sampson and Schley are largely responsible for this, but they will never be charged with extravagance. The big guns on our warships require big charges of powder, but powder is made to be burned, and who would think of counting the cost when a victory such as that of Manilla bay is to be remembered.

Although every powder factory in the country has been in operation night and

TROOPS GUARDING A POWDER MILL.

day for at least ten weeks, it was only the other day that there was found to be at the government's disposal a quantity of explosives sufficient to form what is regarded as a safe reserve supply. The present output of powder of various kinds amounts to something like ten tons a day, but when you consider that the 13 inch guns of the Massachusetts, which were recently used with such terrific effect at Santiago, consume 44 tons of powder for every 20 rounds it is clear that it would not be safe to allow any of the powder mills to shut down just yet. In a three hours' engagement Sampson and Schley can use more powder than could be made in two months.

Being of such importance, the government has taken steps to protect with troops some of the larger powder factories. Spanish spies are too numerous to leave unguarded this wartime industry. Already one battalion of volunteers has been assigned to guard the works of the American Smokeless Powder company at Pompton, N. J. The output of those mills is being turned over to the government as fast as it is produced and practically the plant is under government control. A suspicious explosion at a powder factory not far distant and the reported presence of Spanish spies prove that this was no idle precaution.

Besides the Jersey powder mills there are others in various parts of the United States, notably in Illinois and California. The locations of these manufactories are not well known, however, for they are invariably hidden away in some spot remote from towns and villages where the ever possible explosions may do no damage to surrounding property.

But the most famous powder works in the country are those of the Du Ponts, situated on the banks of the Brandywine river within a mile and a half of the outskirts of the city of Wilmington, Del. The Du Ponts are the great American powder makers. For generations they have carried on the business, and by persistently following their peculiar and dangerous calling they have built up one of the great fortunes of the age. Although you never hear them mentioned with the Astors, the Goulds or the Vanderbilts, the Du Ponts are estimated to be worth over $100,000,000, all made from powder.

The Du Pont family constitutes an aristocracy all its own in the little state of Delaware, and, taking their cue from their employers, the workmen have near-

ONE OF THE DU PONTS' ROLLING MILLS.

ly a century lived by themselves, with no desire to mingle with those beyond the pale of their own little colony.

Driven from France by the revolution, Eleuthere Irene du Pont de Nemours came to this country and in 1802 began the manufacture of gunpowder on the banks of the Brandywine. With him came a lot of French refugees. That was the beginning of the famous Du Pont powder works.

They have their own club, their own church and their own burying ground, where many a tombstone marks the last resting place of some brave fellow who was literally buried in buts. They have their own amusements, their dances, their private theatricals. And above all they have the Du Ponts, whom they regard with mingled respect, admiration and awe.

Nor would they have any other masters than these stern faced, taciturn multimillionaires, who give their personal supervision to every detail connected with the mammoth works and who are ever ready to risk their lives in times of peril. There is not a workman in all that colony who would hesitate to follow where a Du Pont leads, nor is not a Du Pont who would ask any workman to go where he dare not lead the way.

The colony makes its own laws and are termed "Du Pont's Banks." Its residents of Wilmington [illegible] picturesque locality. When the original Du Pont established the first mill, his little band of French workmen established their homes within 100 yards of the mill. In this manner the nucleus of the present colony was made, and today there are at least 700 residents on the "banks."

The Du Ponts, you must know, guard the secrets of their works with jealous care. They must be their own analysts, chemists, superintendents and engineers, must spend hours every day in the mills, must live with the menace of sudden and frightful death always about them. The year knows no greater terrors than these silent, grave faced men.

The first Du Pont to lose his life in the works was Alexis I. Du Pont, son of the founder. One summer evening in 1857 he was in one of the mixing rooms with some of his men trying to shift a heavy wooden pipe box. As they slid the box along the floor the friction caused a spark to strike, and instantly the room was ablaze. All could have escaped, but Alexis tried to extinguish the flames.

Inspired by his courage, the workmen rallied with a will at the last effort, but before they had got fairly started the explosion came, blowing Alexis Du Pont with a fearful force against one of the drying stands, injuring him so that he died in great agony a few hours later.

Lamotte Du Pont met a horrible death on March 29, 1884, in the nitroglycerin and dynamite works. He was engaged in superintending some work when a sudden white flood man came rushing up to him, crying, "For God's sake, save your life!"

The works were in danger, and scores of live were at stake. That spell of "white flood" night of March 29, 1884, is remembered to this day, for it had and brain beat it prevailed against him, and presently the explosion came, like the discharge of 1,000 cannon.

The greatest explosion of gunpowder the world has ever known took place in

PICKET NEAR A POWDER MILL.

the Du Pont works on Oct. 7, 1890. In this explosion 13 men and 1 woman were instantly killed, while 22 men and 9 women were injured, some fatally.

Explosions such as these redden the history of every powder manufactory in the country. In spite of all possible precautions, they are bound to come sooner or later. Constant association with danger of any kind breeds contempt and leads to carelessness. The furious demon that dwells in the powder is patient. It stands many indignities in the shape of rough handling, but when the time comes its wrath is loosened and it claims its victims.

Some of the newer kinds of powder, while of higher explosive power, are less dangerous to handle than the old black, common variety. Cordite, for instance, that queer looking substance that comes the nearest to being a smokeless powder of any that has proved at all satisfactory, can be held in the hand and burned like a candle with no more disastrous results, but ignite it when confined in a gun barrel and it acts very differently.

Cordite comes in strips about the size of a lead pencil. In earlier days of ordnance only small grains of powder were used, but as the guns increased in size the size of the grains was also increased to pebble size and afterward to the various prismatic sizes and forms that were popular a decade ago. The reason for increasing the size of the powder grains was that the small grain powder gave a great igniting surface and at times the charge was consumed before the projectile was fairly in motion, producing initial wave pressures in the breech of the gun that were of a highly dangerous character.

With a larger grain there is less burning surface exposed, which naturally exerts a continuous force on the projectile until it reaches the muzzle of the gun. The results obtained were satisfactory to a degree, but there was some of the charge that was not consumed and left the muzzle of the gun along with the projectile.

With the prism powders came an alteration in the proportions of the explosive, which, from its brown color, was named cocoa powder. It contained saltpeter 79 parts, charcoal 18 parts, and sulphur 3 parts, the charcoal used being made from straw carbonized by steam. The carbon thus produced retained the amount of moisture required for pressing it into shape.

All these various kinds of powder are now made in the United States and made as well as they can be made anywhere; so with our recently increased facilities we can keep the guns going as long as there is anything to shoot at.

C. T. BAXTER.

Appropriately Named.

Mr. Wheeler—The boys are going to form a military company. Could you suggest a name which would show that we are bicycle riders?

Mr. Waller (cynically)—Well, you might call yourselves "The Mud Guards."—Sheffield Telegraph.

She Understood.

Mrs. Muggins—And so you are an actor! What are you playing now?

Handsome Stranger—The dual role in "The Corsican Brothers."

Mrs. Muggins—Oh, yes, I've seen that, and I remember there was a duel in it.—New York Weekly.

Proof.

Minnie—What frauds those beggars are. I met a "blind" man who said, "Please give me a penny, beautiful lady."

Mamie—Yes, he said that to make you think he really was blind.—Indianapolis Journal.

Questionable.

Grimshaw—Do you believe that it means good luck to throw an old shoe at a bride?

Bagshaw—That depends. If you happen to hit her, it may mean good luck for the doctor.—Boston Transcript.

Pay It Like a Man.

Dunmore—That Smudgkins must be awfully hard up.

Dudlow—Why?

Dunmore—He's been dunning me every day for a dollar I owe him for the last six months.—Roxbury Gazette.

A Battled Up Joke.

"Lucky that none of Schley's sailors was wounded."

"Why?"

"The paragraphers would have referred to them as battle scarred veterans."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Desired Consummation.

Speaking of the dramatic art, why does not somebody make a stage villain who will deceive the audience as well as the mole eyed virtuous characters in the [illegible]?—Boston Transcript.

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK.

Military Blue Seen to Become the Favorite Color.

COMES IN MANY DIFFERING SHADES.

This New York [illegible] Indication of the Summer Girl's Choice—Social Sport and the Shirtwaists in Full Force—Summer Dresses Should Be Cool and Pretty.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

IF YOU WANT.....
.....SIC RESULTS
Try THE SENTINEL as an advertising medium. The largest circulation.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

DO YOU WISH TO
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known to the great majority of people in Fort Wayne? If you do, use the advertising columns of
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GEO. DeWALD & CO.

We Are Offering An Extra Good Bargain

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LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS

AT

39 Cents.

MONEY TO LOAN

From $10 to Any Amount.

Any Person in Need of Money can borrow it on their Household Goods, Pianos, Horses, Wagons, Carriages, Diamonds, Store Fixtures, Etc.

THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN IN YOUR POSSESSION.....

All Business Private and Confidential.

No Delay. Lowest Rates

IT PAYS TO BORROW OF US.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE (Ladies or Gentlemen) on their own names.

INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.

Room 4 Arcade, Upstairs.

Open Saturday Evenings 7 to 8:30.

WAR PRICES.

Skinned Hams, 9c lb.
Small Hams, 8c lb.
Picnic Hams, 7c lb.
Bacon Backs, 7c lb.
California Hams, 8c lb.
Breakfast Bacon, 10c lb.
Dry Salt Bacon, 8c lb.
Lard, 2½c lb. or 50 lb can, $3.75.
Frankforts, 8c lb.
Bologna, 6c lb.
Loin Bacon, 8c lb.

These prices are the same as in 1,000 second lots and nothing but whole pieces will be sold at these prices.

Remember these are strictly cash prices.

FRED. ECKART PACKING CO.,

Cor. Main an Harrison St.

Packing House W. Main St.

Money to Loan!

EASY TERMS.
STRICTLY PRIVATE.

Loans made on household goods, horses, wagons and other personal property on a "NEW EASY PAYMENT PLAN." Give us a call, No trouble to explain.

INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.

Room 3 Arcade, 2nd Floor.

WHY DID YOU MARRY

her if you proposed to make love miserable? How can the both be happy if anyone has body born with that at one full of bad temper. Well up on the other hand if your liver don't do that will not live in accordance with its and make it a pic-nic for her to live with. Get a table at prices within the reach of all and get an estimate of cost FREE OF CHARGE. Guaranteed work. Reliable estimating and filling.

U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,

98 Calhoun St. - Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dr. J. A. Williams, Mgr.

Phone 1178.

MONEY TO LOAN

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit you.

Business confidential. No publicity

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co,

Room No. 2 Bass Block, over First National Bank, No. 71 Calhoun street. Take elevator to Fourth Floor.

SORE HANDS

CURED BY CUTICURA

Mystery hands connected with a burning sensation. Where I rubbed them my skin peeled off in scales, which pricked and felt like tearing the ends of their needles. I had high fever and cold chills, and for 3 days could not walk for the fever in my feet. The pain peeled like a snake, the fever no longer burn, the water ran back, and there the better. Cuticura was the only remedy that gave me relief. My wife says I would be a raving maniac, but for Cuticura. I had to have a doctor for a year. I use Cuticura for Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills. The only medicines I ever used, and my hands are now cured. DANIEL E. BRECKENRIDGE, Pembroke, N. Y.

Cuticura Soap Cleanses the Pores, Blood, and Skin, Cuticura Ointment, to instantly allay Itching, Inflammation, and Irritation, and Soothe and Heal, and Cuticura Pills, to cool the Blood. Cuticura Soap, 25c. Ointment, 50c. Pills, 25c. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Pimples, Blackheads, Red, Rough, Chapped, and Oily Skin prevented by Cuticura Soap.

THEY DEMAND PEACE

Spanish of Catalonia Issue a Vigorous Manifesto.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR AND CORREA CONFER

MADRID, June 18.—10 a. m.—The newspapers of this city today publish the text of a manifesto from the inhabitants of Catalonia, of which Barcelona is the capital, in favor of peace between the United States and Spain.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR CONFERS WITH CORREA.

MADRID, June 18.—10 a. m.—There is considerable comment here today over a long conference which has just taken place between the British ambassador to Spain, Sir Henry Drummond Wolffe, and the Spanish minister for war, General Correa.

DISSENSIONS REPORTED AMONG REBEL LEADERS.

MADRID, June 18.—9 a. m.—A Havana dispatch to the semi-official Pais says:

"General credence attaches to the report that serious dissensions have broken out among the rebel leaders, some of them insisting upon remaining neutral and others preparing to fight the Americans from fear of annexation and American tyranny."

Another dispatch from Havana says the Guerra Marina publishes a number of documents, including a letter from Maximo Gomez to the Cuban junta in New York, protesting against the intervention of the United States."

INSURGENTS MISTRUST AMERICA, IT IS SAID.

LONDON, June 18.—A dispatch to the Times from Havana says:

"There is a decided tendency towards reconciliation manifested by a large section of the insurgents who mistrust American intervention.

"A proclamation has been issued controlling the sale of provisions and fixing the food tariff."

THE WAR FINANCES DISCUSSED IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 18.—The Statist, commenting upon the war loan of the United States, today says:

"The preparations for the loan no doubt account to some extent for the fall in American railroad securities this week. The other principal cause is the collapse of the wheat corner, and if there is very much selling of American railroad securities in Europe, as is believed on the stock exchange, then it is possible gold may soon be taken to New York in considerable amounts. American bills are known to be offering. Indeed it is said bills are being drawn against credits in anticipation of ordinary requirements. Therefore, it is not at all improbable that gold may be taken, and if it goes we shall certainly see a very considerable recovery in rates in London."

Under the heading, "Is the Bank of Spain Solvent?" the Statist lengthily discusses Spain's financial position, saying:

"Upon the bank's ability to finance the government depends the continuation and duration of the war. Practically, the Spanish government is now reduced to the expedient of using the printing press to meet its war outlay; and the longer that printing press is in operation and the more notes that are issued the greater will be the depreciation in the value of the pesete. If the war lasts much longer we may see the paper pesete, which is now at a discount of 60 per cent, depreciate as did the assignats of France at the close of the last war. The formal run upon specie payments cannot be delayed. Indeed, the suspension has practically occurred."

The Statist then presents an array of figures showing the exact position of the bank, with a note circulation of 1,813,000,000 pesetas without any coin reserve available for its redemption, and further points out that such note circulation may be increased to 2,500,000,000. Finally, the Statist says that in three years the Spanish and Cuban governments have borrowed 1,000,000,000 pesetas from the Bank of Spain.

CABINET RESIGNS.

The Italian Ministry Tenders Portfolios.

Premier Rudini Causes Some Excitement by the Announcement—Sibari Unable to Construct French Ministry.

ROME, June 18.—In the chamber of deputies today the premier, the Marquis di Rudini, announced that the ministry, which was formed only on May 31, has resigned.

Amidst considerable excitement, the Marquis Di Rudini said that, after considering the parliamentary situation and in order not to prejudice a grave public question, the ministers had placed their resignations in the hands of the king, who reserved the right of decision relative to their acceptance, a remark which was greeted with murmurs.

Continuing, the marquis said the ministry would remain in office for the present in order to attend to routine business and safeguard public order.

He then begged the chamber to suspend its sittings. The request was met with shouts of "no, no."

The premier added that the chamber could confer on its president the power of recommencing the deputies when it was considered necessary to do so for approving a vote on account for a short period. Loud dissenting murmurs followed this suggestion.

RIOT HAS FAILED.

PARIS, June 18.—After consultation with William Peytral, Sarrian and Dupuy this morning, M. Ribot informed President Faure that he is unable to form a cabinet to succeed the Meline ministry. President Faure accepted the latter's resignation on June 15, Wednesday last.

NO NAVAL MANEUVERS.

Much Speculation as to Great Britain's Reason for This Step.

LONDON, June 18.—It is announced that Great Britain will not hold her usual annual naval maneuvers this year, which has caused much speculation as to the reason for this step. In some quarters it is said it is due to lack of coal, owing to the Welsh strike. But in other quarters it is believed that important events are in sight.

The officials of the British admiralty decline to give their reasons for abandoning the maneuvers, but, they say, it is not because of lack of coal, as ample supplies of fuel were secured previous to the strike of the miners in Wales.

KAOUGH WILL ACCEPT.

Will Probably Again be Chairman of the Democratic Committee.

The democratic candidates for county office met in the Elks hall last evening and discussed the organization of the new county committee. All candidates were present except Bob Shirley and William Lawrence. Congressman Robinson, who had arrived in the city during the afternoon, was elected as chairman. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the reorganization of the county committee. The sentiment was unanimous for William Kaough for chairman, although he had stated that he would not accept. A committee was appointed to see him, and Mr. Kaough finally reconsidered his determination. O. P. Everson was the unanimous choice for secretary and Mayor Schoeer for treasurer. The candidates decided to recommend the above gentlemen to the county committee, which meets to organize next Saturday, June 25.

CONTRACT LET.

Contracts for street improvements were awarded as follows at the meeting yesterday afternoon:

For paving the alley between Main and Columbia streets, from Clinton street to Barr street, John Dreker, Metropolitan block, at $1.32.

For paving the alley between Wayne and Washington streets, from Harrison street to Webster street, U. E. Moellering & Co., Nelsonville block, $1.84.

For paving the alley between Wayne and Washington streets, from Union street to College street, U. E. Moellering & Co., $1.75.

For building sidewalks on the south side of Elm and Bluff streets, from the east line of lot 42, Rockhill's second division to Main street, Julius Remus, 27 cents.

For laying sidewalks on the west side of Winter street from Creighton avenue to Pontiac street, W. H. Ostting, 28 cents.

TOO MUCH RED TAPE

Much Embarrassment Met at Camp Thomas.

Great Delay in Getting Supplies for Soldiers.

Officers Beginning to Complain of the Annoyance.

Efficiency of the Service is Greatly Hampered—Troops Not Expected to Start at Once.

CHICKAMAUGA, National Military Park, June 18.—Inquiry among the regiments at the park has developed that the system of carrying requisitions and requests to army headquarters through a long list of subheadquarters is causing delays which often hamper the commanding officers and discourage cherished plans.

A prominent regimental officer who was questioned about the system said that in his opinion there ought to be more short cuts to bring about prompt results. He illustrated by taking one item of which a regiment might be in need, an item the prompt receipt of which would be highly beneficial to the progress of the regiment. To obtain it there is an almost endless round through which the papers must go. Perhaps by the time a reply reaches the command the war is half over, and everybody has been worsted. Instead of having time to get in efficient work in training the volunteers, it is suggested that the time is taken up in answering papers and in attending to the routine of clerical work.

The regiments are also feeling rather seriously the delaying of so many men to the hospitals and the various headquarters for duty.

Principally for this cause in one regiment yesterday only twenty-eight members of one company were able to report for duty. Fifteen cars of cavalry and artillery horses which arrived last night from Chicago, were distributed to various commands this morning.

The work of inspection of the first division, first corps, which has been going on for some time is now completed.

Major Rogers, inspector general of the division, inspected the Third Tennessee yesterday which completed the work of inspection of the entire division.

Recruits continue to arrive by the scores. It is estimated that between four and five hundred come daily. The new men are put to awkward squads immediately after their arrival, and the work of making soldiers out of them is prosecuted without delay.

The indications are that the recruiting work will be finished in a much shorter time than as at first expected.

It is now understood that no movement of troops will be made for sometime, but that Chickamauga will be drawn on just as may be needed for the various expeditions that may be hereafter be ordered against Cuba and Porto Rico.

Today is clear with a mild temperature. Hard drills are being undergone by all the regiments.

Joshua Levering, the noted prohibitionist and Y. M. C. A. lecturer, is now at work in the camp. He will address the first Pennsylvania regiment tonight.

BOY RAN AWAY.

An Eight-Year-Old Lad Missing From the Orphans' Home.

Willie Thatcher Left the Institution Last Night and No Trace of Him Can be Found.

Willie Thatcher, eight years old, an inmate of the Allen County Orphans' home, ran away from the institution and although the search for him has been diligently pushed all day there had been no trace of the missing boy up to 1 o'clock this afternoon.

This morning he did not come to breakfast and a visit to his room developed that he was gone. The lad is not over intelligent and has a mania for hiding and it was believed for a time that he was playing some prank to worry the attendants. A search, however, was made for him and an investigation showed that a door over a porch was unlocked. It is believed that he crawled over the porch some time during the night and intends to get as far away as possible. The other inmates of the home were questioned and finally one boy admitted that Willie told him yesterday that he would run away during the night.

He is rather large for his years, has light hair and blue eyes and is slightly demented. When he left it is supposed he wore no hat, as none is missing from the home.

THE BOY FOUND.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon Humane Officer Schlaudroff found the boy at the home of his mother on Brooklyn avenue.

Mr. Chas. Vagerlohner, contracting electrician, room 54, Pixley & Long block, has removed his office to 203 Calhoun street, in the same building with Tombinson Brothers, plumbers, where he will be glad to see his friends. He makes a specialty of gas, electric combination fixtures and electric specialties. 16-17-18.

WAR CHIEFS COUNSEL

Important Conference Held With President Today.

MORE VOLUNTEERS WILL SOON BE CALLED

WASHINGTON, June 18.—A war council was held at the white house today. President McKinley, Secretaries Long and Alger, General Miles, Admiral Sicard and Captain Mahan were present considering future plans.

Assistant Secretary Melkiejohn was in the council a short time. It lasted about two hours. Nothing was given out concerning it, Secretary Alger remarking that where the movement of troops was concerned he could say nothing. The council was of more than ordinary importance.

GENERAL MILES CONTINUES CHIEF.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Secretary Alger accompanied by Major General Miles went over to the white house this morning to see the president. The secretary was indignant at the published reports that the president and himself were dissatisfied with the course adopted by General Miles and had decided to relieve him of the command of the army. The secretary said in the presence of General Miles to a representative of the press:

"There is not a word of truth in it," meaning the statement to which his attention had been attracted. As a matter of fact, the purpose of the administration in recalling General Miles to Washington at this time is to consult with him as to the future conduct of the campaign.

It is plain that the campaign itself has grown far away from the original lines on which it was drawn and recent developments have led to a belief on the part of the president that the plans again may be amended somewhat with benefit.

It has been suggested that owing to the heavy demands for troops, which have far exceeded the number originally believed to be sufficient, there will be occasion to issue another call for volunteers.

The preparations being made by the war department to meet any possible demand in the future, as revealed in the very thorough report of the board headed by Major Hopkins appointed to look after suitable camping sites, undoubtedly has given rise to the report that additional military camps are to be established. The department has put things in trim to establish at short notice several additional camps, but so far it has not ordered any troops to them and not likely to, unless there should be a further call for volunteers.

WEEK'S CAMPAIGN IN EASTERN CUBA.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Friday, June 17, 2 p. m., per the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda, via Kingston, Jamaica, Saturday, June 18.—8:45 p. m.—The week's campaign in eastern Cuba has resulted in the practical demolition of the outer fortifications of Santiago de Cuba, in anticipation of the arrival of the troops, and the occupation of the due harbor of Guantanamo, in which today are anchored such magnificent ships as the Oregon, and the St. Paul, together with the Marblehead, Dolphin, Suwanee and eleven other auxiliary gunboats, colliers and press dispatch boats, in an average depth of seventeen fathoms of water.

The military resistance to the definite occupation practically ceased since the bombardment of Wednesday. An intercepted official report of the Spanish military commander indicates that his military resources are exhausted.

His soldiers are now on half rations. There are supplies only for the remainder of June. The commandants has already seized all the private drug supplies, in order that they may be devoted to the use of the soldiers.

The close cordon maintained by the Cubans about Guantanamo is illustrated by the fact that official Spanish communications, sent in duplicate by land and water, have been intercepted and the Spanish messengers, in both cases, have been shot by the Cubans while attempting to pass the lines.

For the past three nights there has been comparative quiet in the camp which the marines hold on the crest of the hill near Guantanamo bay and over which the American flag floats.

At dusk volunteers from the warships go ashore and camp near the hill, to be at hand in case of an emergency, and the Cubans go far out in the chaparral in order to prevent the Spaniards from stealing a march on the camp.

General Perz, commanding the eastern division of the insurgent army, called on Captain McCalla, of the Marblehead yesterday, and reported that he had 3,000 men of whom 1,500 would reinforce the marines in a few days.

Many bands of insurgents are now gathered along the coast, eastward to Santiago de Cuba.

The warships have done no firing since Wednesday's bombardment of the fortifications of the inner harbor, and the town of Caimanera. Since the narrow escape of the Marblehead and Texas from destruction by torpedoes in the channel, greater precautions have been observed. Both ships struck contact mines without exploding them.

Each mine contained forty pounds of gun cotton, sufficient to destroy any vessel. The bombardment at Guantanamo bay was not so heavy as at Santiago, but it was very heavy. The Spaniards fired only five shots and then fled.

Three shots struck near the Marblehead, but none hit her.

The ships steamed within 3,000 yards of the fort before opening fire and they fired with deadly accuracy.

The Texas stopped in the narrow channel in order to avoid grounding but the Marblehead steamed ahead and swung around the south side of the harbor. Her first shots went wild, but the little Suwanee, which was following her, found the range and sent shots straight into the foundation of the fort, hurling into the air bricks and dust.

The Texas finished the business, two of her twelve-inch shells reducing the fort to a picturesque and useless ruin.

The Marblehead then turned her attention to the barracks and breastworks southward of the harbor and speedily demolished them, sending the Spanish squadron flying for their lives.

As the Spaniards ran down the mainland, the St. Paul's five-inch guns were trained on them and several of the soldiers were seen to fall. The number of killed and wounded is not known.

The bombardment lasted an hour and a quarter and was for the purpose of preventing a movement of Spanish troops from the town to the fortifications. The insurgent forces, which have been armed and equipped by Captain McCalla, not only prove to be daring scouts, but turn out to be brave fighters and good shots with the Lee-Metford rifles.

Our own men are warm in their praise and look for unexpectedly strong co-operation upon the part of the Cuban army.

ONLY ONE MORE SOLDIER

And Captain Ranke Will Have His Complement Full—Some Left Today.

Captain Ranke announces that his entire complement of fifty-two additional soldiers have been chosen, that is, all except one. He could easily get this one, but he wants a harnessmaker and will hold the place open for two or three days in the hope of getting one. This morning the following young men left for Chickamauga Park over the Lake Erie and Western: Charles J. Eckart, Guy O. Farquharson, Harvey L. Banks, Edward M. Lucas, William Brown, John C. Hazelet, Alvin Double, Arthur Suter, Jerry Sorfas, Rollin A. Gorrell, William Breeding, Edgar Lasher, George H. Schafer, George Jully and Conrad F. Holmholz.

The balance of the men will probably leave on Monday, and Tuesday Captain Ranke, Sergeant Alderman and Corporal Bigbee will leave for camp.

Adjutant H. E. Scott will arrive in Fort Wayne within a few days and open a recruiting office for infantrymen. These recruits will fill up the quota of the 157th Indiana regiment and will be chosen from every county in the Twelfth district.

The United States transports left for Manila on June 4. The Charleston began to draw under about 7 o'clock. She steamed outside and waited for the fleet, consisting of the Peking, Australia and City of Sydney, which got away about 10 o'clock, with the Charleston in the rear. While the vessels were in port she took in the neighborhood of 1,200 tons of coal. Of the twenty-five hundred men among the various vessels but two desertions were recorded.

HAD A LOVE FEAST.

Cleveland Republicans Indulge in a Riot.

Hanna and McKisson Factions Come Together.

Police Called and Many Arrests Follow.

The Hannaites Leave the Convention and Hold a Rump Meeting by Themselves.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 18.—A riot between the Hanna and McKisson factions was narrowly averted at the republican county convention here today.

The trouble started when the Hannaites attempted to organize the convention, which the McKissonites resisted.

A wild scene followed. The police made a number of arrests. The Hannaites finally withdrew from the hall and are now holding a rump convention.

MORE GRADUATES.

International Business College Commencement.

Fifty-seven Scholars Will Leave the Institution Next Thursday Evening—The Program.

The eighth annual commencement of the International Business college will be held next Tuesday evening, June 23, at the Masonic Temple, at 8 o'clock. This is one of the booming educational institutions of Fort Wayne and its attendance ranks with any school of its kind in the west. The following scholars will graduate:

Bookkeeping Department—Erwin C. Ungemach, Theodore H. Schroeder, Albert Pape, Louis C. Blase, Walter H. Crim, Frank J. Gilmartin, Alfred L. Kane, Floyd A. Hively, Harry A. Brinsley, Alma Dunton, Ernst H. Roemke, Otto H. Hartwig, Arthur Oeller, Agatha Hunter, Frank E. Welsh, Dan C. Rundles, Joseph A. Ducket, John G. Bohmer, Oscar W. Schiefer, William H. Gross, Ida E. Wolf, Clyde Whitcomber, Frieda L. Reese, Erma M. Lyman, Emma M. Becker, Pauline B. Schwartz, Edward Wellman, H. C. Pohlmeyer.

SHORTHAND DEPARTMENT.

Philip H. Doty, Mayme Tower, Mabel Nelson, Agnes J. Cochrane, H. H. Roberts, Asa L. Knight, Emanuel M. Popp, Bessie S. Cherry, Frances Grathous, Helen M. Gilbertin, Anna Groswegon, Dennis McCarthy, jr., Maude C. Wilson, Alma P. Proegler, Anna K. Rosher, Alma T. Knape, James Mossford, Adella M. Brauer, Lillie Wilson, John H. J. Immel, Alvin P. Double, John M. Carl, Mamie L. Gerding, William McClure, Mary Hintz, Joseph B. Seaman, Katherine A. Bowen, Fred C. Goeglein, Mayme MacBennett.

PROGRAM:

"Youth must prepare what age must use."

Overture—Immeraztion.....Thiele
Address.....Rev. Llewellyn L. Pierce
Address.....Hon. W. D. Vesey, K. U.
Whistling solo.....Bessie Hunter
Salutatory.....Elmer C. Gumpenich
Reading—Selection.....Prof. Adams
Violin—Selection—Carmen.....Ward
Waltz—Indiana Medley.....Moore
Class poem.....Miss Carrie Parrish
Reading—Selection.....Miss Hunter
Reading—Selection.....Prof. Adams
Selection—Young Hearts.....Ward
Valedictory.....Philip H. Doty
Presentation of Diplomas.....Prof. T. L. Sargent
Benediction.....Rev. Llewellyn L. Pierce
"America".....Audience and Orchestra

OVER TO GERMANY.

Augusti Surrenders Manila to Commander of Kaiser's Fleet.

ABSURD STORY THAT IS SENT FROM PARIS

LONDON, June 18.—The Star today publishes an absurd story from Paris to the effect that Captain General Augusti has informed the Spanish premier, Senor Sagasta, that he has handed Manila over to Admiral Diedrich, the commander of the German fleet, who has occupied the citadel and arsenal on the plea of protecting the inhabitants from the insurgents.

CAMARA'S FLEET HAS 4,000 TROOPS AHEAD.

GIBRALTAR, June 18.—It is asserted here that six trans-Atlantic liners, having on board 4,000 Spanish troops, accompanied Admiral Camara's fleet.

A BRUSH WITH THE SPANISH TROOPS.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Friday, June 17, 2 p. m., per the Associated Press dispatch boat Wanda, via Kingston, Jamaica, Saturday, June 18, 8:45 p. m.—A hot brush between some Spanish troops and a reconnoitering party, in steam cutters, occurred at daylight this morning, in a small cove west of Morro Castle. The Massachusetts steam cutter, in charge of Lieutenant Harlow, entered the cove to take soundings and reconnoiter. When well inside the inlet, a detachment of Spanish infantry opened fire upon the cutter from a blockhouse.

The fire was vigorously returned by the marines in the Massachusetts' boat and also by marines who were in the New York's cutter, which was in charge of Naval Cadet Powell and which lint followed in.

The New York's cutter was hit ten times and a marine in the cutter of the Massachusetts had the stock of his rifle shattered, but by great good luck no one was hit.

The Texas opened fire with her six-pounders on the hillside and the Vixen steamed right into the cove and peppered the blockhouse with her rapid-fire guns.

Eventually the Spaniards retreated to the woods and the two steam cutters withdrew.

The Yankee arrived here yesterday and Captain Brownson reported that on Monday last, while off Cienfuegos, a Spanish gunboat came out to meet the Yankee, evidently mistaking her for a merchant vessel. The Spaniard, however, soon saw his mistake, turned tail and opened fire, which was hotly returned by the Yankee.

The latter chased the gunboat until the Spaniard took refuge in the harbor, where the forts opened fire on the American vessel. Thereupon the Yankee engaged the eastern and western batteries. But seeing no chance of catching the gunboat the Yankee withdrew.

During the engagement a Spanish shell burst over the Yankee and a falling fragment struck a landsman named Kennedy, formerly an insurance clerk in New York city, inflicting a severe flesh wound on his right shoulder. He is expected to recover. The Spanish gunboat chased by the Yankee was of about 500 tons and 200 feet long.

The naval reserves who man the Yankee fought well.

MUCH TROUBLE TO GET TRANSPORTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—It begins to look as if the war department might have some difficulty in obtaining the necessary transports for the Porto Rico expedition unless some of those which have been sent to Santiago are utilized for the purpose. An earnest appeal was made to the coast wise companies to favor the war department and submit propositions looking to the charter of such vessels belonging to them as had not already been secured by the government. The replies to the government's telegrams, however, have been far from satisfactory as the steamship companies feel they already have gone as far as practicable in surrendering their ships and that to release those still in service would subject them to great loss and bring their business almost to a standstill.

It is acknowledged by the war department officials that the vessel owners up to this time have been very considerate and have chartered to the government a number of their best vessels, and regret is expressed that all that are needed cannot be secured. In this dilemma the department has been compelled to resort to ships of foreign register for the transport service, and a number of English bottoms are now under inspection.

Congress will be asked to give an American register to vessels so secured. They will be materially benefitted thereby as after the war they may engage in the coast wise trade in competition with American built vessels.

A DESERTED FAMILY

Came From Cleveland to See Husband and Father.

And on Arrival Here Find That He Has Gone Away—Wife and Children Will Be Sent Back.

Trustee Schmutzer last evening and this morning cared for a deserted wife and three children, who came all the way from Cleveland to live with the husband and father.

Last week, Friday, a neat appearing man called on Secretary Mohler in search of work. He was sent to the home of John H. Jacobs, where he secured temporary employment. The man gave the name of Edwin Zane. He worked for Mr. Jacobs until Tuesday last, when he drew his money and said he would be back. But he didn't come, although he did send back some keys he carried which belonged to Mr. Jacobs. Nothing more was thought of the matter until last evening, when a woman and three children arrived in the city and inquired for Mr. Zane. They were the family of Mr. Zane, whom, it seems, he had sent for as soon as he went to work for Mr. Jacobs. A search for the husband and father failed to disclose his whereabouts and there is no doubt that he has left the city. The family had no money and the board of charities sent them to the L. N. L. boarding house, where they remained until this afternoon, when Trustee Schmutzer sent them back to Cleveland over the Nickel Plate. The children are aged six, four and two years.

Mr. Zane has undoubtedly abandoned his family, at least this is the belief of the authorities. The wife says there had never been any trouble between them. Mr. Zane was a hardwood finisher and lost his position. He tried to get work and finally came to Fort Wayne, the family going to the home of the wife's parents, where they remained until Mr. Zane wrote for them. He had been acting rather peculiarly, this being noticed by the wife and also by Mr. Jacobs, for whom he worked only a few days. It is believed that he is somewhat demented and the wife fears for his safety.

A BIG VERDICT.

The Decatur Councilmen Must Pay Edwards $4,000.

The Jury Reaches an Agreement Only After Deliberating Eleven Hours—Notes.

The jury in the case of Edwards vs. Coverdale et al., brought to Fort Wayne from Adams county on a change of venue reached an agreement at 2 o'clock this morning, after deliberating more than eleven hours.

This morning when the sealed verdict was opened Henry Colerick and W. A. Vesey, Fort Wayne attorneys for the parties to the suit, were in court, and were surprised when the judge opened the document and read that they found for the plaintiff in the sum of $4,000. The defendants were charged by Edwards with cutting down the poles belonging to the electric light company which he controlled and he sued for them and the marshal for $15,000. There were four defendants and each will be compelled to pay $1,000. The case will undoubtedly be taken to the supreme court, however.

NOTES.

The case of Glutting & Bauer vs. John Mohr, jr., et al., was today dismissed by Judge Hench, who is presiding in the superior court.

The case of Fairfield vs. Lahay, suit for ejectment, is on trial in the superior court before Judge Hench and a jury.

The case of Gottlieb Halter vs. Max Geller is appealed.

The Farmers' bank, of Frankfort, yesterday secured a verdict setting aside a conveyance in which I. N. McMakin, C. E. Everett and Hunt were defendants, in the superior court.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

John Mansbarn and Emma Wa mann.

Chris Frange and Lizzie Frang

John Lenemau and Ellen N. D ncily.

IN HONOLULU.

Manila Expedition Reaches Hawaii.

Troops Were Well and Were Given a Tremendous Reception by the Residents of the Islands.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 18.—Advices per steamer Minerva, from Honolulu, June 10, say:

The United States transports City of Peking, City of Sydney and Australia arrived here together on the first instant. The voyage was pleasant and the vessels traveled abreast most of the way, although it was necessary for the Peking and Australia to slow up and wait for the City of Sydney.

Eight mild cases of measles broke out on the Australia. The sick men were separated from the other passengers on the ship by being quartered on the hurricane deck and surgeons had the cases well in hand when the vessel arrived. As soon as the three vessels were sighted, all Honolulu turned out to welcome the soldiers.

The docks were lined with people and as the vessels entered the harbor the spectators yelled themselves hoarse. Such a scene of enthusiasm had never been witnessed in Honolulu as when the vessels docked.

It was late, so the order was given to allow no one ashore, but the next morning about one-half of the troops were allowed to land.

During the day they were given the freedom of the city. A committee of citizens furnished free cars and other conveyances. The majority visited Waikiki and other points of interest and had a pleasant time generally.

At noon President Dole and his cabinet received the officers of the expedition and during the reception the stairs and grounds of the executive building were thronged with people.

PREMO!

$5 to $50.

Kodaks, Cameras and Supplies of all kinds.

M. L. JONES,

41 CALHOUN ST. (Second floor.)

FORT WAYNE, IND.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1898.

TONIGHT.

Lodges—Order of the Red Cross; Ruhlmon Sisters; Queen Esther, No. 221, D. of R.

Rudisill Park—Vaudeville 2:30 and 8:30 p. m., daily.

ANGLAIS seems to be something of a Manila rapper himself.

SPAIN is not to be blamed for her unwillingness to exchange Holson. Hobson's are plenty, but there are different kinds.

YOUNG Mr. Leiter's gratitude to Phil Armour for pulling him out of that hole is tempered measurably by the reflection that Phil Armour it was who dug the hole.

THE fact that the United States is likely to soon have a corner on Manila rope need not put the people of the South in such haste to take advantage of a home industry.

OF course, if we owed it we would have paid it anyway. But there is no denying that this was a good time for Great Britain to gently press for settlement of those Canadian sealing claims.

THE "new policy" of this republic, which means that the present conflict with Spain is a war of conquest, will result in spreading the Monroe doctrine over two hemispheres—not to speak of other embarrassments.

ONE of the really funny things perpetrated by Judge is the fact that it has succeeded in accumulating liabilities to the amount of something more than a million. It is funny enough to tickle even the men who are holding the bag.

A REGIMENT of Eastern Tennessee moonshiners is to be sent to Cuba. Now if the government wants to get its money's worth and a premium, let the Spanish army be commissioned United States deputies. That would make the fighting spirit of Spain.

IN view of the number of broken-down politicians who are being appointed to high military positions and the much greater number of sons of "dutchies" who have been commissioned in the army and navy, the government will not be related.

MARRIED IN PHOENIX.

Dr. Dodge Meets His Future Wife at Phoenix and They Marry.

Last Night, June 9.

Dr. William Dodge, a prominent physician of Los Angeles, and Celia M. Fisher, of Fort Wayne, Ind., were married Monday afternoon in the parlors of the Ford hotel by the Rev. Preston McKinney, of the First Presbyterian church. They left for their future home in Los Angeles the same evening.

Dr. Dodge stands high in the medical profession of Los Angeles county, where he has lived an active professional life of ten years.

His bride is a handsome lady and a charming vocalist, well known in Indiana, especially in Fort Wayne and vicinity. She spent several months in Phoenix and was present at the irrigation congress a few years ago and is well acquainted with a number of Phoenix people.

Mrs. Dodge arrived here Sunday night from Fort Wayne. She was met at Ash Fork by Dr. Dodge and the two came to Phoenix and were married. They carry with them the congratulations of their many friends.

THEY HAVE SET SAIL

High School Class of '98 Receives Diplomas.

Twenty-seven Young Women and Young Men Graduate With Honors—A Notable Occasion.

The commencement exercises of the Fort Wayne high school were held last night in the Masonic Temple theater. A class of twenty-seven young women and young men was graduated with high honors and awarded diplomas.

No annual event in Fort Wayne enlists to so high a degree the popular interest and sympathy and there was renewed evidence of this last night in the thronged auditorium of the theater. The house was filled to its capacity by the friends of the class and the patrons of the schools. The stage was occupied by the graduates, the high school staff of instructors, the school board and those who had a part in the exercises. Tasteful arrangement of plants and flowers added to the attractiveness of the scene.

Two classes were graduated—the class in the regular high school course and a class from the high school training department.

The overture "American" by the orchestra inaugurated the program, after which Rev. A. W. Sanbrusso, of Trinity Episcopal church, implored divine guidance.

THE SALUTATORY.

Prof. C. T. Lane, principal of the high school, then presented Miss Minnie Arnold, the salutatorian. Miss Arnold possessed entire composure and spoke naturally, distinctly, with feeling, and without attitudinse. She said:

"Dear friends, in the name of the class of '98, I bid you welcome tonight. This is an occasion to which no doubt many of you long have been looking forward to. Towards this end you have directed your efforts. Now the time has come. It is with a feeling of sadness not unmixed with eagerness and gladness that the class of '98 assembles here tonight; eager for the life before us, and glad that we have come thus far prepared to enter upon it. You have long been waiting for this time. You have patiently watched us and helped us when you could; and sympathized with us when you could not help us. When we became discouraged you gave us new strength for our work by your kind words and actions. When we were happy you were happy with us. For your care and watchfulness we thank you and extend to you our heartfelt welcome."

Addressing the board of school trustees Miss Arnold expressed in behalf of the class gratitude for the ability and kindness with which the class has been brought to the end of its journey through the schools. Superintendent Study was thanked most graciously for his incessing labors for the class and his care and attention to the personal welfare of each. To the teachers Miss Arnold paid a most touching and feeling tribute, saying:

"You have fitted our sails for the sea while yet we remained in the bay; and we know that the sails will carry us safely through storm and over wave into the harbor on the other side. We cannot express in words our love for our teachers. That must be left for action to tell. In all the after years of our life we will remember our teachers and involuntarily we will follow their teachings. This is the last time that we will ever meet as scholars and teachers; and to you, our guardians for four long years, the class of '98 extends its sincere thanks and welcome."

Miss Arnold's essay treated most felicitously the subject, "When You Were Young," and was a contrast of the school days of old with those of now.

MR. FOULKE'S ADDRESS.

The address of the evening was made by Hon. William Dudley Foulke, of Richmond, Ind. Mr. Foulke is an eminent publicist and famed as a civil service reformer. Last night was the occasion of his first appearance to address a Fort Wayne audience and he was well received when introduced by Prof. Lane. Mr. Foulke made a plea for breadth of spirit in education. It should be remembered that all learning came not from books and that found in books and taught in the schools must be amplified and applied in the practical affairs of life to be of benefit. There was no merit in wealth, in position, in learning that did not spring from the uses made of those things. To the class he said:

"Believe in yourselves. Not that confidence which arrogates any superiority over your fellows, but that belief which keeps alive your courage and enthusiasm, which through every disaster continually whispers in your ears the prophecy that you will win. You may work long, and see no result. You may knock and hear no answer, nor will an answer come except to that obstinate endeavor, which through years of irresponsive silence still keeps heart.

"So, too, must you believe, if you will win the victory. It will not come to all, but more surely than to others it will come to him who, through years of discouragement works on unflinchingly and will not yield.

"In your ears you all are equals now, but it may well be that when your bodies are gathered to the dust, one voice shall be heard throughout all time. You do not know whose voice it is to be. Amid a thousand commonplace utterances he may speak one word and it shall be God's message to the world. Amid a thousand perishable pages he may write one line which will live longer than the eternal hills. After a thousand fruitless questionings, nature may teach him one simple law, or tell him one new fact, and his place shall be with Newton and Priestly and Copernicus."

THE VALEDICTORY.

Miss Louisa M. Wolf, the valedictorian, acquitted herself with eminent credit. Preliminary to her farewells, she presented an essay entitled, "Burns' Sojourn to Edinburg and its results." Miss Wolf displayed a thorough familiarity with the "Ayrshire Plowboy," his genius, his life with its disappointments, unfruited ambitions and its sad vicissitudes. It was a plain scholarly recital of one of the most interesting and pathetic chapters in literature. At the close of her essay Miss Wolf said:

"Now we, the class of '98, must take our leave of all our helpers, teachers and friends that were so near to us in our school life. We must utter the bitter farewell over and over again. We must break the intimate connection of all that was dear to us in school." In turn the fair valedictorian thanked the superintendent in most eloquent words, the board of trustees, the principal and all the teachers. The English vocabulary is long exhausted," said she, "before we have expressed our feelings toward you to our heart's content. Only the pang of parting can tell us how dearly we love you, our teachers." Turning to her schoolmates, Miss Wolf continued: "Last, but not least, we must take leave of you, our schoolmates, who have shared with us the class of '98, both the difficulties and the pleasures of school life. You were our companions in our struggle for knowledge. You have our sincere love and our kindest hopes and wishes for the future. May your struggles in school prepare you for the harder struggles of life and help you to fight and win the battles of life. But, my dear classmates, we must also take leave of each other. This is the last day of the existence of the class of '98 as an organization; in a few short hours it will be a thing of the past. We must part, my dear friends, and go on in life, each one separately. School life has prepared us to ride the huge waves of the ocean of life; school life is the bay where winds and waves cannot harm us. We have crossed the bay, now the ocean of life lies before us. Let us steer our ships well so that we may all, each and every one of us, reach the other shore in safety, there to be reunited in the land where all our troubles are no more and where we will be at rest."

ADDRESS TO THE CLASS.

The address to the class was delivered by Supt. J. N. Study. He said in part:

"You stand on the threshold of your school life tonight and are about to go out into the life which follows the school days. It gives me great pleasure to present you to the school board with the statement that you have taken the courses and passed the examinations which were set down by the teachers of the schools of the city which you have attended for the past twelve years.

"Tonight is the time set apart for us to say farewell. That is always a sorrowful event. Tonight we say farewell under the most favorable circumstances.

"You are about to take up your separate paths of life. Some go to college, there to further continue their studies, while others will at once take up the struggle of life, there to use that which they have acquired in the schools of this city. You go hence with the best wishes of all with whom you were connected while students of the schools of Fort Wayne.

"Take away with you the thought of a high ideal of life. The thought must exist in the mind before it can be expressed to the world. All works of the great masters of the world existed in their minds before they were executed.

"What is the ideal of life? For some it is to gather wealth, but this, according to some authorities, is low and vulgar, but yet it is better than no ideal.

"The ideal may be power and then conquest or other objects. It seems to me the greatest ideal in life is not what you can do for yourself, but what you can do for others. It is the hope of your teachers, the board and myself that you will all form an ideal and carry it out."

DIPLOMAS PRESENTED.

Diplomas were presented to the graduating class by President William P. Cooper, of the school board. Mr. Cooper made a short and appropriate address, reviewing the work in the schools of the city and tendering some valuable practical suggestions to the class. Those who received diplomas were:

Classical—John Christine Land, Maude Walker McBride, Charles Darwin Porter, Ashbel Jay Read, Margaret Hamill an Wagenhals, Lora Bell Walter, Gladys Higgins Williams.

Latin—Minnie May Arnold, Philip Everette Barsley, Wilbur Garfield Carpenter, Florence Bessie Fitch, Edwin Brent Fox, Anna Cordelia Jones, Adah Anna Kelly, Darris August Moithead, George Henry Pressler, Lillian Esther Read, Helen Mae Reitze, Mary Bell Seaton, Leah Olivia Tenant, Marion Agnes Webb.

English—Katherine Evans, Gertrude Faust, Albert Randolph Parker, Elsie May Sheridan, Anna Bailey Sinclair, Louise Margaret Wolf.

TRAINING SCHOOL DIPLOMATS.

A new feature of the graduation exercises was the presentation of diplomas to the graduates of the training school. This was done by D. F. J. Boswell, secretary of the board. He made an address in which he reviewed the work of the school and the object of its establishment.

The young ladies who received diplomas were:

Carrie Isabel Akers, Anna Mary Clark, Mabel Gertrude Crosby, Augusta Anna Haberkorn, Emma Mary Haberkorn, Myrtle Pearl Haines, Carrie Alva Hauck, Elizabeth Jane Heberl, Augusta Emily Lansdown, Georgene Markey, Emma Marie Sauer, Gertrude Geraldine Wortman, Jennie Gibson Yon.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Seabrease.

THE CLASS RECEPTION.

After the graduating exercises at the Temple the class reception and dance was given at the Wayne club. The large hall was resplendent in palms, cut flowers and the national colors, all arranged with effective taste. The class flower and color scheme was given pretty significance by the young lady graduates, who wore gowns of white organdie over taffeta and carried red roses. Several hundred guests attended the reception. An orchestra furnished music for an extensive dance program.

Ralph Chaplin and Fred Shoaff returned from Williams college this morning.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

IN HIS HOLY NAME.

You Are Invited to the Lord's Temples.

Sabbath Sermons and Services in Fort Wayne Churches Tomorrow—Announcements of Pastors.

Hanna Street Baptist Mission—Hartman's hall, 9 a. m. C. M. Larue, superintendent.

Rev. I. L. Henson has returned and will preach as usual at the Baptist Tabernacle tomorrow morning and evening. Baptism at night.

R. R. Y. M. C. A.—Rev. John J. Higgs will address the men's meeting at 3 p. m.; subject, "God the Only Happiness of Man." Bible study at 4 p. m.

First Presbyterian church, D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor—Public worship and preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:45 p. m.

Simpson M. E. church—Sunday school, 9:30; sermon, 10:30; Junior league, 2:30; senior league, 6:45. A missionary platform meeting will take the place of the evening sermon.

Rev. Moliaw will preach tomorrow morning and evening at the Third Presbyterian church. The subject will be "The Seen and the Unseen;" in the evening, "The Work of Man."

Regular services at the Westminster Presbyterian church tomorrow conducted by Rev. W. A. Boldt. Morning service at 10:30; morning services at 8; Christian Endeavor at 7 o'clock.

First Methodist church, 248 East Creighton avenue, Rev. N. L. Stumbaugh, pastor—Sunday love feast at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. by the presiding elder, Rev. W. T. Loring, and at 7:30 p. m.

At the Calvary U. B. church, corner Lewis and Harmar streets, Sunday school will be held at 9 a. m.; preaching morning and evening by Rev. Lauer, former pastor of the church; Y. P. S. C. U. at 7 p. m.

Bethel church of the Evangelical Association, corner DeWald and S. Clinton streets.—English preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:15 a. m.; Y. P. Alliance, 7:00 p. m. J. F. Bockman, pastor.

South Congregational church, Rev. E. E. Frame, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:15 a. m. and 8:00 p. m. Evening subject, "Moral Issues of the Spanish-American War." Emerson quartet.

Services in Plymouth Congregational church at 10:45 a. m. and 7 p. m.; evening sermon, "Demons of Discouragement;" Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., and Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m. James S. Ahlie, minister.

Bethany church, Nebraska, corner Boone and Fry streets; Geo. E. Davies, pastor.—Sunday school, 9 a. m.; Children's day exercises, with special program of song, recitation and reading, 10:30 a. m.; evening services, 8:00.

Christ's Lutheran church, corner of Jefferson and Webster streets, Rev. A. A. Handley, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; regular morning and evening services, conducted by Rev. James Trythall; Y. P. S. C. E. at 7 o'clock.

Topics at the Grace Reformed church tomorrow: At 10:30 a. m., "We Preach Christ Jesus the Lord;" 8 p. m., "The Man Who Played the Fool;" Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; young people's meeting at 7:30 p. m. A. E. Zartman, pastor.

Heidelberg Reformed church, Rev. Maurice Samson, pastor.—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30 a. m., subject, "Marching Orders;" evening service at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30; teacher's meeting at 8:15 p. m.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, corner Fourth and Cass streets. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Sherman Powell, at 10:30 and 8. Morning: "The Effectual, Fervent Prayer." Evening: "Christian Giving." Sunday school at 9:30. Wesleyan Brotherhood at 3. Epworth league at 7.

Trinity English Lutheran church Sunday school at 9:30; morning service 10:30; Lutheran League at 7:00. No other evening service. The services in the morning will have reference to the thirtieth anniversary of the pastor's entrance into the ministry and of his connection with Trinity church.

Services at Wayne street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow, conducted by the pastor. Sunday school, 9:30; sermon, 10:30, subject, "Faith and Works;" classes, 12 m.; Junior League, 3 p. m.; Epworth League, 7 p. m.; sermon, 8 p. m., subject, "Ark Building or a Christian Attending to His Business."

Berry street M. E. church, corner Harrison, C. C. Cissell, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30; general class, 11:45; Junior League, 3:00 p. m.; Epworth League devotional 7:00 p. m.; sermon, 8:00 p. m. subject, "The Character and Blessedness of the Godly." Special musical the evening service. Short sermon.

Tomorrow will be observed at the West Jefferson street Church of Christ as the first anniversary of the dedication of their new house of worship. Prof. J. D. Forrest, of the university of Indianapolis, will speak both morning and evening. An excellent program of music has been prepared under the direction of Prof. Hartsmann for both services. P. J. Rice, minister.

Elder A. Walker, of Kokomo, will deliver a series of lectures at the West Creighton avenue Church of Christ. On tomorrow at 11 o'clock upon the subject, "Scientific and Biblical Solution of the Problem of Creation and the Origin of Life." At night on "Man as an Intelligent Spirit Served by an Organism and the Law of Affinity Involving His Future Existence."

Tomorrow will be Children's day at the St. Paul M. E. church. Class meeting at 9:30; at 10:30 Rev. M. C. Cooper will preach to the children; junior league meeting at 2:15; Sunday school at 3o'clock; Epworth league meeting at 7:15. The following Children's day program will be rendered:

Opening song.....Sunday School and Congregation
Prayer.....Rev. M. C. Cooper
March and Song.....Primary Classes
Recitation.....Christie Hull
Song.....Senior Class
Recitation.....Mabel Bailey
Recitation.....Mina Hall
Recitation.....Ollie Kelso
Song.....Mixed Quartet
Recitation.....Gussie Pearce
Recitation.....Lloyd Tuttle
Recitation.....Miss Nickerson
Solo.....Maude Kilton
Recitation.....Bessie Dyer
Song.....Grace and Anna Lloyd
Recitation.....Laura Rowser
Song—"Children's Prayer".....Six Girls
Recitation.....Emma Orr
Song.....Mixed Class
Recitation.....Infant Class
Recitation.....Hollis Thurston
Solo.....Ruth Brown
Recitation.....Blanche Bailey
Recitation.....Ida Clem
Recitation.....Jessie Gardiner
Closing song.....Choir and Congregation

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Cathedral square, Calhoun street. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, bishop; Very Rev. Joseph H. Brammer, V. G.; Rev. Charles D. Guandling and Rev. John Durham. Sunday services, 6, 8, 8:30 (children's service), and 10:30 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison, Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Patrick Crowley, assistant pastor. Sunday services, mass at 7:45 and 10 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets. The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustavo Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith. Rev. F. J. H. Krull, pastor. Services 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S. R., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw. Rev. Ferdinand Koenig, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street.—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, on Barr street.—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland.—Rev. J. A. Hohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren.—Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m., (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English).

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna streets.—Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical), Gay and Pontiac streets, Rev. Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache

Cures where all others fail. All druggists.

The Hartzell ice cream is the best. Call up either 'phone. 16cod

AROUND THE LAKES.

Special tours to Mackinac Island, Petoskey, Duluth, Chicago, via Wabash and D. & C. Steamers from Toledo. Only $12.00 to Mackinac Island and return. Descriptive matter on application. Rates furnished to any lake port or Georgian Bay points. 16cod15t

A Cure for Heartburn.

The burning sensation in the stomach, the pains and suffering which I experienced for five long years, brought on by continued constipation and biliousness, are almost indescribable. I tried every known remedy without effect. Finally I tried Ramon's Liver Pills and Tonic Pellets, following the directions carefully. After taking a few doses I began to improve. I have not used more than three boxes and feel as well as I ever felt. My restoration to perfect health I attribute solely to the use of Ramon's Liver Pills and Tonic Pellets, and I only wish I could persuade others to do so as I did and be cured—Logan M. Nalls, Amsterdam, Va. For sale by Gross & Pollens, 94 Calhoun street. may24-eodlm

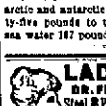
Only rounded spoonfuls are required, of

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER.

not heaping ones.

Sea Salt Statistics.

Every ton of Atlantic water when evaporated yields eight pounds of salt, a ton of Pacific water, seven pounds; arctic and antarctic waters yield eighty-five pounds to the ton, and Dead sea water 167 pounds.



LADIES TO THE LEFT DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S Steel & Pennyroyal Treatment

Is the original and only FRENCH, safe and reliable cure on the market. Price, $1.00; sent by mail. Guarantee sold only by

For sale by Gross & Pollens, 94 Calhoun St.

SUMMER LAW LECTURES

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

Mid-Summer, July 5 to August 16th. Have proved especially profitable to beginners in examination for admission to the bar, to young practitioners lacking opportunities in text-books, and to older practitioners desirous to freshen themselves with a review of elementary principles. For catalogue address Hon. R. C. McMurdo, Secretary, Charlottesville, Va. 16cod30t

Painless Dentistry.

We guarantee for 10 Years All Work. We employ an unmarried SPECIALIST in Crown and Bridge Work. We use nothing but the best of material.

We let no work go out except it be artistic and durable.

We will do all Kinds of Dental work for 20 per Cent. Less than any other Office in Fort Wayne.

IT IS A FACT! IT IS A FACT

Others Cannot Compete.

OUR REASON IS TO ADVERTISE OUR BUSINESS AND MAKE FRIENDS.

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS,

14 CALHOUN ST., Over Meerbuerth's Drug Store.

Hours 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sundays until 12 m. Lady Attendant.

A Blot

of Ink

"Makes millions think," and this particular blot is to remind you that you have not yet papered that room. That you ought to buy where you can get the best goods for the least money, and that if you want to make your selections of Wall Paper out of an immense line, plenty of all kinds, from the very cheapest to the very best to choose from, where you are sure to find goods to please you to suit your taste, just the kind you have been LOOKING for; if you want to go where they are glad to show you the goods whether you want to buy or not; where you are always sure of courteous treatment, fair dealing, prompt service and lowest prices; where they trim your paper without charge and take it back at same price you paid for it, any paper you have left over, in short, if you wish to buy your Wall Paper where they will treat you as you would WISH to be treated, hoping thereby to merit and receive your patronage, you will go straight to

L. O. HULL,

90 Calhoun St.

There is a Time For Everything!

And THIS is The time to be

BOTHERED WITH

Flies and Mosquitos.

Better prepare for them before your house is full. Call and examine our line of

Screen Doors and Windows

At The Lowest Prices.

Also Lawn Mowers and Garden Tools.

Pfeiffer & Schlatter,

38 and 40 E. Columbia St.

J. F. ZIMMERLY & CO.,

Practical Plumbers,

Gas and Steam Fitters.

70 to 76 CALHOUN STREET

THIS STORE.....

KEEPS FAITH WITH THE PEOPLE.

And so it grows and prospers. Upon the broad and popular plane of legitimate merchandising, and SQUARE DEALING, we announce to the PURCHASING PUBLIC

A JUNE SALE!

WITHOUT A PARALLEL.

Largest and best stock of CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS AND FURNISHING GOODS in Northern Indiana at fabulous reductions.

Don't go it blind, compare our prices with those of any Clothing Store in town.

BOYS' KNEE PANTS. best makes and strictly all-wool at 50 cents and up to $1.50. A very serviceable quality Knee Pants and well-made; the like quality the world over. During our June Sale we offer them at..... **18c**

A LINE OF BOYS' FINE SHIRT WAISTS, odds and ends out of our here-to-fore large stock. This lot consists of about 20 dozen; not one of them ever retailed at less than 50c and some of them at 75c and $1.00. During our June Sale..... **25c**

Come early and get first choice, they will not last long at this price.

SUMMER CLOTHING of every description. Serges, Lustres, Mohairs, Alpacas and Cassimeres. Serge Coats and Vests at $5.00, in blue or gray, the equal of any $7.00 Coat and Vest on the market. Our especial leader in Summer wear, a splendid quality Linen Crash Suit, well made and all sizes, stouts or slims, 250 of these Suits on hand while they last. Will sell at:..... **$3.00**

A LUCKY PURCHASE from one of the best manufacturers of Neckwear in the United States. 50 dozen Tecks, Silks and Satins, all Satin lined and there is no better 50c Teck in the world. See our window display of these scarfs. During our June Sale will sell these at..... **25c**

Lay in a supply of "Poyser" Linen Collars. During the sale 4-ply and 2100 linen; no 25c Collar is any better..... **10c**

BOYS' KNEE PANTS SUITS most complete line in Fort Wayne and styles which cannot but please. A good serviceable suit for Boys 3 to 14 years of age, at 50 cents. During our June Sale any Knee Pants Suit in the store at - **$3.98.**

We offer you the unrestricted choice of Knee Pants Suits, ages 3 to 16; no matter whether they were $5, $6 or $7 Suits, at..... **$3.98**

25 PER CENT. MEN'S, BOYS' OR CHILDREN'S 25 PER CENT.
Straw Hats which in advancing season compels us to sacrifice at prices unheard of here-to-fore at this time of year. 25 per cent. discount on all Straw Hats; ¼ off regular prices.

All our $2.00 Straw Hats at $1.50.
All our $1.50 Straw Hats at $1.13.
All our $1.00 Straw Hats at 75c.
All our 50c Straw Hats at 38c.

25 PER CENT. ¼ OFF PRICE OF EVERY STRAW HAT. 25 PER CENT.

1-3 OFF. MEN'S STIFF HATS. 1-3 OFF.
All the new shapes of this season's production, including the popular "Howard" Hat at ⅓ off of regular prices; all these Hats marked in plain figures. Deduct ⅓ from the regular price during our June Sale and the Hat is yours.

All our $3.00 Men's Stiff Hats go at $2.00.
All our $2.00 Men's Stiff Hats go at $1.34.
All our $1.50 Men's Stiff Hats go at $1.00.
All our $1.00 Men's Stiff Hats go at - 67c.

1-3 OFF. - 1-3 OFF.

LEHMAN'S CLOTHING HOUSE

ABOUT 40 DOZEN OF BOY'S BROWNIE OVERALLS, one of the very best makes in the country, and full large sizes for boys from 3 to 14 years of age; colors black and blue and every pair a perfect fitter, to close them out during our June sale. Give the boys a chance to play during vacation; buy a pair of overalls at..... **23c**

WE CARRY BY FAR the largest stock of Negligee Shirts, Madras, Cheviots, Percales, Silks, etc., etc., all the new finds. Our assortment of high grade seasonable novelties at $1.00, $1.50 and $2 is unrivalled. The "Anchor" laundried negligee with white neck band and detached link cuffs to match is the greatest value in the world, but few $1.00 shirts surpass them in fit or make. June Sale Price..... **50c**

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR Men's or Boy's White Shirts of all grades and every style, and carry at all times a large stock of the celebrated "Monarch Brand." Your attention is called to our famous unlaundried white shirt, one of the greatest features of our shirt department; a shirt thoroughly reinforced, guaranteed linen bosom and wrist bands, sizes 12½ to 17½, all sleeve lengths..... **39c**

These shirts are trade winners at.....

A FEW OF THE STERLING VALUES AND GREAT BARGAINS IN OUR SALE:

Men's Working Shirts, an excellent quality of outing or cheviot, at..... **18c**
A good quality Working Jacket, blue check, cotton and good line of sizes at..... **25c**
Great value—a painter's white overall, full sizes, well made and good, large apron at..... **35c**

Read this over carefully. If you see it in our ad—it's to be had.

34 and 36 Calhoun Street, Open Evenings until July 4th.

If there is any item of interest to you cut out the coupon. Come to us and we guarantee you a saving of 20 to 25c on every $.

No Cheap Baits

IN OUR

Dissolution Sale.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Fine Clothing, Hats and Furnishing Goods

AT ACTUAL COST.

ONLY KNOX HATS AND E. & W. COLLARS AND CUFFS EXCLUDED IN THIS SALE.

GLOBE M. Kuhn & Co.

DISSOLUTION SALE!

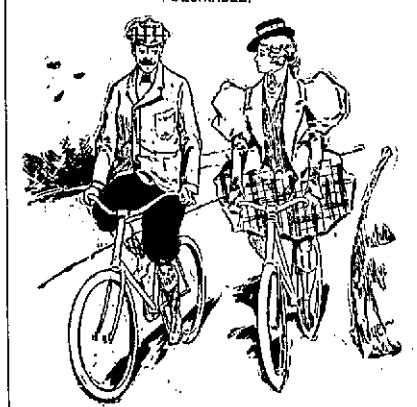
$50,000 Worth Finest Clothing, Hats and Furnishing Goods

ABSOLUTELY ACTUAL COST!

IN FORT WAYNE AT

Globe

DESIRABLE.



He—There is that detestable Simpkins. He proposes to every girl he meets.

Miss Sere—Introduce him to me, please.

TOOK THE HINT.

He—Well, did your cook take the hint and leave?

She—I suppose she took the hint. She had already taken everything else.

A LONG SERVICE.

Forty-two Years on the Wabash Pay Rolls.

Frederick Nagel Carried the Brick and Mortar for the First Round House and is Still an Employe at the Company.

Today is the seventy-sixth anniversary of the birth of Frederick Nagel, one of our old and highly respected citizens. He was born in Germany in 1822 and came to America in 1847, landing at New York May 27. Thence he went to Canada, where he worked upon a farm until August, when he returned to the United States. He visited Toledo, Cincinnati and other cities, but none offered him any inducement to become a citizen and, hearing of Fort Wayne, he came here. That was in September, 1847, and he has resided here ever since. Shortly after settling down here Mr. Nagel married and went to housekeeping in the house at 99 West Jefferson street, which has been his home ever since—over half a century. In 1847 Fort Wayne was a town of 4,000 inhabitants, covering only a small area. Mr. Nagel's house was next to the last on Jefferson street. South of his premises were the Brackenridge pasture fields and west were the fields of the Ewing farm. Mr. Nagel's first employment here was as a hodcarrier and in that capacity he attended William Brien, the contractor who did the stone and brick work for the Wabash round house. While thus engaged Mr. Nagel became acquainted with W. F. Ray, the first master mechanic of the Wabash road, and when the round house was completed, in 1856, Mr. Ray appointed him its watchman. In 1859 Mr. Ray appointed Mr. Nagel shop storekeeper, a position he still holds. During his long term Mr. Nagel has served under nine master mechanics, viz: Messrs. Ray, Cushing, Morse, sr., Morris, sr., Wilson, Barnes, Morris, jr., Morse, jr., and Doebler. The first five of these are dead. Mr. Barnes is now superintendent of motive power of the Wabash. William Morris occupies a similar position on a line centering at Richmond, Va., and Frank Morse holds that position on the Grand Trunk. Mr. Nagel says that the most prosperous period in the history of the Wabash, for the employes at least, was from 1855 to 1873. Wages were high then and the necessaries of life were cheap. In 1873 the company cut wages 10 per cent. and there have been two or three reductions since. Mr. Nagel is the oldest man in term of service, on the company's pay roll at this point. He is still healthy and strong, but he believes that his long service, without a break, entitles him to a little rest, and he has tendered his resignation to become effective August 1. O. J. Wilson, who ranks next above Mr. Nagel in the store department, lacks one month of being as long in the service as Mr. Nagel. His term dates from January 5, 1857, while Mr. Nagel commenced work December 3, 1856. As stated, the latter worked for the contractor in building the round house previous to entering the employ of the railway company.

Mr. Nagel is one of the leading members of Emanuel's Lutheran church, and was active in its organization. He was one of the first trustees and solicited a good portion of the funds which were employed in building and equipping the church.

THE OFFICIAL INSPECTION.

President Frank Thomas and other general officers of the Pennsylvania were here yesterday afternoon for a half-hour. They came in on a special train at 2:40 o'clock, were met at the depot by Master Mechanic B. Fitzpatrick and escorted through the shops and at 3:10 boarded their cars and left for the east. The special was brought down from Chicago by engine 70, with Engineer A. T. Holmes at the throttle and taken to Crestline by engine 157, with Engineer E. H. Rogers at the throttle.

NO TRUTH IN THE STORY.

Master Mechanic C. H. Doebler, of the Wabash, says that the story concerning a demand by the Wabash enginemen for an increase of salary is false. None of the men have complained of the work and so far as he is informed there is no dissatisfaction among them.

ANOTHER GOOD RUN.

No. 603, one of the new passenger engines put into service by the Wabash, made a good run last Thursday with the Continental limited. It traveled from Tilton to Granite City, 175.6 miles, in 169.5 minutes, including stops. Average speed, sixty-two and five tenths miles per hour; average speed, deducting stops, sixty-five miles an hour.

SHOPMEN'S EXCURSION.

Three train loads of Pennsylvania employes left this morning between 7 and 8 o'clock for Rome City, where the annual picnic is being held today. The excursionists numbered about 2,000, a much smaller number than attended some of the previous excursions. They were accompanied by the Wayne Tent band, an orchestra and various specialists, who are to furnish amusement on the picnic grounds. The first excursion train was hauled by engine 54 and crewed by Conductor Harvey Brokaw and Engineer George Perry; the second by engine 93 and crewed by Conductor John Miller and Engineer Isaac Clem, and the third by engine 60 and crewed by Conductor James Hayes and Engineer J. Cottrell. J. A. Graham, Hugh Hogan and J. H. Hobrock, were on the trains in the order named to look after the comfort and safety of the excursionists.

General and Local Gossip.

Pittsburg Engineer O. R. Ellenwood is sick and off duty.

Nickel Plate engine 88, just out of the repair shops, has been sent to Bellevue to go into yard service.

W. Schilling, a Pennsylvania car repairer, is disabled by accident and will be on the absentee list a few days.

Nickel Plate Fireman Will Hurlburt is kept from his duties on the road by the serious illness of his baby.

G. H. Wise, a brakeman, who quit a position on the Nickel Plate last fall to go west, has returned to the city and yesterday was given his old place on the road.

Chief Operator C. H. Meek, of the Nickel Plate yard office, is keeping bachelor's hall at present. Mrs. Meek is spending a week with her mother at Pierceton, Ind.

The Nickel Plate air brake instruction car left today for Bellevue, hauled by engine 156 with Engineer Bert Bunghman at the throttle. The car will remain at Bellevue about ten days, when it will be taken to Conneaut.

Hon. James M. Robinson, who arrived home last evening, is delivering the address at the flag raising at the Kerr Murray works. There is an immense crowd present and the event promises to be one of the most notable of its character yet witnessed in Fort Wayne.

DR. FRANK CRANE

Coming to Fort Wayne to Lecture Before the Epworth League.

Dr. Frank Crane, of Chicago, lectures before the Epworth league convention in this city next week. The convention will be held in Berry street Methodist Episcopal church. He lectures on the evening of June 22. Dr. Crane edits "Editorial Opinion" in the Chicago Record. He is one of Chicago's greatest men. Few men are endorsed by so many brilliant people—for instance, Bishop Vincent and Elijah Halford. Dr. Crane is one of the most remarkable men of the times. He says something when he talks.

A platform missionary meeting will take the place of the sermon at Simpson M. E. church tomorrow evening. Miss Alta Hines will preside. The following program will be presented: Paper, "China," Miss Edith Zook; "A Remarkable Conversion," Miss Emma Gotshall; "Personal Obligations to Missions," Mrs. Wright; "The Discipline on Missions," Miss Bertha Bennett; "Missionary Enthusiasm," Miss Clara Waters; "How to Secure an Offering From Each Member," Mrs. Grisham; "Self-Denial Work," Miss Alta Hines.

Awarded,
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PERFECT MADE.
Free Cookery Lessons at Tutsi Powder. Free on Application to any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD

NO RUNS AT ALL.

The Governors Present the Hoosiers With Goose Eggs.

Poole Pitched Excellently and "Our Own" Didn't Have Any Chance to Win Sales.

The Springfields yesterday made it ten victories over the Fort Wayne. Poole was very effective and allowed only three singles. Kihn was unable to play and O'Meara covered first bag. The teams play again today. Score:

FORT WAYNE.

	Ab.	R.	B.	Po.	A.	E.
Hickey, cf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Fisher, ss	4	0	0	1	3	0
Burnett, lf	4	0	0	3	0	0
Campbell, c	3	0	0	9	0	0
O'Meara, 1b	3	0	0	13	0	0
Spencer, 2b	3	0	1	2	3	0
Walsh, rf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Seldon, 3b	3	0	0	0	3	0
Holmes, p	3	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	0	3	27	11	2

SPRINGFIELD.

	Ab.	R.	B.	Po.	A.	E.
Holtaday, cf	5	2	2	0	0	0
Dobbs, rf	3	0	0	3	0	0
Leahy, 1b	4	1	2	9	0	0
Whistler, 2b	4	0	1	2	2	0
Farrell, c	4	1	2	4	2	0
Silch, 3b	4	1	0	1	3	0
Wells, lf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Ryan, ss	4	0	0	1	3	0
Poole, p	4	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	36	6	8	27	9	1

By innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Fort Wayne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Springfield	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0—5

Two base hits—Poole, Dobbs, Three base hits—Whistler, Holtaday. Home runs—Holtaday. Stolen bases—Hickey, Leahy, Holtaday, 2; by Poole, 1. Double plays—Spencer to O'Meara. Umpire—Wartner. Time of game—1:20.

MANSFIELD, 0; DAYTON, 4.

DAYTON, June 18.—Dayton shut out Mansfield. The visitors could not hit Bates, while Ely was touched up for nine hits. The score:

Dayton	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	4
Mansfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Base Hits—Dayton, 9; Mansfield, 3. Errors—Dayton, 2; Mansfield, 2. Batteries—Bates and Donahue; Ely and Belt. Umpire—Lally. Time—1:45.

NEW CASTLE, 3; GRAND RAPIDS, 4.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., June 18.—The game was a ten inning one, and was a pitchers' battle. New Castle lost because of errors. There was a big attendance. Score:

Grand Rapids	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	—	4
New Castle	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	3

Hits—New Castle, 8; Grand Rapids, 7. Errors—New Castle, 3; Grand Rapids, 2. Batteries—Smith and Zimram; Adcock and Cote. Umpire—England.

TOLEDO, 2; YOUNGSTOWN, 1.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, June 18.—Youngstown had Toledo shut out until the last half of the ninth, when a wild throw by the catcher lost the game. Pitcher Horberger and Catcher Goodhard, the Charleston battery, and Catcher Schlesengrust, of Cedar Rapids, have been signed by Youngstown. The score:

Toledo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	2
Youngstown	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	1

Base Hits—Youngstown, 10; Toledo, 7. Errors—Youngstown, 2; Toledo, 2. Batteries—Youngstown, Martin and Patterson; Toledo, Ferguson and Arthur. Umpire—Callaghan.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 2; Chicago, 1; fourteen innings.

Washington, 4; Boston, 3.

Brooklyn, 8; Baltimore, 6.

New York, 16; Philadelphia, 1.

St. Louis, 8; Louisville, 3.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Milwaukee, 12; Omaha, 7.

St. Paul, 4; Columbus, 3.

Detroit, 5; Minneapolis, 0.

NOTES.

At Robison park tomorrow afternoon at 1:30 the Shamrock-Spy Run game will be called, and at the completion of this game the Crystals and Blues will meet. Link Bollinger, who held the indicator in the park league last season, will officiate as umpire.

The eighth grade of the Hanna school defeated the seventh grade by a score 26 to 21, on Friday morning.

A list of all players of the Robison Park league must be in the hands of President Dougall tonight. No player in the league can legally play with another team until notice of his release shall have been sent to the president, and the club desiring to sign said player must obtain permission to do so from the arbitration board. All rules of the league will be enforced, and any club playing an illegal player will forfeit game to opposing team.

SOME FIGURES.

Councilman Wheelock Further Discusses Municipal Lighting.

Editor of The Sentinel:

The interest manifested by the people in the question of the municipal ownership of an electric light plant is widespread and the more the question is studied the clearer it becomes that it is one of great simplicity. Let every one give both sides of the subject careful attention and the ultimate result will be beneficial to the taxpayers. If there were not so many cities which already had made the experiment we would be compelled to proceed with gradle caves in the arrangement of our data. But when a city of a million people, as in Chicago, has shown that each lamp can be maintained at a cost of $54.00 per annum, we can certainly feel hopeful in Fort Wayne. When Detroit, a city of over 300,000 people, can install a plant at a cost of $700,000 and furnish light at a cost of $38 per annum, in which cost is included interest, taxes and depreciation, we can certainly meet that figure here. Again, we must know that Detroit furnishes her light on the all night and every night plan, while Fort Wayne is lighted on the moon-light schedule. This makes a difference in cost in favor of the moon-light plan. In thirty cities in which the League of American Municipalities have furnished statistics, extending from Massachusetts to California, we find the average cost per lamp on the rental plan to be $78.55. This is on the moonlight schedule and includes Fort Wayne at $120 per lamp and Sacramento, Cal., at $123 per lamp. In another table where the all night plan is used, the average is taken from fifty six cities and the average price is $95.57 per lamp.

In twenty-six cities and towns in which the plant is owned and operated by the municipality the average cost per lamp is $38.95. In those twenty-six cities are included Detroit, Mich.; Allegheny, Pa.; Logansport, Ind.; is also included and since she pays dividends to the city from the operation of the commercial lamps this brings the cost per lamp very low. The fact is not to be controverted that municipal ownership brings the cost far below the best cost under the rental system. In my previous figures I find that I have been too liberal, according to present prices for constructing plants. The plants from which I took my figures were built from four to ten years ago. I here present a letter from the electrical engineer in charge of the Columbus, Ohio, plant which is now in process of building. The letter is self-explanatory and needs no comment:

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS,
COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 11, '98.

DR. K. K. Wheelock, Fort Wayne, Ind.:

DEAR SIR:—Yours of 10th to Mayor Black referred to me for reply. Our plant is now building. We are putting in station machinery for 550 lights, some of them, about 100,00 to 2,000 candle power, the balance 1,200 candle power arcs. We are providing pole lines and lamps for 2,000 lamps. We expect to be running August 1. We do not have to provide buildings, as we use part of the waterworks. We also use one or two water wheels which use the water pumped by the boilers and engines of that department. We have one 500 horse power boiler and one 250 horse power engine which drive two arc dynamos loaded or three partly loaded. Our costs will be as follows:

Two 250 horse power boilers, complete, delivered	$ 7,500 00
One 500 horse power boiler, complete, delivered	4,000 00
Piping	500 00
Belting, shafting and flooring	500 00
Boiler wheels, each for two 125 light dynamos	1,000 00
Four dynamos and switch board complete	9,250 00
Four hundred arc lamps complete	13,000 00
Pole lines and lamps, complete, ready for lighting	21,000 00
Total	$ 56,750 00

Of course, I cannot give you cost of running, as we have not run yet.

Yours truly, H. M. LYMAN,
Superintendent of Lighting.

Here is a plant of 550 light capacity and with 284 lights, 100 2,000 candle power and the remainder 1,200 candle power put in running order for $49,130. This does not include the building for housing the plant. Add to this cost $5,000 for housing the plant and you have a total cost of about $55,000. Divide the plant cost by the number of lamps, 284, and you have the lamp cost, $193.00. If this were applied to Fort Wayne it would make our plant cost for 291 lights, $37,323—but little more than we now pay for rental! The Knights of Labor have petitioned the council for municipal ownership of an electric light plant. Would it not be well to refer the matter to the people at the November election? Yours etc,

K. K. WHEELOCK.

ROBISON PARK.

The List of New Attractions for the Coming Week.

The attractions at Robison park for the coming week are a little out of the run of the ordinary. The theatrical entertainment will be given by an all star company, headed by John Gilbert, who was at one time the third member of the firm of Donnelly, Girard & Gilbert. He is the highest priced comedian yet played at the park. Then there is Fish & Quigg, the famous long and short comedians, and McCloud and Melville, the only team in existence doing a double illuminated harp, song and dance. McCloud, by the way, is a Fort Wayne boy and made his debut on the old Academy stage. He now stands at the head of the profession in his particular line. Morritt & Rossella complete the bill with an acrobatic sketch said to be very fine. The park orchestra will present an entire change of program tomorrow at the matinee and will give a concert at the band stand from 4 to 5 and from 9:30 to 10:30 tomorrow evening. The following excellent program will be rendered:

March—"Bride Elect"	Rolfes
Concert Overture	Wheeler
Old Negro Whimsies	Lampe
Dance of the Sylphids	Hall
Morris Park Dance	Lowe
Waltz—"Birds of the Rose"	Hall
March—"Sambo"	Lee

Each evening during the week and during the season the orchestra will play for dancing in the theater after the performances. An intermission of about ten minutes is required to remove the seats and clear the floor. There will be two games of ball on Sunday, the first between the Shamrocks and Blues and the second between the Spy Runs and Rifles. The pony track is now in operation and will prove a great attraction for the little fellows. There will be excursions on the Lake Erie from Connersville, on the Wabash from Peru and on the Findlay from Findlay, all arriving at about 10:30 in the morning.

SHOVELERS STRIKE.

Shalers Concreters Employed by the Akadian Company Quit Work.

The Akadian Construction company is having some trouble with the concreters employed on the south side streets. The men were employed for $1.50 a day, but after working half a day, decided that the pay was not big enough and demanded $1.75, which the company refused to pay, claiming that this was as big pay as shovelers received on any kind of contract. The sixteen concreters all quit, but Secretary Pierce said this afternoon that eight men, about half a force, were trying to do the work.

Mr. Gudick is out of the city.

KELB HEARD FROM.

He Wants a Salary Big Enough to Start a First-Class Base Ball Team.

President Mayer received a telegram this afternoon from George Kelb fixing his terms. George's creation has enlarged some and he only wants twice as much as is paid the manager, and possibly would accept on the side 50 per cent. of the gate receipts. He asks for a salary bigger than is paid by any league except the national.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Worden and children left for Winona yesterday to occupy their cottage for the summer. Mr. Worden will spend Sundays there.

The annual public meeting of the Door of Hope Rescue Home will be held Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock in the basement of the City Y. M. C. A.

A New Envelope.

An envelope for carrying merchandise through the mails is so constructed with reversible flaps and a stiffening strip attached to the closing flap that the inside of the envelope may become the outside, and the same envelope used to return merchandise in the same manner in which it was forwarded.

Innocence.

Mabel—Do you think the war will have any effect upon the price of candies? Jack—Wouldn't be surprised if it did. They say everything'll go up. Mabel—Then why don't you get a supply now?

SOMETHING NEW

5¢

Large package of the world's best cleaner for a nickel. Full strength—money in every package. All grocers. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

The Smith Premier Typewriter

THE SIMPLE, DURABLE, EASILY OPERATED, MECHANICALLY SUPERIOR WRITING MACHINE.

Send for New Ad Catalogue.

Smith Premier Typewriter Co.,
NO. 132 E. MARKET ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

SCHOOLBOY HUMOR.

THE YOUNG IDEA WRITES OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

Impressions of a Juvenile on a Visit to the Zoological Gardens—Essays Upon the Outdoor Quadruped, the Elephant, and the Indoor Quadruped, the Cat.

Schoolboy humor exists in Australia and there an author named Spielmann has published an English article on a book entitled "The Comic Side of School Life." It includes several school compositions, of which we subjoin two:

A VISIT TO THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

Of all the animals in this world the zoological gardens is the most. You go in by a gate and when you have got a bit way down there they are all round you. Amerikey can't be beaten to it. The lion, which is the king of all the animals was ever I took was so little that I shouldn't have seen it was him, only I have seen pictures and my mother said, "Look, Tom, now you can say as you've seen a lion." Why, he isn't quarter as big as a elephent, and he hasn't got no trunk. I think the elephent could master him if he liked, but the big silly won't try, coz he's so kind and doesn't want to be king.

The lion is yeller, but not so yeller as in the picter book what the board gev me. He looks at me through the bars like as not he was sayin: "You think as you can fight, don't yer, little boy, just coz you no I can't get out all coz of this bloomin kage. If I could only shuve through, I'd swallow you and yer mother too." I said to my mother, "I should like to hear the lion roar again," when she said, "Why, that was roarin in just now when the keeper looked in at him." Then I nearly cried I was so wild. Why, it wasn't like thunder and lightnin at all. It just opened its mouth wide, like as yer seal man sittin at their doors and a-pepsin on Sunday afternoons, and it popped no louder than a nipple cart soun does.

THE CAT.

The house cat is four legged quadruped, the legs, as usual, bein at the corners. It is sometimes what is called a tame animal, though it feeds on mice and birds of prey. * * * When it is happy, it does not bark, but breathes through its nose instead of its mouth, but I can't remember the name they call the noise. It is a little wood, but I can't think of it, and it is wrong to copy. Cats also purr, which you have all heard. When you stroke this tame quadruped by drawin yer hand along its back, it cocks up its tail like a ruler so as you can't get no further. Never stroke the fetes arsest, as it makes all cats scratch like mad. Its tail is about two foot long, and its legs about one each. Don't tease cats, for, firstly, it is wrong to do so, and, second, cats have claases which is longer than people think. Cats love nice dresses, but which is seldom required in this country coz of their fealthy. Most cats are also called Tom, and pet cats, Tass, but queer as you may think, all little cats are called kittens, which is a wrong name which oughter be changed. This tame quadruped can see in the dark, so rats stand no chants, much less mice. Girls fears rats, even mice. Last Tuesday I drawed our cat on some white tissy paper, and I sold it to a boy who lent a ladder for 20 mins and sawed orff drops.

Retaliation.

If your neighbor takes human nature, Clay Pipes,
We will forget all your shortcomings, Clay Pipes,
With clay pipes peacefully,
For we're feeling somewhat wary
Since you called it tantamount to
Fifty Bitter Beers.

And further on this topic, Clay Pipes,
Such a course we're philanthropic, Clay Pipes,
For it seems a universal prince
To deprive the thrifty cities
Of those various vulgar dailies, Clay Pipes!

—Washington Star

CONTENT.

When I behold how scant is human
Pause, that is one's embodiment,
Or fortune, whose false face looks true,
A humble home with sweet content
Is all I ask for me and you.

A humble home, where pigeons coo,
Where path lead under breezy lime
Of freely carried odors,
A gate, one sense of summer time,
Is all I ask for me and you.

A garden which, all summer through,
The rose old make redolent,
And morning dyes, par of the hue,
And fancy, with its homely scent,
Is all I ask for me and you.

An orchard that the pippins strew,
From whose brushed gold the juices
spring;
A vineyard where the grapes have blue,
Wine big and ripe for visitation
Is all I ask for me and you.

A farm that lends to scene for view
Of lowers and of fallow land,
Blossomed over with rose and meadow rue,
Each with a bee in its hot hand,
Is all I ask for me and you.

At noon a gathering deep with dew
And blackberries, and tans,
At eve a canoe's caress
And whippoorwills that haunt the moon,
Is all I ask for me and you.

Dear heart, with words so small and few,
And hints, that's better for them gold,
A lowly friend, a child or two
To care for as when we were old,
Is all I ask for me and you.
—Madison Cawein in Harper's Magazine.

BRONCHITIS

Or Incipient Consumption.

A New Method of Curing this Disease

Recommended by Thirty-Eight Hundred Physicians.

Bronchitis is an inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the air passages, and is manifested by hoarseness and tickling cough, sometimes accompanied by fever and soreness in the chest. In its more acute forms it is called fever, consumption, loss of voice and other symptoms of consumption.

Treatment and Cure—Bronchitis, in the beginning, is purely a local disease of the air passages, and cannot be reached by stomach medicines or liquids in any form. The use of syrups, doches and stimulants only serve to cause further irritation, and so aggravate the cough. Hyomei (pronounced High-o-my) Dry Air Treatment for Bronchitis is the only drug that can reach the parts affected. It makes short work of Bronchitis. It is the secret of the great success of "HYOMEI" in all bronchial troubles. The new breath-inhaling Bronchitis Inhaler is only 50 cents, and all druggists and dealers with catarrh's new antiseptic dry air reaches every part of the throat, lungs and bronchial tubes, kills at once the germs of disease, allaying the irritation caused by their presence and healing the inflamed membranes. Complete outfit, consisting of inhaler, one month's treatment, sufficient for ordinary use, $1.00; extra bottles of Hyomei, 50 cents each. Sold by druggists everywhere. Send 10 cents in stamps for sample outfit and pamphlet to The Hyomei Co., Ithaca, N. Y.

"HYOMEI"
CURES BY INHALATION.

It is Nature's own remedy, given through the air you breathe. There is no danger; no risk. Your money back if it fails to cure.

"Hyomei" Outfit, Piso's Cure Inhaler, complete, $1.00. Extra bottles, 50c. Sold by druggists everywhere, or by mail. Write for free pamphlet.

R. T. BOOTH CO.,
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F. M. Smith & Co.

REFRIGERATORS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOWS, RUBBER GARDEN HOSE

At Rock Bottom Prices.

F. M. SMITH & CO

Phone 251. 22 Pitcher street.

WANTED.

WANTED—A bright and observant man at the Rellington cafe. 209

WANTED—A good house girl, to assist in the kitchen. Address P. O. Box 122. 187

WANTED—To sell clover seed, hot for farmers. Prices and samples. Inquire at Auditor's office. 202

WANTED—Boat team for insurance agency. State location and terms. Address Boat, care Sentinel. 197

WANTED—If you want to custom weave rag carpet or first class, Nora Adams, North S. grande, upstairs. 197

WANTED—To exchange life insurance for part payment for high grade wheat. Address Box 12 care Sentinel. 172

WANTED—Front 3 or 4 unfurnished rooms for middle-aged lady with good culture. Address Box 1, care Sentinel. 172

WANTED—Board room in private family by two ladies. References exchanged. Address Box 9, care Sentinel. 134

WANTED—Head traveling salesman; good salary to right party. Call at room 40, Finlay block, between 9 and 10 a. m. and 2 and 3 p. m. 184

WANTED—A girl at the Associated Charities office if you want to labor for money or work, to wash, scrub or cleaning. Rooms 8 and 9 City Hall; telephone 406. 184

WANTED—Horse cutters in Chicago almost yards. Wages 50 cents per hour, 4 hours per day. Railroad ticket and guaranteed job $50 to $75 a week. Call, Chicago, 1206 Clybourn ave. 180

WANTED—Men in every county to learn a new shorthand system; no text books; short lessons; easy terms. Address, Universal Institute of Shorthand, Indianapolis, Ind. 178

WANTED—A manager. Most men will accept position. Liberal contract can be arranged. Apply to Hotel Hoosier Schreiber, 45 Clinton street, Ft Wayne, Ind. 177

WANTED—To buy improved farm of from 40 to 80 acres near city. Must be good and cheap and description with lowest cash price in P. O. Box 275, Fort Wayne, Ind. No agents. 161d4sundays

WANTED—Fifty more good canvassers who can furnish horse; also men who can take charge of an office for the Veterinary Science Association; personal application necessary. Call at 31 Fort Wayne avenue, Fort Wayne. 160

WANTED—Agents, $100 daily, new weekly, interesting, unequaled selection; exciting stories; 1 dollar selling; 2 books; 1 agent; 200 in 2 counties; season. Terms and territory free. Globe Supply Co., 24 Home Place, Chicago. 157

WANTED—On July 1st, an active, intelligent man to travel in this state and adjoining states; salary and reasonable fees. Position pleasant and permanent. Good salary and expenses. Address Traveler, P. O. Box 1022, Philadelphia, Pa. 152

WANTED—Salesmen—$100 a month and expenses guaranteed; selling to merchants; staple; no side line; no peddling; exclusive territory; permanent position; experience unnecessary. Standard Silverware Co., Dept. 17, Boston. 147

WANTED—Salesmen—$100 a month and expenses guaranteed; selling to merchants; staple; no side line; no peddling; exclusive territory; permanent position; experience unnecessary. Standard Silverware Co., Dept. 17, Boston. 147

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Two lovely furnished rooms with or without board at the Ewing St. 162d

FOR RENT—Two 10-acre lots all over Road 12, West Wayne street. Inquire at 'Mills, office. 1967

FOR RENT—3 flat of 5 rooms, first floor, hard and soft water. Inquire at 41 Douglas avenue. 1747

FOR RENT—12 Columbia avenue, 6 good water and furnace; 6 rooms. Inquire at residence. 1 1967

FOR RENT—Eight room house on Harry near Harrison. $11.00 monthly. Call at 36 West Main street. 1953

FOR RENT—4 house of six rooms, good repair, 19 Hoagland street. Inquire at 56 West Creighton avenue. 1957

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods, see "ad" on first page, first column, Room 3, Arcade building. 147

FOR RENT—Seven room house, No. 6, Fulton, also six room house on Grand; all cheap. Call at 135 Superior street. 23-17

FOR RENT—A nice furnished front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, at 1 Fairfield avenue. 1932

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, with board. Reasonable rates; also rooms for rent. Pittsgerald house, 30 West Washington St. 16-tf

FOR RENT—My residence containing nine rooms, on the corner of Fairfield place and Wells street; rent $30. Inquire of Fred Schmidt, 51 Calhoun St. 317

FOR RENT—Suite of flats, modern, centrally located. Address Flats, Box 1, Sentinel. 1917

FOR RENT—No. 81 West Jefferson; only one-half block from Calhoun street; a small family can suit the rooms to nicely accept the rent. H. M. Williams. 117

FOR RENT—Two story brick house, at 79 Griffith street; eight rooms; all modern improvements. Inquire of L. M. Nimon, cor. Berry and Harrison streets. 1941

FOR RENT—A nice furnished front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Board can be procured next door. Apply at 140 W. Washington St. 347

FOR RENT—Eight room house, corner Hanna and Wall; large lot; fine shade trees; fine fruit; all natural gas. Apply at 1 Wall or phone 1. 1941

FOR RENT—Eight room house at 826 South Calhoun street; bath room complete; heated by furnace; gas and electric chandeliers; all modern conveniences; also nice 5-room house and stable in rear. Inquire at 1 Wall or phone 1. 1941

FOR RENT—Two rooms at 826 South Calhoun street; bath room complete; heated by furnace; gas and electric chandeliers; all modern conveniences; also nice 5-room house and stable in rear. Inquire at 1 Wall or phone 1. 1941

FOR RENT—Store room, 26 Fairfield avenue, with or without living rooms

The New York Store. Established 1860

25c TO 35c A YARD SAVED

ON CARPETS!

Axminsters, new patterns, 90c instead of $1.25.
Royal Wilton Velvets, $1.25 instead of $1.50.
These are all new, this season's handsome dark and medium colorings.

COOL DRESS STUFFS We've unusual news of Washable Fabrics to place before our patrons. Just the stuffs wanted now, at the season's smallest prices, and the goods the latest patterns brought out.

12½c LACE MULLS FOR ONLY 8½c
fine cloth with open lace work—handsomely printed on linen and colored grounds.

12½c FINE CORDED BASTISTES AT 8½c.
Another fine Cloth, corded wider than Dimity—a dressy fabric.
At 15c—French Dimities were selling at 25c.
At 18c—Mulls with dark colored grounds.
At 25c—Printed Cross-bar Cotton Grenadines.
At 25c—French Organdies—choice styles.
White Cotton Duck 6½c, 8c, 10c, 12c to 35c.
White P. K. Welts, Bayadere and Cords running lengthwise of goods, 10c to 50c.

BUNTING FOR FLAGS.

At 85c a Yard—54-inch All-Wool Bunting.
At 10c a Yard—28-inch Cotton Bunting.
These will hold their colors—best of their kind made.
Wire Bustles, Waist Forms, Hip Pads, 25c to 50c.

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—Successors to—

ROOT & COMPANY

GOLDEN, THE HATTER.

What you want is stylish and up-to-date Goods at reasonable prices.

ONE TRIAL

Will convince you that we are the only ones, that can serve you right. We keep nothing but NEW, FRESH, CLEAN and UP-TO-DATE goods.

Golden THE Hatter,

96 Calhoun Street. -:- Opposite Fruit House.

Houses Built on Easy Payments.

I have choice lots on South St., one block from street car. Price $450. Small cash payment, balance on monthly payments, a home to suit. Write me and I will call on you.

PHILIP WYSS, Carpenter,
N. E. cor. Oliver and Berry st.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Gas-trills and Stomach Disorders positively cured. George Graham's Dyspepsia Remedy is a specific. One dose relieves all distress, and a permanent cure of the most chronic and severe cases is guaranteed. Do not suffer! A 50 cent bottle will convince the most skeptical.

A. O. COCKE, Druggist.

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Allen County Loan & Savings Association,
28 East Berry Street.
Ten per Cent Plan. Shares $1.00 each per month. Matures in seventy-seven months.
No Fines or Membership Fee.

We have Money to Loan on Farm and City Real Estate, at 5, 5 1-2 and 6 percent. Interest. Loans closed at once.

THE J. F. SCHELL LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.,
25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 PIXLEY-LONG BLOCK.
Telephone No. 46. Office open evenings.

A BIG BARGAIN.

A fine residence of 7 rooms, hall, bath, location on Columbia street. Must be sold by June 1st. Parties desiring to buy a home should not miss this rare chance. Call on

LOUIS F. CURDES,
3 and 5 Pixley-Long Block.

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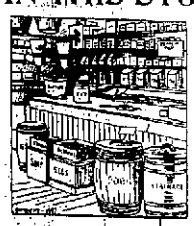

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Our stock is complete. We take pride in keeping it up-to-date and full of the very best groceries and meat money can buy.

TRY US.

Compare Our Goods.

EVERYTHING FIRST CLASS.

JOHN N. PFEIFFER'S,
Both Phones 578 40-44 W. Berry Street.

Linen, Crash, Duck **Trousers** *Made to Your order.*

I. MAUTNER & CO.,
Popular Tailors,
52 Calhoun St.

White and Fancy Light **...Vests...** *Made to Your order.*

We Must Unload.

We have too many woolens in stock for this season of the year and we are bound to unload as quickly as possible. We offer you now the choice of 200 styles of fancy Cheviots, Scotches, and Worsteds made up first-class in every particular at

$18, $20, $22, $25.

We guarantee that the style and fit of our garments are second to none—that the workmanship is first-class and that the trimmings are good and will give satisfactory wear.

Don't pay from $5.00 to $10.00 more for a Suit of the same grade and workmanship. Step in and let us show you what we can do for you—it won't cost you anything to look.

See Our Blue and Black SERGE SUITINGS..... Which we will make to your order at $18, $20, $22.

I. MAUTNER & CO.,
Popular Tailors.
52 Calhoun St.

Linen, Crash, Duck **...Suits...** *Made to Your order.*

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1898.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office ..... No. 233.
Editorial Rooms ..... No. 639.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—For Indiana: Generally fair weather to-night and Sunday; cooler in north portion tonight; variable winds.

NEWS NOTES.

Miss Alice Kidd left yesterday for Wabash.

Guy Bell has returned from Chicago university.

Mrs. Sarah Smith, of Grand Rapids, is in the city.

M. Eckart, of Auburn, was the guest of friends here yesterday.

A case of diphtheria is reported from Abbott street, outside the city limits.

Miss Mary Jay will leave Monday for the east to spend the summer vacation.

G. W. Babbs, of Geneva, Ind., was registered at the New Avenue hotel today.

Mrs. Young, of Bryker, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fissel, of Lakeside.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Brown will leave for Grand Rapids next week to spend the summer.

Mrs. Penfield and daughter Blanche, of Auburn, were in the city shopping yesterday.

Miss Eornice Brooks entertained a few friends informally last evening at her home on the south side.

Miss Lizzie Donhour, of New Haven, was in the city last evening to attend the commencement exercises.

Miss Olive Thompson, who has been spending the winter in this city, left today for her home in Plymouth.

There was no police court this morning. One drunk, arrested by Officer Greer, put up bond, which he forfeited.

Miss Mary Busatts returned yesterday from Angola, where she has been the guest of friends for the past two weeks.

The council committee on rules, regulations and ordinances will meet next Tuesday evening in the city clerk's office.

Miss Hopkins, of North Bloomfield, N. Y., who has been the guest of Miss Stella Mossman, left this morning for Chicago.

Miss Fannie Williams, of Richmond, is the guest of Miss Whitney. She will remain in the city until after the Nell-Bradley wedding.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hanna gave a small dinner party last evening in compliment to Mrs. Judge McBride, who is a visitor in the city.

Mayor Schoeer took his pole and line this morning and went down the Maumee to catch some of the finny tribe. He took some delicious bait with him.

Mrs. Schafman, of Glasgow avenue, will entertain the ladies of the Rathbone Thimble circle with ice cream and cake at K. of P. hall, on East Berry street, this evening.

The W. C. T. U. will be entertained at the home of Dr. Carruthers Calvin Monday, June 20, from 3 to 5 o'clock. Mrs. Clement Smith, Mrs. Will Carter and Mrs. George W. Lowtit will furnish the program.

The Huntington News-Democrat: "James Vendrick was called to Fort Wayne, today, by a telegram announcing the serious condition of his wife, who underwent a surgical operation at St. Joseph hospital there several weeks ago."

Mrs. W. P. Breen, Miss Loretta Drofer, Miss Edith Phillips and Miss Nieser, of Monroeville, returned yesterday from Notre Dame. Miss Nieser is a pupil at the university, but will visit in the city a day or two before returning home.

A number of the carrier pigeons from the lofts of the Homing club were liberated in Louisville, Ky., at 8 o'clock this morning, and Dr. Schilling expects them to arrive at their loft in this city some time this afternoon. The distance to be covered by the birds is 225 miles.

Little Miss Douglass Metzger has been spending her first year in the public schools during the past few months, and yesterday being the close of school, she invited her classmates to go picknicking with her to Swinney park. Douglass led the procession of children and a prettier or happier crowd it would have been hard to find than they were. Flags were given to the children as souvenirs and a delicious lunch was provided by Mrs. Metzger.

Misses Sophia and Abbie Pfeiffer entertained, yesterday afternoon, most delightfully. The company was given in compliment to Misses Amelia Pfeiffer, of Buffalo, and Miss Lucile Jones, of Chicago, but other out-of-town guests were Miss Allen, of New York city; Mrs. Scholl, of Auburn, and Mrs. Gray, of Cairoue, Pa. The rooms were tastefully decorated with Marguerites, ferns and nasturtiums. Delicious refreshments were served. The ladies were amused by competing in a drawing contest.

The engagement and approaching marriage of two prominent musicians of the city has been made known to their friends. Miss Mary J. Evans and Prof. William Miles will be married next Tuesday, June 21, at 10 o'clock, at Castle Place, Vaughnsville, Ohio, the beautiful country home of the bride. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. D. A. Evans, of the Congregational church of that village, in the presence of the relatives only. The bride and groom will return to this city and prepare for their immediate departure to Colorado, where the honeymoon will be spent.

Mrs. Lucian Murray, of Huntington, is visiting in the city.

Miss Mary Daugherty will leave tomorrow for Sunbury, Pa.

Miss Clara Stutzenberger is the guest of relatives at Laporte.

Dr. A. R. Vanbuskirk has gone to Millersburg, Ohio, for a visit.

Miss Florence Fellows will leave this noon for her home in Chicago.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Muhlenbrauch, of 49 Wallace street—a daughter.

Mrs. J. L. Looper and children leave for Crest Lake today to spend the summer.

Miss Alice and Miss Clara Bryer, of Terre Haute, are in the city for the summer.

Mrs. Carl Gulde, who was visiting friends at Dowagiac, Mich., has returned home.

Miss Mayme Van Fleet leaves today for Hercelon, Ind., and Warsaw for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rousey, of 107 Liberty street, are entertaining a new daughter.

Miss Mary McArthur will leave today for Indianapolis to spend the summer vacation.

Miss Marie Lane will arrive in the city Wednesday to be the guest of Miss Hazel Pierce.

The ladies of Plymouth Congregational church will give an excursion to Robison park next Thursday.

Mrs. Louis Diether gave a 6 o'clock dinner yesterday in honor of Mrs. S. A. Northrop, of Kansas City.

Miss Carrie Boggess, of Jackson, Mich., is visiting Mrs. E. O. Lipes, of West Lewis street, for a few days.

Miss Mabel Bloch, of Toledo, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. Friedlich, of No. 136 East Berry street.

Mrs. H. L. Wolfe and son, Weldon, of Huntington, are the guests of Miss Fleeta Weldon, of Bruckenridge street.

Henry Horstman and wife of South Hanna street, left this morning for Lafayette, Ind., to visit relatives and friends.

Charles J. Siler, of this city, has gone to Rome City to assume charge of the Spring Beach hotel, on the shores of Sylvan lake.

G. W. Hanauer, an operator of the Artificial gas department, has been called to Van Wert, Ohio, to inspect a water gas plant.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Flowers, of Joliet, Ill.—a daughter. Mrs. Flowers was formerly Miss Margaret Powers, of this city.

Mrs. Charles Cousar will go to Chicago tomorrow to be the guest of her parents for three or four weeks. Her children will accompany her.

The Sons of American Revolution celebrated Bunker Hill day last evening. The attendance was good and the ceremonies very interesting.

Louis C. M. Read, formerly of this city, won the oratorial prize in the contest at Notre Dame. The prize is the one offered by Hon. W. P. Breene.

The Fort Wayne district Epworth League convention of the M. E. church will convene at the Berry street church next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

The graduating class of the Fort Wayne Conservatory of Music issued invitations to the commencement exercises and the hall was not over crowded as has been the case in former years. The pupils from out of the city will leave for their homes today. The class colors were the national colors.

30 BOXES OF GOLD.

Easy Money for This Money.

To secure some deserved information direct from the people, it is proposed to send a trim little box containing 5 gold dollars to each of 30 persons who write the most interesting description of their experience and observation on the following topics:

How have you been affected by Coffee drinking?

Do you know anyone who has been driven away from Postum because it came to the table weak and characterless at the first trial?

Did you ever see such a person right regarding the easy way to make Postum clear, black and with a crisp, pungent taste?

Have you ever discovered a better way to make it than to note the clock at the time actual boiling commences, (not when pot is first put on stove) and keep it boiling moderately for full 15 minutes, using 2 heaping teaspoonsfull for each cup of beverage?

Give names and account of those you know to have been cured or helped in health by the dismissal of coffee the daily use of the Food Coffee in its place.

Address your letter to the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., writing your own name and address clearly.

Decision will be make and the 30 little boxes of gold sent out on June 30, next.

Every friend of Postum is urged to write and each letter will be held in high esteem by the company, as an evidence of such friendship, while the little boxes of gold will reach many a modest writer whose plain and sensible letter contains the facts desired, although the sender may have but small faith in winning at the time of writing.

LAST CHANCE.

The Groetsch Grocery received this afternoon some very fine home grown Strawberries which will be sold at very low prices.

This is the last chance you will have to buy nice berries cheap.

Black Raspberries, 5c quart.
Currants, 5c; Gooseberries, 4c qt.
White Plume Celery, 25c doz.

THE GREATEST GROCERY.
West Columbia and Harrison.
Bash Block.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Baker—a son.

Miss Irma Seavey has returned from a visit in Avilla.

Judge Robert Lowry is in Huntington on legal business.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Griddle are at home at 537 South Broadway.

Warden Pike has gone to Chicago to accept a position as stenographer.

Dr. A. H. Wyatt, of Logansport, is in the city visiting his daughter, Grace.

Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Waterman and children will leave Monday for Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Keefer, of Columbia City, are visiting relatives in the city.

Rev. Ballinger is spending his summer vacation at West Manefield, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs F. R. Barrows left over the Wabash last night for Denver, Col.

Mrs. Taylor, of Chicago, is the guest of her daughter, Miss Angy Manning Taylor.

Pres. George W. Boors, of the Home Telephone company, returned from Indianapolis last night.

M. C. Hards and wife and Miss Bowen, of Washington, D. C., are guests of friends in this city.

W. T. Davis, of 308 East Wayne street, is lying very ill. He was taken ill only a few days ago.

Messrs. Will Dunnor, Frank Summers, John Eggeman and Ed. Gilmartin are home from Notre Dame.

Miss Emily Mohr entertained guests on Thursday evening in compliment to Miss Gertrude Williams, of Forrest, O.

Alexander Wood, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is visiting his father, General Superintendent J. J. Wood, of the electric works.

Mrs. Jon Russel, who has been confined to Hope hospital for several weeks, is so much improved that she was removed to her home today.

Mrs. N. Conover will leave today for Asbury Park, N. J., to attend the session of the Superior lodge, D. of H. She is the representative from the grand lodge of Indiana.

Miss Georgia Geary, of Coesse, who had been visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles Johnson, was called home yesterday by a message announcing the serious illness of her mother.

The Ministerial association will meet at Plymouth Congregational church Monday morning at 10 o'clock. A very important meeting will be held. All ministers urged to attend.

J. Foehrmann & Co. began work yesterday on the new residence of Frank Poole, at the corner of Webster street and Creighton avenue. The cost of the dwelling will be about $3,500.

The fourth and fifth floors of the Elektron building, on East Berry street, will soon be completed and ready for occupancy. Those floors will be rented to the G. A. R. and Morning Musicale.

M. S. Robison, formerly of the Consolidated Street Railway company of this city, and A. L. Jowett, of Chicago, are guests at the New Avelino. They are making a short visit here, being en route from Indianapolis to Chicago.

Mrs Albert Weaver, Miss May and Miss Pauline Rose, and Miss Miss and Miss Gertrude Carruth, of Auburn, Ind., and Miss Katherine Best, of Minneapolis, were visitors in the city and to Robison park yesterday.

The Fort Wayne soldiers in Camp Tampa complain of inattention upon the part of friends at home. Other soldiers at that rendezvous daily receive boxes from home containing pies, cakes and other delicacies not obtainable in any other manner. But the Fort Wayne boys have received very little in this line and they feel slighted. The SENTINEL has been requested to call attention to this matter in the hope that the people will be aroused to a full realization of their duty towards the boys now at the front and see that they are provided for in the future.

Secure your tickets for Frank Crane lecture, at Woodworth's drug store.
18-20

Notice.

I have this day purchased the entire business of Mahler & Company and Western Linen Company, and will hereafter conduct such business under the name of the Trentman Supply Company, at No. 7 North Calhoun street and the Western Linen Company at No. 3 North Harrison street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

A. B. TRENTMAN.

June 16, 1898.

BAPTIST EXCURSION.
Rome City, Thursday, June 23. Round trip, 75c.
18-21-22

MONEY TO LOAN
On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7, Bass Blk. 2tf

Subscribe for THE SENTINEL.

Notice.

The partnership heretore existing between undersigned, under the name of Mahler & Company, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Anthony B. Trentman having purchased the entire business of said Mahler & Company. All accounts due and owing of said firm will be settled by said Anthony B. Trentman.

BERNARD C. MAHLER,
A. B. TRENTMAN.
Fort Wayne, Ind., June 13, 1898.

FOR RENT.

True Blue's half over 10 and 12 West Wayne street. Inquire at this office. 10tf

YOUNG AT SIXTY.

Serene comfort and happiness is advanced years are rarely by comparatively few women.

Their hard lives, their liability to serious troubles on account of their peculiar organism and their profound ignorance concerning themselves, all combine to shorten the period of usefulness and fill their later years with suffering.

Mrs. Pinkham has done much to make women strong. She has given advice to many that has shown them how to guard against disease and retain vigorous health in old age. From every corner of the earth there is constantly coming the most convincing testimonials from women, showing the efficacy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in overcoming female ills. Here is a letter from Mrs. J. C. Orms, of 229 Horner St., Johnstown, Pa., which is earnest and straight to the point:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to tell all suffering women that I think your remedies are wonderful. I had trouble with my head, dizzy spells and hot flashes. Feet and hands were cold, was very nervous, could not sleep well, had kidney trouble, pain in ovaries and congestion of the womb. Since taking your remedies I am better every way. My head trouble is all gone, have no pain in ovaries, and am cured of womb trouble. I can eat and sleep well and am gaining in flesh. I consider your medicine the best to be had for female troubles."

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometime past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year.

Summer Term.

Classes will be organized at the International Business college, Schmitz block, in bookkeeping, shorthand, penmanship and all English branches on Monday, June 27, the beginning of the Summer term. A special effort will be made to help those who have fallen behind their classes in the public schools. Terms moderate. Make arrangements now.

T. L. STAPLES, Prin.

BAPTIST EXCURSION.
Rome City, Thursday, June 23. Round trip, 75c.
18-21-22

Pianos CLOSING OUT SALE **Organs**

My entire stock of fine musical instruments must be closed out by July 1st. Pianos and organs at factory prices. Never in the history of Fort Wayne have such grade instruments been sold at such low prices. New pianos, $148 and upwards. New organs, $15 and upwards. Second-hand pianos, $25 and upwards. Second-hand organs, $10 and upwards. Any one of these instruments are worth double the money asked for them. Pianos and organs sold on small monthly payments.

Small musical instruments way below cost. Sheet music and books, in fact anything at prices that is bound to sell them.

P. DICKISON, 86 Calhoun St.

Trimmed hats one-half price. 31 East Berry.
jn16-1-a-wtf Miss N. B. ROWE.

$100

Will buy a family horse, harness and surrey. A bargain. 174 Broadway.
16 on30t

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Close—Wheat—June, 69¢; July, 72¾¢; Sept., 67¢; Dec., 69¢.

Corn—June, 31¼¢; July, 32½@ ¾¢; Sept., 33½¢; Dec. 33¾¢; May, 34¾¢.

Oats—June, 24½¢; July, 23¾¢; Sept., 21¢; May, 28¾¢.

Pork—June, $9.55; July, $9.55; Sept., $9.75.

Lard—June, $5.72; July, $5.72; Sept., $5.82; Oct., $5.87.

Ribs—June, $5.45; July, $5.45; Sept., $5.52.

Barley—Cash, No. 3, 32@36¢.

Rye — Cash, 41¢; July, 41¢; Sept., 40¢.

Flax—June, $1.13; July, 1.13; Dec., $1.03¾.

Timothy—June, $2.75.

Buy pure ice cream made by Hartzell Cream Co. Both 'phones. 16-eod

Neat and nobby are the patterns, and a perfect fit guaranteed, in our spring suits. G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 70 E. Main street. 11tf

"WHERE WOMEN CONGREGATE"

THE EMPIRE COMB

Is the latest Parisian Novelty. We show the first ones in Fort Wayne. They are beauties. Let us show you how they are worn.

PRICES FROM 25c TO $5.00.

KID GLOVES CLEANED, 15c PAIR.

NEW YORK HAIR BAZAAR,
129 Calhoun St. - Lau Block.

HALF A PECK OF RYE.

Four and twenty black birds locked in a pie might have made a dainty dish to set before a king; if the crust were made with Hummer Baking Powder which for purity, strength, healthfulness and efficiency is unexcelled.

Sold by leading grocers.

The Hummer Mfg Co.
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Coke Dandruff cure and Hair Tonic, warranted to cure dandruff, or money refunded. 10 ounce bottle, price $1.00. Sold by Gross & Pellont. 14-tf

LAKE TOURS.
$12.00 to Mackinac and return. Wabash R. R. and Lake Steamers. 11tf20

For Sale.

The Young Men's Christian association building and lot 40x100 feet. Price $23,000. Inquire or write to W. R. CHANNON, Pres., 27tf 22-23 Pixley-Long Bldg.

Olive Club excursion to Hillsdale, Mich., Sunday, June 26. Tickets, $1.00.
11-18-18

Get a pound of Fresh Shredded Cocoanut, 20c a pound, at
MESSMER'S,
23 West Columbia street.
Phone, 256. 16-tf

TOURS OF INLAND SEAS.
Round trip ticket to Mackinac Island $12.00, via Wabash R. R. and D. & C. Steamers, good to return until October 31st. Make state-room reservations in advance by applying to Ticket Office, Wabash Line, Telephone No. 6. 11-tm

We offer honest bargains in all grades of Wall Paper. Inspect our elaborate stock, which cannot fail to please.

HEINE & ISRAEL,
123 Broadway.
7-tf

$1.00 will take you to Hillsdale, Mich., Sunday, June 26. 14-16-18

The Hartzell ice cream is absolutely pure. Office, 103 East Wayne street. 10-eod

State Democratic Convention, Indianapolis.

For the above occasion, Wabash will sell round trip tickets, June 21 and 22, good to return until June 23, at half fare, or $3.00. Trains leave 8:25 a. m., 12:35 noon, and 8:16 p. m. Telephone No. 6. 17-21

Dr. B. A. Stockdale
SPECIALIST.
Treats Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lungs and Stomach,
Chronic Catarrh, Nervous and Physical Debility.
Hours—9 to 11 a. m.; 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m.
Sundays—2:30 to 10:30 a. m.
Office, 33 W. Washington Street
FORT WAYNE, IND.

LOANS TO Salaried People.

(Ladies' or Gentlemen) on their own names.
ROOM 3, ARCADE, UPSTAIRS.

THE FORT WAYNE TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $200,000.00.
Cor. Main and Court St.
Pays interest on time deposits of $1.00 and upwards.
Loans made at a reasonable rate of interest.

Robison Park
Week Commencing
SUNDAY, JUNE 19.
THEATRE!
High-Class Vaudeville.....
600 Free Seats.
Park Orchestra.
Concert
Afternoon and Evening.
Pony Track,
Boating, Bathing,
Fishing and
Other Attractions.
SUNDAYS' ONLY.
Cars leave transfer station for Park at 2 p. m., 6 p. m., 7 p. m., 8 p. m. Boats for fishing, 50c a day. Minnows and bait at boat house.

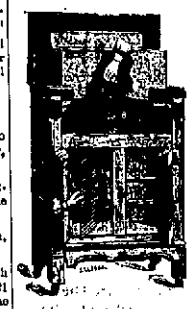
A good, up-to-date workman will ask more for his services, but he's cheaper in the end. You wouldn't look for the very cheapest doctors if you were ill, nor cut-rate lawyer if you had an important law suit. You would rightly want the best. In plumbing it must be the same. Your health depends on it. It is important. Ask for

H. F. Franke
THE PLUMBER
Phone 672. 69 Barr St.

A Gold Watch
Given Away Every Saturday Evening.
A ticket with every 50-cent Purchase.
WM. MEYER & BRO.,
GENTS FURNISHERS,
80 and 80½ Calhoun Street.

PIANOS SMITH & NIXON
Wonderful Upright Grand.
—Sold only by—
FRANK B. LONG,
34 E. BERRY ST.

Remember The Maine!



Point is Quality.
It Always Governs the Price.
LAPLAND, MASCOT AND MONITOR
..Refrigerators..
Lead all others in Merit.

Seavey Hardware Co.,
Sole Agents for the Famous Born & Stewart Steel Ranges.
19 and 21 West Main Street.

It will never happen that you can buy a Purer and More Wholesome article than
IMPERIAL
BAKING POWDER
for your health's sake.
HIGH GRADE REASONABLE PRICE
MEYER BROTHERS & CO. FT. WAYNE, IND.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

STRENGTH.

Many people "go all to pieces or run at last weather comes. Just the feeling feble, sleep is not refreshing, appetite disappears and strength all goes.

DR. BROOK'S CELERY TONIC

is just what's needed in this condition as this is the best medicine on earth. Endorsed by physicians as a great deal better than any kind of spring medicine to take. There are several kinds—all good—try this one. Sold by agents.

Freese & Ranke,
Pharmacists.
88 Calhoun St.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

Do you want to borrow money? The Tri-State will loan you money on the famous dollar monthly plan, pay back on shares $1,000 for $10.00 per month.

BEST PLAN IN THE WORLD.

INVESTORS

Should call at office for the best plan to save money. $326,000.00 of stock matured in five months. Call at office for full particulars.

COR. BERRY & COURT.

Tri-State Building and Loan Association.

ROME CITY —AND— Return —FOR— **50c.**

Every Sunday 6:45 A. M.

NO ADVANCE ON COFFEE.

XXXX and Lion 11c lb.
Arbuckle 12c lb.
Golden Rio, package, 13c lb.
Hiawatha 10c lb.
Best Java 8c lb.
Soda Fountains complete $75.00.

A. CANZER.

THE ABSTRACT OFFICE.

KEUFFEL & CO., 19 COURT STREET.
Abstract of Titles.
Mortgage Loans.

INDIANA MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE.

Dr. Younge & Co. have treated more patients, cured more people, and made more men and women healthy and happy than any other medical firm in Indiana.

SWORN TESTIMONIALS

Are the only testimonials upon which reliance can be placed. They are the only physicians in the United States under whose powers physicians to show that we can cure what we claim to cure. That other doctors did not, could not cure, have given up cases, admitted that we have cured them after all other doctors have failed.

We positively cure Piles, Rupture, Varicose Veins, Pretended Diseases of the Kidneys, Skin Diseases, Chronic Diseases, Private Diseases, Blood Poison, Pimples and other humiliations of youth, also nervousness, Catarrh, Abscesses, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, all Chronic and painful complaints.

DR. YOUNGE & CO.,
10 W. Wayne St.
OFFICE DAYS: Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

NO CHARGE FOR CONSULTATION.

PAGES 5 TO 8.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

PAGES 5 TO 8.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY JUNE 18, 1898. [PART SECOND.] PRICE FIVE CENTS.

COST OF THIS WAR.

Some Side Lights on the Enormous Expense.

A London Newspaper's Candid Comment.

American War Unprepared With All But Cash.

Spain Can Find no Financial Succor in Europe, But Will Fight it Out to the End Anyway.

(London Spectator.)

It would be of little use to discuss this week the events of this Spanish-American war. There have been no events, though there have been many preparations to secure their occurrence. It is certain at least that Admiral Cervera, who would seem to be a bold and skillful sailor, is locked up with his fleet in the harbor of Santiago, and that Admiral Sampson, with a far superior fleet, is watching him outside the narrow entrance to the channel much as a cat watches a mouse which has retreated into a hole. It is also certain that Admiral Sampson would like to close with his opponent before American troops can land, and that on Tuesday he tested the possibility of silencing the land forts, and of paralyzing the mines in the channel by cutting the wires which will fire them; but how far he succeeded or failed in those operations can not as yet be known. The authorities at Washington, who strike us—perhaps without sufficient reason—as diligent and judicious, but unoriginal and over-reflective men, maintain a rigid silence, and the newspaper folk are at once so credulous and so inventive that it is impossible to believe their reports. On the other side of the water, the authorities at Madrid assume every occurrence which is not a catastrophe to be "a glory for Spanish arms," and in their deadly fear of insurrections are as careless about the accuracy of their "news" as the newsboys about the streets. We prefer, therefore, to point out that, judging from all appearances, and reserving the possibilities that lie hid in American energy and Spanish inefficiency, the special characteristics of this war will be delay and expense. The want of ...eption in America, where they ...resources to be equivalent to forces—as if one could pay for a cab with a deferred railway share—and in Spain, where they believe in God knows what, of itself causes infinite delay.

Armies like the American, which still need making cannot be shipped in a day on transports not yet collected; nor can fleets like the Spanish, always needing repairs, be used suddenly to reinforce threatened fortresses distant thousands of miles. All the distances are considerable, and the seas are wide, and all the vessels are dependent either on slow colliers, or on stores of coal which when they are wanted must be obtained in ports hundreds of miles away. There are, therefore, and will be, delays as great as there used to be when admirals "lay" for months watching enemies who "would not come out," and the fastest fleets took weeks in reaching the points at which they were were ordered to "render vous" when wind permitted. Even when the fleets have encountered, and victory has proclaimed itself on one side or the other, nothing will be settled; for the Americans, if defeated, will go on forever, and the Spaniards, if defeated, will sullenly challenge their enemy to come over and fight in European waters. There is talk of peace, of course, but war depends much on character, and when bloodhound and bulldog meet it takes pretty strong "intervention" to separate them, and interveners, unless very careful, may get severely bit. On all evidence yet available, we believe in a slow, long war, possibly punctuated at intervals with offers of impossible forms of peace.

The evidence about expense is clearer. It is announced on authority that the Americans have already expended sixty millions sterling, and will want immediately sixty millions more. They have had to buy everything, from ships to uniforms, munitions by the hundred tons—a big shell costs more than £6; mules by the thousand, carts by the acre, food by the score of shiploads, have had to pay top prices for everything, and, in some instances, at least, have found themselves at the mercy of dealers, who, trading for large parliaments, have doubted whether their duty consisted in being patriots or trustees. The hire of ships is enormous, soldiers' wages are high, the American treasury is supposed to be bottomless, and, altogether, money flows away in rivers without much visible return in crops. There is not much increase as yet in the gigantic pension list, but there will be as the volunteers die, and, altogether, we fancy the union, with its matchless wealth, will discover that of all operations a war, even a little war, involves the greatest expenditure, and that there is no operation in which an absence of readiness involves such frightful outlays. Burdensome as the process seems, it is cheaper to insure as the English do, if only because the trained troops and the ships with steam up make the war a shorter one. It is the days which cost the money as well as the goods bought.

Spain is learning the same truth, and being poor, is learning it in a hard way. Her expenditure is already so far in excess of her resources that she offers to borrow at 8 per cent. without finding any readiness of response; that her people have lost all confidence in her ability to pay, that they are consequently hoarding currency, and that she must, probably within the month, resort to inconvertible paper. She has adopted the silly expedient of prohibiting the export of silver, only to find, of course, that she has rendered her store of silver less valuable without preventing its export, and is already issuing coin which is not legal tender—that is, in fact, less money—because there is no other in the vaults. She is trying in all markets to raise loans, but all markets are shut, and she must in the end consent to "suspend," or "pass," or "scale" the interest on the debt. That will not necessarily stop the war, for all experience shows that when once a nation is in a sufficiently stubborn temper fighting can go on while there is lead and powder, but if the war continues the distress will be of the extreme kind, the kind which produces revolutions. It is no neighboring people which Spain is fighting, and which might be fought, as Prussia once fought France, by soldiers with any hands instead of boots, but an enemy securely seated 3,000 miles away, who can be reached, to use an old hyperbole, only by silver bullets. A protracted war will bleed Spain to fainting point, and of a short war we can see no evidence whatever.

Surely, we shall be told, all those circumstances, with the wealth of suffering which must be hidden in them, must tend to peace. Europe may intervene, or the pope may persuade Spain to give way, or Mr. McKinley, to whom it is obvious the war is still excessively distasteful, may accept very moderate terms. It may be so, of course; but also it may not; and our own judgment inclines toward the negative view. We do not believe in "Europe," which is utterly callous to human suffering, intervening in any effective way for the protection of Spain. Mr. McKinley, who has no legal right to make peace or war, will obey the people as he has always done, and the terms which seem to Americans moderate will seem to Spaniards inordinately oppressive. Their notion is expressed in Senor Sagasta's speech of this week, and they regard any peace involving cessions of dominion as dishonoring to the rank of Spain among the nations. She may not be able to protect her colonies, but at least she can, as they think, refuse to cede them under compulsion.

At all events, they will not yield until they are compelled, and invasion being out of the question—unless, indeed, they defeat the Americans, and no really sane man so thinks—a military people—we can not see whence speedy compulsion is to come. Cuba is not taken because Admiral Cervera is defeated and Santiago captured, any more than the Philippines are taken because Admiral Montojo's squadron has been destroyed. Both events will doubtless happen as soon as an American army has been thoroughly organized, and forwarded to its fields of action; but that is a piece of slow as well as heavy work, and its slowness, as the facts appear to us, will so destroy its effect on the imagination that Spaniards will hardly recognize the completeness of their defeat. We shall be accused, of course, especially in America, of pessimistic views, but the Spectator tries to say what its conductors think, not what its readers think and there is one point at least on which both will be agreed. This war shows that in naval warfare the defendants have the advantage, not the assailants. Even a small power can, if its agents are honest and its officers scientific, present a serious defence against a naval attack. The little fleet of Spain has in the West Indies rendered the larger fleet of the United States temporarily useless. Havana still defies assault, except upon the largest and, therefore, most expensive scale and by combined forces and so does Santiago. If the harbor of Manila had been protected properly, with mines in the channel and heavy guns upon the island of Corregidor, Admiral Dewey could not have destroyed the Spanish fleet; and even as it is, he must wait for months until, with great effort and at vast expense, an army is sent to his assistance. This is to say, even a minor power, though it can not avoid ultimate defeat, can make assault upon its independence a slow, difficult and most costly operation. We are sorry in this case that it should be so, for we can not sympathize with Spain, but the general fact is a very healthy check upon that desire to make transmarine conquests which, as population in Europe presses more and more sharply upon the means of subsistence, is sure to prompt many aggressions as well as many more justifiable descents upon savage or semi-civilized peoples. If Cuba were not dying of internal disease and bad decent officers, all Europe would threaten her coasts in vain, every accessible harbor becoming a Santiago, to be captured, no doubt, but only at a cost which to an aggressor for greed must appear far in excess of any gain to be acquired.

NAMING OF A PARTY

How the Word Republican Was Put Into Use.

Was First Employed in Its Present Sense in 1854.

The Suggestion Credited to a Michigan Man.

The Widow of George A. Fitch, Now Living in Chicago, Relates Some His-torical Incidents.

Who named the republican party? Mrs. George A. Fitch, now living in Chicago, says her husband was the first to advocate the founding of a new party, in 1854, to be called "republican," and she has strong support in the claim. Mr. Fitch published the first article ever printed declaring for the formation of a national party from the scattered anti-slavery element of the whig, free soil and liberal democratic factions. It is said that he stated distinctly that the organization so formed should be known as the republican party.

George A. Fitch was the editor of the Kalamazoo Telegraph, a whig newspaper, published at Kalamazoo, Mich. The article appeared April 26, 1854, during the excitement following the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and voiced the conviction of political leaders that the old whig party would never arise from the crushing defeat in 1852, when Franklin Pierce carried the election over General Winfield Scott.

Within the last fifteen years the question of just when and where the republican party originated and who gave it its name has been much discussed, and several claimants have contested the honor. Throughout the north, from 1852 until the first national republican convention at Pittsburg, Pa., in February, 1856, there was in all men's minds a conviction that all anti-slavery parties must be united to present an unbroken front to the advances of the pro-slavery forces. Various tentative movements were started for state organizations in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa and Maine in the spring of 1854. Undoubtedly Michigan was the first to take the initiative in a state convention held at Jackson in June, 1854. The friends of George A. Fitch assert that not only was the impetus to this movement given by the editorials in his paper, the Kalamazoo Telegraph, but that he was the first to print the name for the banner under which Abraham Lincoln was nominated and elected. Don Henderson, Whitelaw Reid, George Torrey, George Dawson, Zachariah Chandler and other old-time editors and vanguardsmen unite in supporting Mrs. Fitch's claim. A few years ago, in writing a eulogy of Mr. Fitch, who had just died at Washington, Don Henderson gave his story of the origin of the name "Republican." In 1854, Henderson relates that he was an assistant in the political department of Horace Greeley's paper, the New York Tribune. He noticed the editorial written by Fitch in the little western journal, was struck by its vigorous tone and cogent reasoning. He showed the article to Horace Greeley, and the latter ordered it printed in the Tribune, with editorial approval. For a month previous to that Greeley's paper had teamed with leaders advising people everywhere opposed to the principle and extension of slavery to organize under some common name for the impending battle. As to the name, he asserted that he "cared not a button" what it might be."

FITCH'S OPPORTUNE EDITORIAL.

This was the opportune time at which Fitch's editorial appeared. He was then a young man only twenty-three years old, but already a recognized political influence in his state. He was the intimate friend and confidant of leaders like Zachariah Chandler, Jacob M. Howard, Austin Blair and others. He was a natural political organizer, and wrote with a vigorous, incisive pen. Fitch bought the Telegraph in 1850, when he was seventeen years old, and for four years ran it as a consistent advocate of whig principles. When he came out in 1854 declaring that the old whig party had outlived its usefulness, and calling on Michigan Free Soilers to unite, it had a tremendous influence throughout the state. The Free Democrat, Detroit Advertiser and other papers vigorously supported the declaring. On the anniversary of Washington's birthday—February 22, 1854—the free democracy met at Jackson, Mich., and nominated a state ticket.

After the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill Fitch and others made such stirring appeals for the surrender of party lines and a consolidation into one army for attack and defense that the free democracy at once put forth a remarkable document. It declared that "the free democracy of Michigan rejoice to behold the indication of popular resentment furnished by this convention (a mass meeting a Kalamazoo). They are conscious that the deeply aroused feeling of the masses in this state will seek a suitable expression in a convention springing from thousands, irrespective of any existing political organization; and that if such a movement shall be animated and guided by the principles expressed in the resolutions of this convention, and shall contemplate an efficient organization to give effect to our principles in this state, we shall willingly surrender our distinctive organization, and with it the ticket for state officers nominated at Jackson, February 22."

No more signal expression of absolute sincerity and loyalty to principle could have been penned. George Torrey, an intimate and early friend of George Fitch, says that this plan was drafted as a previous consultation held at Fitch's office between A. H. Morrison, of St. Joseph, Mich., Editor Hosmer, of the Detroit Advertiser, and G. A. Fitch.

Soon after that, in May, 1854, Fitch participated in a meeting of the whigs, democrats and free soilers, held at the office of the Free Democrat, in Detroit. A compact was made in writing for an independent organization and a division of the local nominations, the name "Republican" to be given to the party. A call for a convention at Jackson, Mich., July 6, was issued. A great gathering—the largest convention ever held in Michigan—met "under the oaks" on the appointed day. G. A. Fitch was elected one of the secretaries.

The chairman of the committee on resolutions, Jacob M. Howard, presented a stirring document, the last clause christening the new party "Republican." Howard, who was an intimate friend of Fitch, had drawn up the party platform some weeks before the convention, and sent an advance copy to Horace Greeley, asking him to fill up the blank which had been left for the name. Greeley filled up the blank with the word "Republican," and in a letter to Howard stated that the name had been suggested to him, and that it appeared suitable. The convention adopted the platform and the name and put in nomination a full state ticket, which was elected by a handsome majority.

This was the first state convention of the new party and was held just a week before the Wisconsin convention of 1854.

AN ARDENT PARTY MAN.

George A. Fitch died in 1881. At that time Whitelaw Reid wrote an article reciting the facts stated above and giving it as his opinion that to Mr. Fitch belonged the honor of having named the republican party. For a quarter of a century after the Jackson convention Mr. Fitch continued to be a prominent figure in state and national politics. For the last ten years of his life he made his home nominally in Chicago, having built the substantial brick house in which his wife still lives, on his removal to Chicago in 1870. After the war Mr. Fitch sold out his paper at Kalamazoo and engaged in various business enterprises, being for the most part a promoter of railroad interests at Washington. His portly figure and genial face were familiar in the lobby at the capital for years, and it was frequently said of him that he had possessed the friendship of every man conspicuous in national politics since '56. He died there in 1881.

Mr. Fitch never sought public office for himself, but was a conspicuous partisan and successful lobbyist for his choice in national campaigns. It was said of him that it was more important to have his support than the votes of fifty delegates. He supported Grant and Garfield and Sherman against Blaine. In 1860, although his own state, Michigan, was solid for Seward, he was an ardent advocate of Abraham Lincoln. E. O. Lamphere, of Chicago, an early acquaintance of George Fitch, gives some inside history as to the nomination of President Lincoln in 1860. Mr. Lamphere was a younger man than Mr. Fitch, almost a boy, but he espoused the whig party and came down to the "wigwam" convention in Chicago full of enthusiasm for William H. Seward, of New York.

AN INTERESTING BIT OF HISTORY.

"It was pretty thoroughly understood," says Mr. Lamphere, "that the vote of Indiana must control the convention. The republicans had to nominate a man who could carry Indiana. On the morning of the opening of the convention, May 16, matters were still in a very doubtful condition. The friends of Lincoln and the partisans of Seward were declaring that their candidate was the only man in the party who could carry Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois. Mr. Fitch, as I remember, worked night and main with the Lincoln forces. On the morning of the 16th, Parker Dresser, a friend of mine and a delegate from Indiana, told me the Indiana delegation was going to hold a caucus in the old court house, which stood where the Rookery building now stands. I knew that that caucus would name the next president of the United States, and I was determined to be present. I asked Dresser to help me, and he smuggled me past the doorkeeper and I hid flat down on a bench at the back of the hall, just as the hall opened."

Upon looking around Mr. Lamphere discovered that Fitch was also in and fraternizing with the Indianians. One after another of the southern Indiana delegates made speeches protesting against the nomination of Seward. They declared that he was entirely too radical and that it would be impossible for them to carry their districts for him if he were nominated. All the while no other name was mentioned for the place. Abraham Lincoln had only recently acquired a national reputation through his debates with Douglas, and a great many even of the Indiana delegation scarcely knew his name. At last, according to a preconcerted plan, when sufficient feeling had been aroused, Henry S. Lane, the presiding officer, called Parker Dresser to the chair and took the floor. He began by reciting the weakness of Seward as a party leader and declaring that he could never be elected. "But there is a man," continued the speaker, "whom we can elect. Nobody can pick flaws in his record. He is honest, he is able, he is the man for us to nominate."

HOW LINCOLN WAS NAMED.

"Hurrah, hurrah, name him," shouted the delegates.

But Lane was skilled in the management of caucuses. He waved away from the name and began again. He spoke of his candidate as a self-made man, a man of the people. "He is not from our state, but he is a near neighbor of ours," he said. "He has towed a canal boat up our rivers; he has split rails and hewed logs in Indiana forests."

"What's his name?" yelled a score of voices. But Lane kept on with his oratory, striking out with his long right arm in gesture, his coat sleeve not much below his elbow. The delegates left their seats and crowded around the speaker.

"I raised up, too," says Mr. Lamphere, "and ventured forward with the rest. In the excitement nobody noticed me, an alien in the camp. Lane kept on talking about the rail splitter of the Wabash, but all the while refrained from naming him. At last an old farmer delegate roared, "Well, if you won't name him, we'll nominate the old rail splitter and elect him anyhow."

"I will name him, gentlemen," then said Lane; "the man I nominate is honest Abe Lincoln."

Shouts of applause ran out through the old court house, and in five minutes Indiana had decided to cast her twenty-six votes for the nomination of Abraham Lincoln.

"I slipped out ahead of Fitch and the others," said Mr. Lamphere, "and ran across the street to tell the news to the Michigan delegation. On the way I met my father. 'Father,' I said, 'I know who's going to be the next president.' 'It's Lincoln!'"

WISCONSIN FOLLOWS MICHIGAN.

The state convention of Wisconsin adopted the name republican July 13, seven days after the Michigan convention.

E. V. Smalley, in his history, gives the credit to Jacob M. Howard, the author of the first platform of the Michigan republican party. There is no evidence anywhere to show, however, that Howard obtained that the idea originated with him.

In an authentic letter to John Wentworth, the old-time Chicago editor, written in 1882, Israel Washburn, jr., says that an impromptu meeting of liberal democrats and whigs, at the rooms of Congressman Elliot and Dickinson, of Massachusetts, at Crichelli's, the morning after the compromise bill was passed, March 1, 1854, the formation of a new party was discussed, and the name republican suggested. Mr. Washburn proposed it.

The truth of the matter appears to have been that nearly all the northern party leaders, whigs, democrats and free soilers, in the winter and spring of 1854, began to feel that a new party organization must be made. The name republicans had been used as a party name in the early history of the United States. It signified in itself the principles for which the new party stood. It was, moreover, dignified and sturdy, and doubtless appealed to many people at about the same time, as the right name with which to christen an anti-slavery party, made up of whigs, democrats and free soilers.

AMERICAN MARINE WRITES FROM CAVITE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 18. The following letter, dated Cavite, has been received by Chas. J. Marshall, of this city, from his son, on board the cruiser Baltimore:

"The natives have done some awful slaughtering. They have been uprising for the past five years, and the minute they heard us start the ball they surrounded the city, burned everything, captured the women and killed the children and men, and any Spaniard that escaped from us met a worse fate from them. The natives flock to us in hundreds and bring every Spaniard they capture to us and want to burn him alive for amusement.

"The Spaniards were confident that they were going to win and they gave a ball on the strength of it and issued invitations for another on May 3, but that one was attended.

"The general ate supper at the ball, made a speech in which he referred to us as a nation without a history, and said that they would yoke us like cattle and never spare the lash.

"He little thought that while he was saying this we were passing the forts and strongholds.

"The sights to be seen ashore were sickening. They would not even bury their dead, and we had to guard their wounded from the natives.

"At the general's house his wife was lying by the side of her little baby. The baby was torn to pieces by a shell, but the mother was not harmed."

HOLDS MANILA'S DESTINY.

The Remarkable Career of Aguinaldo, Leader of the Insurgents.

A Washington dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says:

"Pancho Aguinaldo, the native dictator of the Philippines, is a picturesque personage. He is the son of a prominent native chief. Anxious that his boy should be educated, the chief confided the lad to the Spanish priests, who thought that Aguinaldo's influence, when he grew up, would help to maintain Spanish authority among the Malay population. The father is rich, for a native, and Pancho Aguinaldo, after being taught in the local schools, was sent to Madrid to study theology and qualify for the priesthood. After a year or two of study the young man declared he would not be a priest, but a soldier. So he was drafted into one of the native regiments, in which a few of the embalterns are Manila men, but all the captains and field officers are Spaniards.

Nearly two years ago Aguinaldo and a compatriot named Alexandro, also a lieutenant of native troops, organized a revolt in the native corps. Aguinaldo's regiment one morning, while on parade, shot all its Spanish officers, except a few lieutenants, and took to the savannas—great trackless prairies, swampy, with occasional high hits of land called "mattos." Here Aguinaldo made his headquarters. At one time he must have had 4,000 or 5,000 men under arms—hidden in those fastnesses, raiding the rich settlements whenever they felt like it. The political governor general of the Philippines, Senor De Basilio Augustin y Davila, offered a reward of $1,000 for the head of Aguinaldo. Within a week he received a note from the insurgent chief, saying: "I need the sum you offer very much, and will deliver the head myself."

Ten days later the insurgent leader called with a twenty-inch bolo, a native knife, sharp as a razor, carried by every Malay in time of stress. "I have brought the head of Aguinaldo," the chief said, touching the edge of his towel lifted bolo to ascertain its condition, "and I claim the reward." It was paid him. Aguinaldo is about thirty-eight years old. He and his comrade, Alexandro, hold the future of the Philippines almost in their hands.

PENSION VOUCHERS.

The Bureau Taking Steps Against Certain Colossal Irregularities.

So frequent are the irregularities prevailing in the making out of pension vouchers that Commissioner of Pensions H. Clay Evans has issued the following circular, calling attention of special examiners and others to existing abuse. It will be of interest not only to pensioners, but to officials who prepare vouchers. Commissioner Evans says:

"Recent investigation had by this bureau to ascertain the methods employed by public officials in executing pension vouchers, has demonstrated an almost total disregard of the laws and regulations governing the subject.

"It is clearly evidenced that the illegal, lax, indifferent and perfunctory procedure now extant has become a menace to the proper and safe conduct of the affairs of this bureau, so far as it relates to the payment of pensions, and special efforts are contemplated to correct the existing abuses.

"While it is believed that many officials who assist in the execution of pension vouchers have no conception of their criminal liability in the premises, it is equally certain that many others to secure an advantage in the numerical number of their clientage, knowingly and wilfully resort to violations of the law.

"To the end that the former class may profit by this notice, this circular is issued.

"There can be no justification in the prevalent haste and laxity existing in many offices, by which post-dating, false certification, false claim and 'stock' witnesses have become a factor in the administration and acknowledgment of pension vouchers.

"It is the intention of this bureau, where the facts warrant such action, to institute criminal proceedings against the parties who indulge in these illegal and irregular practices and they are warned accordingly.

"By following strictly the instructions printed on each voucher, the matters complained of may be easily remedied."

B. W. Hart, Sunday school missionary, is holding a tent meeting in Lafayette township. He is being assisted by Revs. McCulley, Norris and others. A. D. Craig, superintendent of Sunday school work, addressed the meeting Thursday evening. The tent is filled each evening.

Quarterly meeting is now in progress at the Free Methodist church, 268 East Creighton avenue, under direction of the pastor, Rev. N. L. Stambaugh. There will be preaching this evening at 7:45.

Miss Lanna Smith, of 11 Hurd street, is lying very ill, being threatened with typhoid fever.

Mrs. J. P. Flint, of Kendallville, is visiting friends in the city.

MOVE THEIR TENTS.

The Soldiers in Camp Thomas Move Their Quarters.

The Health of the Volunteers Demand the Change.

Prepared to Welcome the Newly Enlisted Soldiers.

Y. M. C. A. Services Now Held in Camp—A Y. M. C. A. Tent Will be Erected—Notes.

THE SENTINEL correspondent with the battery boys at Chickamauga park writes the following very interesting letter:

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-EIGHTH LIGHT BATTERY, IND. VOL.
CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA.
Thursday, June 16, '98.

TO THE SENTINEL:

Last Monday night in the Ohio artillery quarters a Y. M. C. A. meeting was held, and quite a number of the Fort Wayne artillery boys went over to attend.

About 7:30 o'clock a band from one of the Ohio regiments began playing, and then the soldiers circled around, some sitting on the park benches, some on camp stools, while a large crowd stood up around the outer edge. After several pieces had been played by the band, hymn books were passed around and a short song service was held, which was engaged in heartily by the soldier boys. Augustus Nash, of Lincoln, Neb., who has been doing Y. M. C. A. work through the state of Ohio, and who was the speaker for the evening, was then introduced and talked most interestingly for about an hour on the subject, "A Fast Young Man," holding his audience attentive listeners all the time. He hit some of the fellows pretty hard at times, but did so in such a kindly spirit that all he said was well received, and frequently he was interrupted by hearty applause. At the close of his address about twenty-five young soldiers made it known that it was their desire to begin and live a Christian life. At the close of the service a canvass was taken to ascertain how many present desired to have a Y. M. C. A. tent in the quarters and it was unanimously decided to have a tent of that kind placed in the quarters as soon as possible.

This week is witnessing quite a spurt of religious meetings in the artillery quarters. There are several meetings held and the Christian Endeavor society of Chattanooga has charge of one evening, the Epworth league of another and the Y. P. U. of another.

This morning finds the Fort Wayne artillery boys all busy moving their quarters.

Orders were received last night to pull stakes and rearrange the quarters and this morning the men are busy carrying out the orders. This change is not very well liked by the soldiers, as the most of them have board floors and cellars in their tents and are all fixed up for convenience. But it is necessary for the health of troops in camp that the location of a camp should be changed about every ten days. It is a beautiful morning for this work, as the air is cool after a hard rain yesterday and the men are going about their work as cheerfully as they can under the circumstances.

Asst. Frank Alderman has just received a letter from Capt. W. F. Ranke, in which the captain says a squad of recruits in charge of P. C. Liggett, will arrive here sometime this week, and the boys here recall anxiously waiting to greet them, and a considerable wondering is going on as to who they are. They will be heartily welcomed.

There has not been much drilling this week on account of considerable rain. Some of the men think the rainy season has set in for it has rained every day since Sunday.

The Wisconsin troops put up the prettiest dress parade near our camp. Last Monday night quite a number of our company ran over to look at the parade. When they arrived on Wisconsin's drill ground they were ordered off because they had neglected to put on their blouses. The next night, however, our men got back at them. Almost the entire company fell in line all "togged up" in their best, with blouses on and leggins and gloves, and then marched over to the Wisconsin grounds and stood in company front at parade, rest. The fun is that our boys attracted about as much attention as the Wisconsin boys who were parading, but they redeemed themselves in the proper style.

NOTES.

Bugler Jim Ludington, jr., found a ground pup under the floor of his tent while moving and it was quickly killed. People say the beastly thing is poisonous and they all into them like they do Spaniards. This is the first one seen since the boys have been in camp here.

Sergeant Clyde Snowbergor met with a painful little accident the other day while exercising, which resulted in having his fingers split apart. He is now carrying his hand in a sling, but is attending regularly to his daily duties.

Paul Bauman, who has heretofore been chief cook for the company, has been assigned to look for the officers.

One of the company's artillery horses died this morning of pneumonia, and after the regular post mortem examination will be buried.

Frank Belisling, a driver on one of the caissons, is carefully watching over one of his horses, which has been sick for some time.

Private O. C. Hayes received a large box of good things from a soldier friend at Indianapolis, and Private William Hirhaun has just opened a box from friends at home containing among many other things a box of H. & H. cigars.

Corporal Wm. C. Rodgers has temporary charge of the first section during the illness of Sergeant Fred Jenne.

The new order to fill up the company to a six gun battery provides for another lieutenant. The only candidates announced so far are First Sergeant Fred J. Meyer and Sergeant Clyde Snowberger.

Quartermaster Sergeant Harry McMullan has just received 100 new blankets of the very best quality made, also enough "pup tents" to equip the full company. These little tents are to be used on the march only. Each four will accommodate two men only and each fellow must carry one-half of his tent.

YANKEE DOODLE IN SPAIN.

The Air is Universally Known in One of the Basque Provinces.

(New York Post.)

"Yankee Doodle" doesn't any more belong to you Yankees than it does to the southerners," said the Confederate major. "When my father was a comparatively young man he visited San Sebastian and met Senor Quebaille, an aged Biscayan gentleman, who was United States vice consul there, and Senor Quebaille proved to him that 'Yankee Doodle' was a Biscayan air. My father told him about a difficulty which he and some friends had just had with a crowd of angry Basques. The Basques had surrounded them and shouted, 'Amorcan! Amorcan!' meaning 'Kill them!' Senor Quebaille said to him:

"'Why didn't you whistle your national air? It would have saved you.'

"'Our national air,' my father exclaimed. 'What do those people know of that?'

"'Had you but whistled it, I repeat,' said the old gentleman, 'the angry Basques might have taken you to be what they modestly esteem themselves, the cream of all the Basques, for purity of race and purity of language, and, indeed, originality of music; for the air is so old they believe our great forefather, Tubal, brought the tune here with him, along with our tongue. Many a man, you know, has been saved by knowing the secret signs the Free Masons use. My son, it would have been worth the trial.'

"'But, surely sir, you jest,' answered my father incredulously.

"'On my word, sir,' answered the vice consul. 'It is most certainly an old Guipuzcoan air. I have known it from my childhood. I was amused and amazed, too, years ago when I first heard it in Boston, and asked a gentleman what it was. "Why, our national air," he replied in a disgusted tone. "No," said I, "it is ours." He then told me that you had got it from the British at Bunker Hill. I told him that might be, but that originally it must have come from the Pyrenees. He did not believe me, but I can prove the fact to you. Now there is one of the days these gentry outside lot their women come in with vegetables. Come and take an early breakfast with me and you shall be convinced.

"You may be sure my father was on time the next morning," continued the major, refilling his pipe. "On proceeding to the plaza with the old Spanish gentleman, they found it thronged with market women from far and near. A middle-aged woman who had sold her supply of vegetables was getting ready to start for home. Senor Quebaille accosted her in Basque and learned that she was from Tolosa, some ten or twelve leagues south of San Sebastian. He spoke to her again. She smiled and immediately began to sing. Her language was strange to my father's ears, but the air thrilled his ears and made him take off his hat and stand with bared head. It was 'Yankee Doodle.'

"'There!' exclaimed the consul, triumphantly. 'Is not that the tune you play on the Fourth of July and when you go into battle?'

"'The very same,' answered my father.

"'Come along; we have only begun the proof,' and Senor Quebaille hurried him from point to point of the crowded square, addressing here a woman from Vergara, there one from Hernani; now a girl from Trun, then another from Oyarzun, until he had questioned the length and breadth of Guipuzcoa. The result was invariably the same. Most could sing words to the tune, a few could only hum it, like the children in our nurseries from Maine to Tampa, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but my father had proof positive that the air of 'Yankee Doodle' was not only known in that region, but universally known."

Scandinavian Women Sailors.

In Norway, Sweden and Finland women are employed as sailors and many of them are engaged as pilots on the coasts.

THE ARMY MASCOTS.

REGIMENTAL PETS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN CAMP LIFE.

Goats Are Favorites, but Dogs, Birds and Even Small Colored Boys Are Occasionally Members of the Regiments—What the Custom Is Worked At.

One of the interesting and picturesque features of the volunteer army in its mass is the fact that it will be collected, there would be enough to fill up a regiment or

LEMONS, MASCOT OF THE FIRST NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

start a menagerie. Almost every company has one, and some have as many as three.

The soldiers do not seem to have agreed on any particular style of mascot. A printing colonel has a bulldog, a general on a white mouse answers their purpose equally well. It may seem trifling and ridiculous to the civilian that men engaged in such serious business as war should spend so much time and pay so much attention to the fancy of this kind. The civilian is a great critic. Let him spend long hours in camp with nothing to do, nothing to think about except the things he wants to forget, and the civilian would soon find himself welcoming any sort of diversion, no matter how trivial.

Those company and regimental mascots are not an evidence of whimsical superstition. They are merely pets in which the men take a common interest. The army regulations do not provide for any such, symbolic, of course, but the army officers are wise enough not to frown on the mascots. In fact, the keeping of all sorts of animals as idols, should camp rules be rigidly enforced, would be banished outside the limit to which as and never looked. The mascots help to keep the men contented, and thus the esprit de corps is maintained.

For some strange reason the goat, which is an object only of ridicule and degradation to the level of a public scavenger in places where men live in herds and walk on paved streets, is the choice of animals for camp and shipboard pets.

The typical mascot has a history. In time he becomes a part of the regimental traditions, and if he isn't stuffed when he dies he is always sacrificed to memory. There is Pipe, the goat mascot of the Twenty-second New York, whose story, has yet to be made, but he has had the stars of a good, interesting romance and he was just adopted at camp. He is a seasoned goat, and he is entered on a career which fells to the lot of very few goats.

There was a goat which scouted with the Sixty-fifth New York, a "crack" regiment in manners and dress. One night before the regiment left camp, while the sergeant major was writing to his sweetheart, she ate the first page of the letter as he was recording the name of the next man in the roster for parking. Pipe has nothing to do with Pipe of the Twenty-second, but Pipe has no such manners. He has the advantage of being a billy; however, which, whether he has his smells or not, helps him to understand how men should behave in the army. When he grows up and has a good, good appetite, he will eat only one of shoes and help to relieve the strain on the commissary department. Thomas Billy then belonged to the Seventy-first New York always made it unnecessary for the company to buy one at public sale. He knew his business and had a highly educated army appetite and always ate the labels off the beer tins.

The sailor Lemmons, the mascot of the First New Jersey regiment, is as touching as a lemon. Each of all classes the "blue gang," which is conspicuous for its coolness

THREE MASCOTS OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

everything of no concern. He looks after the horse Cuba of Major Allen, who, when he first discovered Lemmons, sent him back to Newark, but Lemmons crept into the freight car with the horses and made a Mowgli of himself until he was safely landed.

"Now," said Major Allen, "we would not give him away for the whole of Cuba."

Lemmons is 12 years old and weighs most of his time in front of Colonel Campbell's headquarters.

Only a Woman.

Jones-Brown—My daughter has been writing for 22 hours. Nothing can stop her.

Brown-Jones—Is she writing a magazine article on speed?

Jones-Brown—No. I promised her anything she wanted for her birthday, and she is telling me briefly what she needs.—New York World.

Fighting All Along the Line.

"What is the greatest war story you ever read, Grumpy?"

"My own diary, since I married."

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1898.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON XII, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JUNE 19.

Text of the Lesson, Mark xvi:1-8, 20. Memory Verses, 19-20—Golden Text, Rev. 1, 18—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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1. And they departed quickly from the sepulcher with fear and great joy, and did run to bring his disciples word. The women who in love, but not in faith, had come to anoint Jesus' dead body find the tomb open and empty, the stone rolled back from the door and an angel sitting upon it who speaks to them, with the result stated in this first verse of our lesson. Angels know when we seek Jesus, and they are glad (Luke 2:8 and Luke xv, 10). They, like their Lord, would dispel our fears. It is very helpful to make a special study of the "fear notes" from Gen. xv, 1, onward. Having believed, we seem to go quickly and tell" and the burden of our preaching is to be that Christ is risen and is, therefore, the one who fulfills all Scriptures.

9. "And as they went to tell His disciples, behold, Jesus met them, saying, All hail. And they came and held Him by the feet and worshiped Him." It is written in Isa. lxiv, 5, "Thou meetest him that rejoiceth and worketh righteousness." A little worship in the morning He had met Mary Magdalene and had stilled her tears and given her a message for the disciples, but He did not allow her to touch Him, because He had not ascended to His Father (John xx, 17). But now He allows these women to hold Him by the feet, so that He must have ascended and returned since meeting Mary. I doubt not that He was ever ascending and returning all those 40 days until His visible ascension, since which time He has not yet returned, but His will, and it may be soon (Acts 1, 9, 11).

10. "Then said Jesus unto them, Be not afraid; go tell My brethren, that they go into Galilee, and there shall they see Me." (The angel said), "Fear not; go and tell; He goeth before you into Galilee," and now Jesus Himself says just the same. If our message as His messengers is in strict accordance with His word, without adding unto or diminishing aught from it (Deut. iv, 2), we need have no fear but that He will indorse it all, but how we will be ashamed (1 John ii, 28), if we have in the least altered or diminished His word through fear of man or for any reason whatever. Let us take Samuel, believe and tell every whit, that in this way we may be established as the Lord's messengers (1 Sam. iii, 19-21). Believing all things that are written in the law and in the prophets, let not one word regarding attitude toward all Scripture ever be "I believe God that it shall be even as it was told me" (Acts xxvii, 25).

11, 13. "This saying is commonly reported among the Jews until this day." That is the saying that His disciples came by night and stole Him away, which was a lie that the soldiers were paid to tell. It is still true that some people will believe and do even worse if they are paid for it, for the devil has a great many children and lying is part of their business and a badge of his service. He is a liar and the father of it (John viii, 44), but he would have us believe that God is a liar (Gen. iii, 4; ii, 17; 1 John v, 10). It may bring a little money just for the present and possibly make one to do a little more business for a time if we are willing to lie and practice deceit as many do, but the end of such is the devil's portion which is to the lake of fire and the torment forever and ever.

15, 16. "Then the 11 disciples went away into Galilee into a mountain where Jesus had appointed them." He had said, "After I am risen again, I will go before you into Galilee" (Matt. xxvi, 32), and it would seem that He had designated some special mountain where He would meet them. They will tell us some day what mountain it was, and we may rather then know why He preferred so much them in Galilee, but one great and precious reason for us is that He always does just what He says He will do!

17, 18. "And when they saw Him, they worshiped Him, but some doubted." He has nowhere told us that all will believe, but on the contrary, has plainly taught us in the parable of the sower the various results of the seed sowing. In the parable of the tares He has further taught us that not all the grain, in the field will be true wheat. There came a time in His ministry when many went back and walked no more with Him (John vi, 66); but He was not discouraged, is not now, nor ever will be (Isa. xlii, 4), and if we are "workers together with Him" there is no room for us ever to be discouraged. Until He comes it will be "according to Acts xxviii, 24), "Some believed and some believed not," but He shall see of the travail of His soul and shall be satisfied.

18. "And Jesus came and spake unto them, saying, All power is given unto Me in heaven and in earth." To Jacob He said: "Fear not, I am the first and the last," Paul He that liveth and was dead, and behold I am alive for evermore, amen, and have the keys of hell and of death" (Rev. i, 17, 18), and through Isaiah He said: "Behold, I am the Lord, the God of all flesh. Is there anything too hard for Me?" (Jer. xxxii, 27). When in response to His question, "I am dead I send and who will go for us?" we are ready to reply: "Here am I. Send me!" (Isa. vi, 8), then our only responsibility is to go cheerfully where He sends us, in fact what He told us and gladly faithfully work lovingly His message, sure that He will not fail to accomplish all His pleasure (Isa. lv, 11).

19, 20. "Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." These are the three who in Isa. vi, 3, cry: "Who will go for us?" When we go for them, we have and should always find strong consolation in the blessed assurance that God is for us, Christ is for us, the Spirit is for us (Rom. viii, 31, 34, 26). What we are to teach is simply stated in Luke xxiv, 47; Acts xiii, 38, 39, etc.

20. "Teaching them to observe to all things whatsoever I have commanded you, and, lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world, Amen." It is therefore necessary to know all that Christ taught or we cannot teach the all things here referred to. To teach people how to be saved is but a small portion of what Christ taught, for He taught them all the Scriptures the things concerning Himself and told them they were foolish if they did not believe all the prophets had spoken (Luke xxiv, 25-27). Only then can fully enjoy the promises of Christ all the days who are in sympathy with Him in His great desire to give the gospel to every creature. That this world will end by being in some way modified is as taught in the Book (II Pet. iii, 13), but this age will end one another, and perhaps another, ere the new earth. Rev. K. V., tonight.

The lightning specialist connected with the government weather bureau maintains that rods are no protection and that most precautions taken by people to keep out of the path of a possible electrical discharge are useless.

The best burglar proof safes are made of alternate layers of hard and soft metal, which are welded together. This combination will not yield to either drill or sledge hammer.

It has recently been found that the lightest known solid is the ash of the sunflower, which has a specific gravity of .028, or about one-eighth that of cork.

The number of persons born blind averages 60 in every 1,000,000.

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every bear the fac-simile signature of* wrapper. *This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* on the *and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"
BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

QUEER IDEAS OF ART.

DOLLIVER POSES AS A CRITIC FOR SLOTTERWICK'S BENEFIT.

Sharply Criticizes the Gem He Admired Because It Was Lacking in Impressiveness—Disinterested Advice That May or May Not Have Been Followed.

When Slotterwick's wife's aunt died and left her a lot of money, the first thing Slotterwick did was to buy a house, and the next thing he did was to furnish it. Among the furnishings was a picture. There was more than one picture, you understand, but it was one particular picture that got Slotterwick into trouble. The dealer called it a pastoral scene, and it was so pretty that Slotterwick stood before it every day and admired it. He also called in the neighbors and they admired it.

The same day he invited Raphael Bassett Dolliver to dinner, and had hardly finished the meal before he said: "I have a rattling good picture I want to show you, Dolliver. I think it is a little the best in its line that I've seen for many a day."

"I didn't know you were a connoisseur," said Dolliver.

"I'm not," returned Slotterwick. "If I was, I wouldn't buy pictures—I'd only talk about them."

This was the only hit made by Slotterwick in the course of his visit to Dolliver, shaking his head sadly. "I suppose, also, there is no doubt about the figure of the man coming down the road?"

"A man? Why, Dolliver, that is a tavern! He can almost see every feature."

"Yes, I see," returned Dolliver, with a slight smile. "The trees I also see are exactly like those trees, and no one could mistake the water for anything else."

"That's about the size of it," cried Slotterwick, in delight. "Everything in that picture is standard size. A child could understand every detail."

"That's it: that's it," said Dolliver, with a great gulp, and then he laid his hand on his friend's shoulder and said with emotion: "Slotterwick, you're known you since a child. We went to school together, and I know you would not harm a fly, but—don't show that picture to anyone that knows anything. Please don't."

"Good heavens!" cried Slotterwick explosively. "What's the matter with the picture? Didn't you just say?"

"So calm, Slotterwick. You have been taken in. Why, man, where have you been living that you can't tell a real picture when you see it? You have admitted that the cows look like cows and the trees like trees. Whose, then, is the pleasure in discovering the cows and the trees?"

"Then, there is the man. You bring in your stable fellow and ask him what that is and he will recognize it instantly. Can't you see how ear accomplice that is? Woe, there's the water. Suppose that at first glance everybody should take it to be a log or a prairie or a tablecloth, and then, after reasoning a bit they would see that it was meant for water, don't you realize how different that would be from no ordinary picture?

"Then look at the sunset. Why, that's the kind of sunset you can see every day. It is yellow, pink and red. It is not brown."

"I don't believe I ever saw a brown sunset," said Slotterwick.

"Of course not; nobody ever did," returned Dolliver curtly. "That's where the art is exhibited. You've got to discover that for itself almost. That is the charm of art, and therefore this picture violates all its canons. Now, Slotterwick, take my advice and give this picture to the village barber to hang in the stable. Then the next time you are in town I'll take you somewhere and let you buy a picture that will keep you wondering for a week what for it is a house on fire or a charge of heavy dragoons. When you find out, I'll come out and congratulate you."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Used Either Way.

Gladys—Don't go, George! Don't leave me! Don't run the risk of losing your life and leaving me to mourn for you all the rest of my days. How can I endure the anxiety, knowing that you are in danger?

George—There, darling, don't worry. It's all right. I'm going into the newspaper department.

Gladys—Oh, George! That's even worse! How can I ever marry a cook?—Chicago News.

ALFONSO INTERVIEWED.

The Boy King Cracks Some Jokes That Cause Trouble.

It was a rainy day. I felt as proud as a janitor relighting over his Harlem flat as I jumped up the magnificent Peralta Principal, which led to the King's palace and the gendarmes' sabre-ing apartment. I knocked several times, but nobody came to the door, so I walked down the stairway again (as usual, etc.) and went around to the back entrance. After a terrific bombardment of several hours I managed to wake up the cook, who stuck her head out of the door and severely reverenced.

"Of toll yes that we don't want any offseers of ther warreid, or histories of England, or Dorny's galleries, or"—

"But, madam, I am no book agent," I implored, as she was about to slam the door in my face.

"Then wot is it you want?"

"I would like to interview the king."

"Then wotjer yer feel, on O'Pll take yez to ther kid."

So from the kitchen I was ushered into the Salon de Embajadores, where I sat on a soap box to await the bay ruler of Spain. (Hiss.) Suddenly I saw him come sliding down the banister, a paper sat in black silk on one side of him and another page sat in pies on the other side.

"Have I the honor of contracting Alfonso XIII?" I courteously asked.

"Alfonso 13½ instead of thirteenth, I guess."

"Why, what do you mean?" I impatiently inquired.

"Well, you see, I've got to get another half—a better half. Ha, ha!"

This bit of satire caused an innocent butler to smile, and the king immediately ordered the unfortunate butcher to cut his head off, adding, "Do you think I crack jokes for fun?"

Then I continued my interview:

"Do you think the war is threatening your industries?"

"Certainly. Your American fleets are nothing real unless go upand shipbuilding go down, but this may probably be due to England loaning you her ship."

"Her ship—what ship?"

"Friendship."

And just then a dynamite shell exploded in the soapbox and immediately killed the author of this sad tale.—New York Journal.

Considerable Misfortune.

"Day before yesterday," groaned the young woman who was just starting from the Pacific coast for a five days' trip eastward, "I traveled 60 miles in a snowstorm; all day yesterday I rode on the back of a mule, but this is worst of all."

"What is?"

"I've got the upper berth."—Chicago Tribune.

He Wants His Discharge Now.

In a letter to one of the soldier boys a found parent said:

"Be careful and let me know the moment you are killed, on that I can order you sent home and arrange for an impressive war funeral, of which the fourteen papers will probably send photographs. Two of your uncles died in battle, and both had fine funerals. You deserve fully as much yourself."—Atlanta Constitution.

Patient Waiting No Loss.

Mrs. Hardhead—The Daily Sweepum is offering a cyclopedia, ten volumes of poetry and an atlas four feet square as a premium to every subscriber.

Mr. Hardhead—We've got books enough now. Wait till they offer a horse and buggy.—New York Weekly.

Why They Wept.

Visitor to Camp—See Hoffcamp in the eyes of the soldiers. Weeping for the wives they are leaving behind them, I suppose?

Officer.—No, I think they are crying because they can't take their bicycles along with them.—Yonkers Statesman.

Certainly Uncertain.

"When a woman reaches a certain age," began the philosopher, who is the man who observes things and reflects.

"That age is then once again," said the interrupter.—New York World.

A Sweet Price.

"It's costing an awful lot to keep the navy in operation."

"Yes, but think—the government is maintaining it in Florida waters."—Philadelphia Public American.

Poor Pups.

Brown—Merey, man, you look as though you had been to war.

Towne—Worse. I've been nursing the baby while his mother went shopping.—Philadelphia Press.

Two Are a Great Many Sometimes.

He—Darling, we'll have a lot to contend with when we are married.

She—Yes, dear. We'll have each other.—Stray Stories.

THE TALK OF PEACE.

A Glance at the Courses That Were Taken in the Past.

INTERVENTION OF AN INDIVIDUAL

How Franklin Opened Negotiations With Great Britain—Russia's Mediation in the War of 1812—Treating With Mexico in 1813—Courses That Sounds Far Spain to Pursue in the Present Case.

In view of the growing belief that Spain is seeking to initiate a peace movement the precedents bearing on peace negotiations are being looked into. They are less many interesting features in the negotiations following wars in which the United States has engaged. The latest negotiations closing the Revolutionary war came about in a romantic manner. Franklin and Jay were living in Paris at the time, having succeeded in enlisting the active assistance of France. Among Franklin's neighbors was a Miss Bridton, with whom the famous statesman soon first formed a fast friendship. Miss Bridton spent the summer at Nice, where she met several English noblemen, among whom was Lord Cholmondeley. The latter, on learning that she was a friend of Franklin, asked for a note of introduction to him, saying he would call and drink tea with him at Passy. The letter was given, and Franklin and Lord Cholmondeley were brought together confidently terms. His lordship stated that he was an intimate friend of Lord Shelburne, who had just become the ruling figure of the British ministry, and it was suggested that Franklin write a letter to Lord Shelburne, which Lord Cholmondeley would deliver in person.

Acting on the suggestion Franklin wrote a brief letter expressing the wish that a "general peace" might be brought about. But he was careful to avoid betraying any anxiety or hope that the peace would immediately take place. Franklin felt sure of his ground, as political conditions in the United States were much disturbed. The latter war very welcome to Lord Shelburne, as it arrived just after a serious upheaval in the British parliament. The ministry of Lord North, which had conducted the war, narrowly escaped a vote of censure, and it gave place to a ministry favorable to the recognition of American independence. Lord Shelburne and North wished to initiate the movement, but Franklin's letter paved the way, and as a result formal negotiations were opened between Franklin and Lord Shelburne, leading to the recognition of American independence and the conclusion of a peace with the American colonies.

The peace negotiations after the war of 1812 were more formal in character. Soon after the war began President Madison took the first steps toward restoring peace, and in a message to congress on Nov. 4, 1812, he said:

"Anxious to bridge the evils from which a state of war cannot be exempt, I lost no time after it had been declared in conveying to the British government the terms on which its progress might be arrested."

The terms proposed by Madison were that Great Britain vacate the orders in council on blockades and on the impressment of American seamen. The movement came to naught.

The emperor of Russia took the next step to restore peace. He first made a proposition to John Quincy Adams, our minister to St. Petersburg, suggesting that he would act as mediator. The proposition was also made to the state department at Washington through the Russian minister here. It was accepted by the United States, and Messrs. Bayard, Gallatin and Adams received instructions on April 15, 1813, to proceed to St. Petersburg. Their instructions began, "Your first duty will be to conclude a peace with Great Britain." The terms of peace were the same as Madison had previously specified, but these were not indispensable conditions.

Great Britain declined the overture, however, and Lord Castlereagh wrote to the state department, suggesting direct negotiations. Accordingly Henry Clay and Jonathan Russell were added to the peace commission, receiving new instructions, Jan. 28, 1814. British commissioners were appointed, and the commission met at Ghent Aug. 8. The British presented four points, the Americans three. Among the British points was that relating to the maintenance of a warship on the great lakes, which has been because an established practice. The peace treaty was finally agreed to Dec. 24, 1814.

During the Mexican war, while hostilities were still in progress, the chief clerk of the state department, Nicholas P. Trist, was sent to Mexico to open negotiations for peace. He was instructed to demand the cession of New Mexico and California. These terms were rejected by Mexico. Thereupon the United States recalled Trist. The demand upon agitation in Mexico, for it was feared the United States would adopt very aggressive steps. Trist had not acted on the recall, but had remained in Mexico. He succeeded, as a result of the changed feeling, in making a treaty of peace, known as the treaty of Guadeloupe Hidalgo, on Feb. 2, 1848.

At the close of the civil war there were no peace negotiations or treaty in the usual sense. Being a rebellion, the Federal government recognized no power with which it could make a treaty. The surrender of Appomattox was without condition, but an arrangement was made by which the military concessions were allowed by General Grant to the surrendering armies. Beyond this there were no formal peace treaties or agreement.

The precedent of Franklin's informal peace overtures suggests that if Spain is unable to secure the mediation of the European powers she might enlist the services of some friend, who is an individual capacity could take the initiative, as Franklin did. That of 1812 suggests that formal peace overtures are to be made through commissioners, duly instructed on the terms they can grant. If the precedent of the Mexican war were followed, then one of the officials of Spain or a foreign office could come to Washington and make personal overtures toward peace. The precedents show that there is no fixed precedence, under international law, toward a negotiation of peace, and that the form adopted is dictated mainly by expediency and a desire to avoid the undue humiliation of the vanquished party.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

SHREWD YOUNG SPANIARD.

Hoaxed the Americans at Key West and Is Now Back in Cuba.

The information has reached Washington that one of the passengers on board the Spanish steamer Panama, which was taken as a prize and brought to Key West some time ago and confiscated, was the son of Emilio Castelar y Trompete, the former consul general from Spain to New York. The young Spaniard, who is a graduate of a military academy in Spain and who spent considerable time in the United States while his father represented his country in New York, has the rank of captain in the Spanish army. Although on the Panama was captured he immediately assumed a disguise and represented himself simply as a passenger on board the steamer en route to Havana on commercial business.

After being taken to Key West with the other passengers and the crew he was released upon the representations made. After securing his release he made his way to Mexico, still travelling in disguise, which was an easy matter, owing to his knowledge of the English language, acquired during his stay in New York. From Mexico he made another bold break for the island of Cuba and managed to reach his destination. So well did he conduct himself in his assumed character that he was not once suspected. He is now boasting over his shrewd eluding the Yankees and has command of a company in defense of Havana. Captain Bob Lassare is quite well known in New York and in about 24 years of age.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

OUR PRISONERS OF WAR.

Spaniards at Fort McPherson Have More Liberty Because of Hobson's Experience.

Moved by the fact that the Spaniards at Santiago de Cuba are reported to be treating Hobson and his comrades with considerable rigor, Colonel Cook recently determined to reciprocate and had the Spanish prisoners of war at Fort McPherson better-fared than the narrow cells in which they have been confined to the large post ballroom. In these new quarters the Spaniards are not under lock and key and do not have to peer through steel bars to get a view of the landscape. The ballroom is large, airy place. In it the Spaniards have plenty of room to play games. They are allowed to walk or sit on the piazza, watch the workmen drill or listen to the band play. Daily papers are furnished them, most of the officers being able to read English, although they cannot speak the language.

Although the prisoners of war have some freedom, there has been no relaxation in the treatment of the alleged spies. The latter are still kept in separate cells in the guardhouse and are not allowed to hold any communication with the outside world.—Exchange.

It Is So Sudden.

It is astonishing how eager the nations of continental Europe are to prove their affection for dear America. The sudden access of her conversion is almost suspicious.—New York Mail and Express.

The Cuban Menu.

Like a well conducted banquet, the war hereafter will doubtless intends to take its Havana last.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Hobson and His Seven.

The Spanish squadron lay
In Santiago bay
Like the cork within a bottle,
Though the skipper wasn't in,
Then Hobson, with New York,
Came up prepared for work,
Cervera's done to Hoboken
And to sea.

Lieutenant Hobson rose
With a project to propose:
"If the admiral will permit me,
I can cork this bottle right.
Let me take the Merrimac,
With a few loads of my luck,
And the Spaniards may not bit me
If they duck."

With a gallant, rousing cheer
Hailed the crews to volunteer.
A hundred men were ready
For every one they chose.
The hull with lucky breath
They see fading on the sea,
But Hobson, bold Calm and steady!"
Off she goes!

Young Hobson, his command,
For he it was who planned
The fate of naval single
In enlightened's legendry,
He climbs this east of fate
To block the hostile gate
While shot and cavernous mingle
On the sea.

She gains the guarded estuary
The forts no longer wait,
But from the bristling fortress
They belch their furious fires,
But Hobson and his men
Come on with aim and then
Full speed, triumph crowning
Their desire.

What can the Spaniards do
With such a valiant crew
That know not trepidation
Or seek their fears to quiet?
He mantows his chagrin
At being bottled in
By naught but admiration
For the Yanks.

'Tis write a glorious page
For every future age—
Historian and romancer
Shall hand the victory down,
And the tale will remain
Of the chivalric Spain
That's to Cervera's answer,
"Completely closed!"
—Henry Tyrrell in New York Sun.

Ruthless in reckless, if necessary.

Nothing but War Terms Now.

"I thought you said the Jones boy couldn't whip you, Willie."

"Well, he couldn't alone, but he and his brother mollified and then they had me."—Chicago Post.

A Slip of the Tongue.

Artist (who has unexpectedly received a check for a portrait he has just painted)—Ah, after all people are not so bad as we paint them.—Fliegende Blatter.

Not Altogether Curtable.

To see Ky up in front upon a combination
Incline
Is enough to scatter Chaplin's shirts among the trees at random.
All ungraceful, by family hats—the fortunate chap behind her
And feel that to a better man blind fate should
Have consigned her.
And he? With joy—or something else—his heart is wildly thumping,
As after the deed, and up the hills he is only does the pumping.
—Town Topics.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

New Era in Medicine.

"This tells of a discovery that alleviates suffering and prolongs life. It is inexpensive, effective. Medical science is revolutionized over this, one of the greatest achievements of modern times.

The fact that several dollars spent for the right medicine has effected a cure where a skilled and expensive physician aided by the latest and most ingenious instrument of science, had failed, is a matter of much importance.

Important, because it opens to downcast sufferers a new, inexpensive and sure avenue to the restoration of health and the full enjoyment of the pleasures of life.

Such was the experience of Mrs. Ada M. Hare, of 139 North Charlotte Street, Lancaster, Pa.

From a weak, nervous, desponding person, she was made a strong, active woman and a cheerful, helpful wife.

Her story is interesting.

Mrs. Hare suffered terribly from female disorders. Her nerves became unstrung, cramps seized her and caused the most intense pain.

So weak and physically demoralized was she, that the slightest labor wearied her and household duties were a burden.

The most alarming symptoms of her malady were the frequent fainting spells that afflicted her.

In the midst of her work, or in a conversation, dizziness would come upon her and she would fall prostrate in a swoon.

She consulted a reputable physician. He diagnosed her case and prescribed the usual remedies.

Instead of improving, she continued to grow worse; the ailment that was robbing her life of the joys of young womanhood became more pronounced.

It seemed impossible to correct or even to check the disorders.

"I had become greatly weakened," said Mrs. Hare, in telling her story to a reporter, "and the awful cramps and the frequency and nature of the fainting spells alarmed me beyond belief. I shuddered every time I thought of the pleasures of life.

"I tried electric treatments; it failed, and I did not know where to turn for help.

A friend told me how her mother had been greatly benefited by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"I had but little hope for success, but decided to give these pills a trial.

"I took two boxes and was much benefited. After taking six more I was cured. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People had done what all the previous treatment had failed to do.

"I am fully restored to health now, and do things that I had hardly dared attempt before."

No discovery of modern times has proved such a boon to women as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, they restore the healthy regulating the functions, they restore the strength and health to the exhausted woman when every effort of the physician proves unavailing.

These pills are recognized everywhere as a specific for diseases of the blood and nerves. For paralysis, locomotor ataxia, and other diseases long supposed incurable, they have proved unfailingly in thousands of cases. Truly they are one of the greatest blessings ever bestowed upon mankind.

FOLLIES OF FASHION.

The Young Man Who Determined to Be Cool at All Hazards.

The young man of the period was at his toilet.

"James," he said, "how is it out?"

Being a young man of the period—and a fashionable young man at that—of course he would not do for him to find out anything for himself. That would be an indication that he couldn't hire a man to tell him what he wanted to know.

"Warm, sir; very warm," answered James.

"I thought so," commented the young man of the period, which was a manifest untruth, for his face showed that he did not think at all. "I must be cool. Fetch me"—

"Yes, sir."

"Get me some of gauze underwear."

"Yes, sir."

"And my lightest summer suit of clothes. I must be cool."

"Of course, sir."

"And a pair of spun-work silk socks."

"I have them, sir."

"And a twilight shirt. Fashion or no fashion, I will be cool."

"Very proper, sir."

"And my straw hat, James. Don't forget the straw hat."

Of course the straw hat was forthcoming, and the young man of the period proceeded to get into his clothes.

"This negligee shirt, James!" he exclaimed when he had reached the point where that was the next feature of interest.

"Yes, sir. What's wrong, sir?" inquired the man.

"Too heavy," said the youth of the period. "It will react me to death, and I want to be cool. In fact, I intend to be cool."

"It is a lighter one, sir."

"Ah, that's more like it. That won't kill a man with discomfort."

Then, having donned his negligee shirt, he put on a four ply collar that was of heat four inches high and almost as cool and comfortable as a land of iron just from the furnace.

And yet we sometimes feel called upon to try to teach the natives of tropical countries how to dress properly and sensibly.—Chicago Post.

A Patriotic Mistake.

Pastor Tamphus — Brother'n, you will find de text dis mawnin in de—dat chapter ob Philippines. — New York Journal.

The Cause.

She—Why does a man feel rich when he's riding in a hansom?

He—Because he hasn't paid the driver yet. I suppose.—Yonkers Statesman.

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made, and that too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed inevitable. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose, that she slept all night; and with two bottles, has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Lobker Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottles free at Drier & Bro.'s drug store. Regular size 50c and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

Yellow Jaundice Cured.

Suffering humanity should be supplied with every means possible for its relief. It is with pleasure we publish the following: "This is to certify that I was a terrible sufferer from yellow jaundice for over six months, and was treated by some of the best physicians in our city and all to no avail. Dr. Bell, our druggist, recommended Electric Bitters; and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured. I now take great pleasure in recommending them to any person suffering from this terrible malady. I are gratefully yours, M. A. Hogerty, Lexington, Ky." Sold by Dreier & Bro., druggists.

Buckien's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dreier & Bro.

Europe's Two Great Capitals.

"The streets are filled with beautiful things, mostly German officers," writes Lilian Bell from Berlin in 'The Ladies' Home Journal. "The only trouble is that they themselves seem to know it only too well, and as they will not give us any of the sidewalk we are obliged to admire them from the gutter. The only way you can keep Germans from knocking you into the middle of the street is to walk sideways and pretend you are examining the shop windows. Paris seems a city of lovers; Berlin a city of war. The streets of Paris are quite as full of soldiers as Berlin, but French soldiers are not impressive. They are unarmed and badly dressed and badly groomed. Their trousers are much too long. To me they seemed to need only a belt at the ankle to turn them into perfect Russian blouses. But English and German soldiers seem to be in perfect condition, as though they could go to war at a moment's notice."

War News.

"What's the latest news of the war?"

"Why, yesterday there was a hot exchanges of"—

"Yes, yes! Well?"

"Of dispatches between"—

"Oh!"

Perhaps it is just as well to end this veracious chronicle right here.—Chicago Post.

Doubtful.

Crimsonbank—Do you remember a short thing upon good many people were seeing single?

Verat—Yes, I remember.

"Well, I wonder if these people who are seeing Spanish warships are the same ones?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Apparently Not.

The Woman Who Had Just Moved In—Was that thing we want to do is to tear down those old carnbus those people call stables?

Her Husband—It seems you have no reverence for the shades of the departed.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time
5 Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

From Ft. Wayne to Leave Arrive
Wabash depot, Pennsylvania Station, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

	West Bound
East Road.	
*2 30 a.m.	3 40 a.m.
9 05 a.m.	7 30 a.m.
12 05 p.m.	
*2 10 p.m.	3 35 p.m.
4 10 p.m.	7 00 p.m.
*8 30 p.m.	9 35 p.m.
†12 05 a.m.	4 15 a.m.
†2 05 a.m. (from Chi)	5 05 p.m.
†2 05 a.m. (from Cin'ti)	8 10 p.m.

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R.R.
In effect Sunday, May 29th, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	
*For Grand Rapids and north	2 40 a.m.
	2 55 p.m.
	5 30 p.m.
†From Richmond arrives	5 30 p.m.
	11 45 a.m.
*For Richmond and Cincinnati	12 35 a.m.
	12 55 p.m.
	4 25 p.m.
†From Grand Rapids arrives	7 15 p.m.
†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.	

NEW YORK CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY.

WEST BOUND	Arrives	Departs
No. 1	7.55 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
No. 3	2.45 p.m.	3.05 p.m.
No. 5	7.30 p.m.	8.00 p.m.
No. 7	1.25 p.m.	4.15 a.m.
Local Freight	2.45 p.m.	7.00 a.m.
EAST BOUND	Arrives	Departs
No. 2	8.45 a.m.	9.05 a.m.
No. 4	3.35 p.m.	3.55 p.m.
No. 6	9.15 p.m.	9.30 p.m.
No. 8	5.30 a.m.	6.00 a.m.
Local Freight	10.30 a.m.	2.30 p.m.

WABASH
Time Table Effective June 5th
From Fort Wayne.

GOING EAST.

No. 2. Fast Express, ar.	8.05 a.m.
No. 4. Toledo Accommodation, daily	9.55 a.m.
No. 8. New England Fast Mail, daily	2.35 p.m.
No. 12. Atlantic Express, daily	9.57 p.m.

GOING WEST.

No. 29. St. Louis Day Express, ar.	8.30 a.m.
No. 7. Kansas City Express, daily	12.35 M.
No. 3. Pacific Express, daily	2.30 p.m.
No. 5. St. Louis Limited, daily	6.50 p.m.
No. 11. Toledo Accom. ar.	10.00 p.m.
	11.00 p.m.

Telephone, Bell-Home No. 6.

THE
LINDLEY, FT. WAYNE & WESTERN R'Y

Time Card, in Effect Dec. 20 '97.

Ft. Wayne Express 8.00 a.m. 7.35 p.m.
Muncie " 10.00 a.m. 10.00 p.m.
Accommodation, † 2.45 P.M. 7.00 p.m.
Mixed trains leave Fort Wayne 8.20 a.m.
All trains run daily except Sunday.

L. E. & W. TIME TABLE.

	DEPT.	ARRIVE
No. 12 Express (Accom'dation)	7.10 a.m.	10.30 a.m.
No. 14 Express	4.15 p.m.	7.30 p.m.
No. 124 Local Freight	6.00 a.m.	4.00 p.m.
	DEPT.	ARRIVE
No. 62 Express daily	10.35 a.m.	1.30 p.m.
No. 64 Express daily except Sunday	10.35 a.m.	1.30 p.m.
No. 122 Local Freight	10.00 a.m.	4.00 p.m.
No. 123 Local Freight	1.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY—Fort Wayne Branch.

EASTWARD.	DEPART	ARRIVE
No. 455 Way Freight	7.25 a.m.	
No. 7 Cin. Express and Mail	11.05 a.m.	
No. 449 Detroit and Ind'p'ls Express	11.05 a.m.	
WESTWARD.	DEPART	ARRIVE
No. 14 Way Freight	8.40 a.m.	
No. 456 Through Express & Mail	1.30 p.m.	
No. 448 Detroit & Indpls Express	4.45 p.m.	

DIRECTORY OF FORT WAYNE BUSINESS HOUSES.

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Lawyer and Counsellor in Patent Causes. 31 Arcade.

F. H. KLEEKAMP,
Attorney-at-Law. German and English spoken in office. Rooms 5 and 6 Bank Block. Home phone 122

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Cor. Calhoun and Columbia. Best Cabinets $1.50 per dozen. Small Pictures 50c per dozen.

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DAN GRANT,
Horse-shoeing, Wagon Building and General Repairing.
91 and 93 East Columbia St.

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Go where the crowd goes! The Wayne hotel barber shop; the finest honorial parlor in the state.
Sid Hubbard, Prop.

BATHS.

FORT WAYNE SANITARIUM,
Lau Block, cor. Washington Boule vard and Calhoun St. Baths of all kind. Competent lady attendant.

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Builders Ilino Association—Lime, Stone, Cement, Plaster, Lathe, etc. Office, 207 Calhoun St.; Yards, 5, 6 & 7 Chesnut St. and 4, 5 & 6 R. R. St. Phone 511.

BAKERY.

The Vienna Steam Bakery, John Sauerteig, prop., manufacturer of gaunine vienna & Saxon made bread, 14 Washington Blvd. Phone 618.

Telephone No. 501 is for Geo. H. Jacob

WHAT IS THE CHURCH?

Rev. Dr. Talmage Declares that Opinions Widely Differ.

His Endeavor to Show What It Should Be—A Practical, Homely, Helpful Answer to an All Worthy Inquiry.

BOOKLYN, Jan. 15.—Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, in the following sermon portrays what the church should be to its disciples. The text is: Send thee help from the sanctuary.—Psalms xx., 2.

If you should ask 50 men what the church is they would give you 50 different answers. One man would say, "It is a convention of hypocrites." Another: "It is a place for gossip, where wolverine dispositions devour each other." Another: "It is a place for the cultivation of superstition and cant." Another: "It is an arsenal where theologians go to get pikes and muskets and shot." Another: "It is an art gallery, where men go to admire great arches, and exquisite fresco, and musical warble, and the flamingoes in ghastly imagery." Another man would say: "It is the best place on earth except my own home." "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning."

Now, whatever the church is, my text tells you what it ought to be—a great, practical, homely omnipotent help. "Send thee help from the sanctuary." The new ought to yield positiveness for the body. The color of the upholstery ought to yield pleasure to the eye. The entire service ought to yield strength for the toil and struggle of every-day life. The Sabbath ought to be harnessed to all the six days of the week, drawing them in the right direction. The church ought to be a magnet, visibly and unfailingly attracting all the homes of the neighborhood. Every man gets roughly jostled, gets abused, gets cut, gets insulted, gets slighted, gets exasperated. By the time the Sabbath comes he has an accumulation of six days of annoyance, and that is a staggering church service which has not strength enough to take off that accumulated annoyance and hurl it into perdition. The business man sits down in church headachey from the week's engagements. Perhaps his wisdom has fled, carried at home on the lounge with the newspapers and the slippers. That man wants to be lifted off, and graciously diverted. Up first wave of the religious service ought to dash clear over the hurricane decks, and leave him dripping with the holy and glad and heavenly emotion. "Send thee help from the sanctuary."

One of the first places, sanctuary help ought to come from the words. A woman dying in England persisted in singing to the last moment. The attendants tried to persuade her to stop, saying it would exhaust her and make her disease worse. She answered: "I must sing. I am only practising for the Heavenly choir." Think of the choir rehearsal for music in Heaven. If you and I are going to take part in that orchestra, it is high time that we were stringing and thrumming our harps. They tell us that Tullburg and Gottschalk never would go into a concert until they had their pianos privately tuned, although they were masters of the instrument. And can it be that we expect to take part in the great oratorio of Heaven, if we do not rehearse here?

But I am not speaking of the next world. Sabbath song ought, to set all the week to music. We want not more harmony, not more melodic expression, but more volume in our church music. The English dissenting churches far surpass our American churches in this respect. An English audience of 1,800 people will give more volume of sacred song than an American audience of 3,000 people. I do not know what the reason is. Oh, you ought to have heard them sing in Surrey chapel. I had the opportunity of preaching there on Christmas—I think the nineteenth anniversary—sermon in Rowland Hill's old chapel, sacred song it was simply overwhelming, and then, in the evening of the same day, in Agricultural Hall, many thousand voices lifted in doxology. It was like the voice of many waters, and like the voice of many thunderings, and like the voice of Heaven.

> "And I heard as it were the voice of a great multitude, and as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of mighty thunderings, saying, Alleluia: for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth. Alleluia: salvation, and glory, and honor, and power, unto the Lord our God. And again they said, Alleluia. And the four and twenty elders and the four beasts fell down and worshiped God that sat on the throne, saying, Amen; Alleluia. And a voice came out of the throne, saying, Praise our God, all ye his servants, and ye that fear him, both small and great. And I heard as the voice of a great multitude, and as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of mighty thunderings, saying, Alleluia: for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth. Let us be glad and rejoice, and give honor to him: for the marriage of the Lamb is come, and his wife hath made herself ready. And to her was granted that she should be arrayed in fine linen, clean and white: for the fine linen is the righteousness of saints. And he saith unto me, Write, Blessed are they which are called unto the marriage supper of the Lamb. And he saith unto me, These are the true sayings of God. And I fell at his feet to worship him. And he said unto me, See thou do it not: I am thy fellow servant, and of thy brethren that have the testimony of Jesus: worship God: for the testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy. And I saw heaven opened, and behold a white horse; and he that sat upon him was called Faithful and True, and in righteousness he doth judge and make war. His eyes were as a flame of fire, and on his head were many crowns; and he had a name written, that no man knew, but he himself. And he was clothed with a vesture dipped in blood: and his name is called The Word of God. And the armies which were in heaven followed him upon white horses, clothed in fine linen, white and clean. And out of his mouth goeth a sharp sword, that with it he should smite the nations: and he shall rule them with a rod of iron: and he treadeth the winepress of the fierceness and wrath of Almighty God. And he hath on his vesture and on his thigh a name written, King of kings, and Lord of lords. And I saw an angel standing in the sun; and he cried with a loud voice, saying to all the fowls that fly in the midst of heaven, Come and gather yourselves together unto the supper of the great God; that ye may eat the flesh of kings, and the flesh of captains, and the flesh of mighty men, and the flesh of horses, and of them that sit on them, and the flesh of all men, both free and bond, both small and great. And I saw the beast, and the kings of the earth, and their armies, gathered together to make war against him that sat on the horse, and against his army. And the beast was taken, and with him the false prophet that wrought miracles before him, with which he deceived them that had received the mark of the beast, and them which worshiped his image. These both were cast alive into a lake of fire burning with brimstone. And the remnant were slain with the sword of him that sat upon the horse, which sword proceeded out of his mouth: and all the fowls were filled with their flesh."

Now, I am no worshiper of noise, but I believe that four American churches would with full heartiness of soul, and full emphasis of voice, sing the songs of Zion, this part of sacred worship would have tenfold more power than it has now. Why not take this part of the sacred service and lift it where it ought to be? In an organ case of Hie might be drowned out by loud sacred song. Do you tell me that it is not fashionable to sing very loudly? Then, I say, away with the fashion. We dam back the great Mississippi of congregational singing and let a few drops of melody trickle through the dam. I say, take away the dam and let the billows rise on their way to the ocean of love of God. Whether it is fashionable to sing loudly or not, let us sing with all possible emphasis.

We have a great deal of this sort of singing, of music as an entertainment, of music as a recreation. It is high time we heard something of music as a help, a practical help. In order to do this we must have only a few hymns. New tunes and new hymns every Sunday make poor congregational singing. Fifty songs are enough for a year. The Episcopal church prays the same prayers every Sabbath, and year after year, and century after century. For that reason they help the heartiest responses. Let us take a hint from that fact, and let us sing the same songs Sabbath after Sabbath, so that they may can we come, to the full force of this exercise. Twenty thousand years will not wear out the hymns of William Cowper, Charles Wesley and Isaac Watts. Suppose now each person in an audience has brought all the enjoyments of the last 365 days. Fill the room to the ceiling with sacred song, and you would drown out all those annoyances of the last 365 days, and you would drown them forever. Organ and cornet are only to marshal the voice. Put the voice full into field, and in conquering and in battalions, by storm take the obduracy and sin of the world. "If you can not sing for yourself, sing for others." By trying to give others cheer you will bring good cheer to your own heart."

When Londonderry, Ireland, was besieged many years ago the people inside the city were famishing, and a vessel came up with provisions, but the vessel ran out on the river bank and stuck fast. The enemy went down with laughter and derision to board the vessel, when the vessel gave a broadside fire against the enemy, and by the shock was turned back into the stream, and sailed well. Oh, we have so high and dry on the rocks of melancholy, give a broadside fire of song against your spiritual enemies, and by holy rebound you will come out into the calm waters. If we want to make ourselves happy we must make others happy. Worship with the voice, as Asaphael, who played his lyre until the angel boy went, moved and the walls of Thebes arose; but religion has a nobler story to tell of how Christian song may build a whole temple of cherubic joy, and the sound earth into sympathy with the stars.

I carried many nights in London, and I used to hear the bells, the small bells of the city, strike the hour of night—one, two, three, four and among them the great St. Paul's rather timid would come in to mark the hours, making all the other sounds seem utterly insignificant. And so with mighty tongue it announced the hour of the night, every stroke an overmastering boom. My friends, it was intended that all the lesser sounds of the world should be drowned out in the mighty tongue of congregational song beating against the gates of Heaven. Do you know how they mark the hours in Heaven? They have no clocks, as they have no candles, but a great pendulum of hallelujah swinging across Heaven from eternity to eternity.

> Let there be silence by day,
> All children of the ill-starred Eve
> Should speak each to his friend.
> Let there be silence by night,
> All children of the ill-starred Eve
> Should speak each to his friend.

Still does it sound time distinctly be put in a place out of sight and hearing of the rest of the flock and they should be given drugs.

There is no sense and reason much harm to drugging a whole flock to cure a few sick individuals. Medicines should never be given in the water which is sometimes used in the water which is sometimes used in metallic vessels.

Warm mash in the morning, as much as will be eaten up clean and greedily in five minutes; wheat, oats and barley, wheat burned deeply in litter for all day exercise and pecked whole corn in moderate quantities just before going to roost is the best egg food.

The largest yield of eggs keep in moderate confinement, unobstructed by dogs, boys, etc., and add to the above ration lean meat cut loose, grit, charcoal, crushed oyster shells, plenty of green food, a little cayenne pepper, boiled beets and all table scraps that are not greasy or tainted.

Experience has taught me that the eggs for hatching, introduce a vigorous male, drop the mash and cayenne pepper, cut down the grain one-half and double the lean meat, oyster shells and green food or open the gates, and if the range is good and weather and season favorable feed nothing but grain and leave the rest to nature.

Such change of feed and treatment should be done gradually—a month is none too long. Then use your eggs for hatching, not before.

Do not be surprised if, say, your 50 hens were laying 30 to 35 eggs daily all winter they drop down to 20 or 25. This is what you are after, and as the spring season advances and the range is getting well eaten you get back to their original number of eggs daily, particularly if they are of the non-sitting variety.

Free, unlimited range for growing chicks, a sharp lookout for vermin day and night all summer long, plucked oatmeal, whole meat, bread and milk the first two weeks, then gradually change to wholemeal, boiled potatoes, oats and millet seed. Better, though, feed this last only in such quantities as to furnish a variety. In this way only also should cracked corn and cornmeal mush be fed to growing chicks.

Free range, plenty of shade and loose soil, good fresh and clear water are the essentials in the growth of young chicks. Such treatment, when large, early, profitable and vigorous cockerels and cullets to begin laying at 4½ months.

The incubator may not beat the hen, but the brooder will at a gallop.

Green bone cutters, clover cutters and mills to crush oyster shells are indispensable to profitable poultry keeping.

Try not to pay your coal-man and your grit and oyster-shells man last, but green bone should be cut at home, and double the better.

There is rich in nitrogen and lime. No poultry-man can afford to start in the fall in this feed, especially in winter.

Do not believe that a dunghill has anything to compete with a real thoroughbred—not in eggs, not in weight, not in growth, not in vigor.

Buy your stock from a live poultry-man. Believe in making carcass, and never buy a male for breeding that has a comb.—Ohio Poultry Journal.

Sugar Cane for Fowls.

Kaffir corn is now a common crop with the farmers of the semi-arid regions of the southwest, being extensively grown in Kansas, Indian Territory, Texas, etc. It is a nonsaccharine variety of sorghum in which the nutriment instead of partially consisting in the stalk, as with the saccharine varieties, finds its way largely to the grains or kernels borne on the head or top of the plant. The seeds are about twice the size of ordinary sorghum seeds and are rich with starch. Kaffir corn can be used with satisfaction as a feed for all classes of farm animals, chickens included. The seed is particularly relished and is fed satisfactorily with our correspondent, and I recommend that for hay this grain as a feed for fowls, remembering that it should be used in addition with rather than in substitution for the common grains. The seed can be ordered through seedsmen and should be planted and cultivated the same as corn. Since the Kaffirs know no food of this grain, and the birds are unprotected, great damage is often wrought to the ripened corn through these pests.—W. A. Henry in Breeder's Gazette.

Feeding Ducklings.

The system of feed for ducklings, says a correspondent of The Country Gentleman, is simple enough. After hatching tried numerous complicated mixtures at the start. I have finally settled on a very common formula. The first meal, after being placed in the brooder, is cornmeal and bran equal parts, with a liberal handful of coarse sand introduced, all thoroughly mixed with cold water and fed in a moist consistency. After the next day's meal I add a small quantity of cooked beef scraps. This mixture should be fed five times daily, but only just so much as they will eat up clean. They should always come up to the feed board lively and hungry.

War, the Great Leveler.

"Well, sah, dat war hoss do devil. It sho' do. Why, de war hoss done call him 'kunnel' in time or peace, an' he answer to 'kunnel' same as a nigger ter pay day, but when he hit, in de army do Number States didn't recognize his entitlements. De cap'n say to him, 'Git in line, dar, you rothanded devil, or keep yo' mouth shet.' Peers like he jes' 'spised a nigger dat 'spected yo' passens."—Atlanta Constitution.

Convenient Nimbility.

"I do think that Mr. Newly is the most lenient man in the world," declared his confiding young wife.

"He'll get over it."

"I don't know. He never comes in late at night but he is so distressed that he can give no lucid explanation of where he has been."—Detroit Free Press.

The Point In Doubt.

"Do you know anything about the defeat of the Spanish armada?" inquired of one young man.

"Why, certainly," replied his friend. "What about counting cars?"

"I know that, but how the Spanish got ceased to claim a victory on that occasion?"—Washington Star.

CHRISTIAN EVIDENCE.

The Best Found in the Personal Life of the Christian—Gladstone as an Example.

The best evidences of Christianity is furnished by the Christian. If it is not found in the personal life it is not to be found at all. Without the fruitage the Gospel is but a form of sound words, the teachings of Christ only beautiful sayings, and the church nought but a human organization. Christianity was instituted for man, and it either avails all to him or it means nothing. It is not simply something to believe and profess, something to admire and defend; but it is truth, it is life.

Life is the opposite of death. Death is something lived and unchangeable. Life has in itself the power of progress and transformation. Death has no fruit, but ashes; but life has abundance of fruit as manifested in character. The fruit of the Gospel is not dispersed if it be shown that this man or that man who professes it has to genuine results to show. It only proves that his profession is not genuine. For Paul says: "If any man have not the spirit of Christ"—he does not mean the words or doctrine of Christ, but rather the life—"he is none of His." The truth of the Gospel is proved where the fruits of the spirit are found, and without this proof all other proof is unsatisfactory.

There is nothing in all the divine revelation equal to the life of Christ in influence upon us. It is of absorbing interest for man; it brings home to us the love and mercy of God for a fallen race; it fully and clearly presents to our understanding God's plans and purposes for us. Here in the life of the humblest Christian something of infinitely greater value as a demonstration of the truth of Christianity than the oldest or the newest creed, or the most orthodox church, or even the sublime Gospel of St. John.

In a footnote in his recent edition of Butler's Analogy, a famous Englishman, referring to the argument addressed for the truth of revelation, that it has outclassed other religions, says: "If Christianity has stimulated the forces and faculties of human nature into an effective vitality and activity quite unknown to the other universal religions, then it has been the only religion which has continually practiced suggestion, and this as a truly spiritual religion, by not any mere coercive, means; and has thus delivered a perpetual challenge to all other creeds."

We would add a third statement, and that is, that the life of Christ, like a third stone is a more convincing argument than any which can be quoted from Bishop Butler. A ripe Christian character, such as that of the great English statesman, who died so peacefully and triumphantly at Hawarden, is a challenge which Christianity need never fear to accept.

This character the statesman did not put on after he had put off the affairs of state. It was a growth of and with the life. It was early begun and it never lost its germinating power, but was ever developing in grace and beauty. When he was in public life this character was not hidden. He did not hang it with his coat in the cloak-room when he went into the house of commons. It was a part of himself. The man who met him always saw it, whether in the little church at Hawarden, where he delighted to read the lessons, or in private life, where a man is supposed to reveal most of his real character, or in public life, where he often conceals most. Everything appeared to him in the light of Christian love and Christian duty and Christian righteousness. He did not have one policy for private and another for public business. He had the courage to correct mistakes, even when it brought upon him the severest criticism. There is nothing in his life that has to be covered up, or touched upon lightly, or explained away. We do not have to inquire what he believed, how much or how little of the Bible he accepted. A high official of the church might die and leave men to speculate as to whether he truly believed in the divinity of Christ and the supernatural in the Bible; but Gladstone, the layman, had a robust faith which apparently left little opportunity for the attacks of doubt.

And yet men will not quote his elaborate views in defense of the Biblical account of creation; they will not long study his religious disquisitions; but the lovely Christian character of the man will live on and multiply its influence as the years go by.

This method was his life; his life was Christianity incarnate, the best, the newest, the most convincing Christian evidence that can be offered to a keenly observant world.—N. Y. Independent.

RIGHT TO THE POINT.

PLEASANT PEOPLE.

It Should Be the Duty of Christians to Remove the Thorns and Tares in the Earthly Vale.

The finest of all arts is that of living companionably and happily with other people. There are many persons of high endowments and signal virtues who do not possess it. They do not fit comfortably into the social or family structure. They answer to Carlyle's description of himself as "dry ill to li' wi'." Again, you will find persons of no special attainments and without any prominent virtues who are very pleasant to get along with. They have sympathy, and good feeling, and cheerfulness. It is pleasant to have them around. They brighten up the circles they enter, like a ray of sunshine. The husband who put on his wife's tombstone the epitaph: "She was so pleasant!" was seeking to pay a tribute to this quality. We pay a disproportionate homage to the strenuous and self-asserting virtues, and are apt to overlook the high worth of pleasantness, of the faculty of getting along well with people, and of making the course of daily life run smoothly and happily. From certain points of view, the cross-grained saints may be very excellent people, but they leave much to be desired by those who, though they may hold that life is a "thorny road" and the world "a vale of tears," do not believe in making the days unnecessarily thorny and tearful.—Boston Watchman.

Faith.

Of all things faith should be optimistic. It reaches over into a region beyond knowledge, and its propositions are out of the reach of demonstration; with entire propriety, therefore, we may hold to what is imperfect and reject what is absurd, whenever the evidences of the indictment seem to balance between the two, or where evidence is altogether wanting.—Rev. Newton Wurns.

Moral Standards.

Many professed Christian business men have a double standard of honesty—one for religion and one for business. City, state and national governments grant it right to license iniquity, while denying the same right to the individual. The voice of Christ rings out clearly and emphatically against these double standards of morals.—Rev. T. E. Cramblet.

Quickly is only beautiful when it is holy; that is to say, when it is spent in the service of that which passeth not away.—Ruskin's Journal.

THE DEVIL'S BUSINESS.

(The president of the Ohio Liquor league said in his speech, at the recent annual meeting of that organization, "The success of our business is dependent largely upon the creation of appetite for drink. Men who drink liquor, like others, will die, and there must be new appetites created or our customers will be empty, as will be our coffers. The open field for the creation of this appetite is among the boys. Afterthey have grown and their habits are formed, they rarely ever change in this regard. It will be needed, therefore, that substantial work be done among the boys, and I make the suggestion, gentlemen, that nickels expended in treats to the boys now will return many dollars to your tills after the appetite has been formed. Above all things, create appetite.")

Hell's the boys to take a drink.
All rejoice with their heads in it,
Embrace their primeval power to think,
In rum's debasteling fluids.
What though a sodden heart must break,
And earth be filled with shame,
Since those are things that help to make
The devil's business boom.

Oh, who shall heed a sinner's tears
Or his or the maker of wife,
Or count the blasted and blasted years
That blot the drunkard's life?

What though a childish heart must ache,
And sisters weep and mourn,
Since these are things which help to make
The devil's business boom?

Yes, ask the boys to drink, for when
They favor, in drain the cup,
Though they outrain the strength of man,
They shall not give it up.
And deep them so they may not wake
To flee their dire doom,
For hell, itself, was planned to make
The devil's business boom.
—Nixon Waterman, in L. A. W. Bulletin.

THE PIPE FACE.

How the Constant Holding of the Stem to Mouth Reforms the Face.

"The pipe face" is described by the Medical Record. It is declared that the constant habit of smoking pipes has a perceptible effect upon the face. The pressure of the lips to hold the pipe in position increases the curvature of the lips around the stem, and the muscles become more rigid here than in other parts. Thus the lips at certain point become stronger, and the pipe is unconsciously held in the same habitual position. After long continuation of the habit, small circular wrinkles form parallel with the curvature of the lips around the stem. These are crossed by finer lines caused by the pressure of the lips to retain the pipe in position.

In the case of old men who have smoked a pipe for years, the effect upon the lips is very marked; not only after the fashion of the lips, but of the entire side of the face, causing the wrinkles that are the result of age to deepen, and, instead of following the natural course of facial wrinkles, to change their course so as to radiate from that part of the mouth where the pipe is habitually carried. Furthermore, one or both lips often become callous, just like the lips of people who used to suck their thumbs when children.

The effect of pipe smoking upon the teeth and lower jaws are even more apparent than in the case of the lips. In any man who has smoked a pipe for any considerable length of time will take the trouble to examine his own teeth, he will find that at the point where he usually holds the stem he has between his teeth the latter have become worn.

RIGHT TO THE POINT.

The clergy of Aurora, Ill., are leading a determined effort to secure the passage of an ordinance forbidding wine rooms in saloons.

The temperance committee of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church at Merchantville, N. J., has begun an agitation to substitute water for wine in the Lord's Supper.

The New York department stores that are selling liquor at a low price in the interest of the poor, so that they can save more of it, are practicing the kindness that kills.—Iowa Commonwealth.

There are 125,000 licensed liquor houses in England and Wales, including off-licenses. Public houses are the most numerous in the St. James division of London. In London licenses are granted to married women in all the divisions except Wandsworth.

"What would the great nations of the earth do," asks a liquor paper, "were it not for the revenue they derive from the liquor traffic?" "Give me a sober nation," said Gladstone, "and I will take care of the revenue." Auditorily Asaiden will not say "earth," when England says "can."—Union Signal.

William Waldorf Astor, in reply to the question: "How may a poor man make a fortune?" says, in the New York World: "Rum and tobacco he should entirely avoid. No man can make money unless his brain is clear, and clear it cannot be when clouded with the fumes of alcohol and tobacco."

Beer Did It.

George Bayard, of Montreal, is a particide and occupies a murderer's cell. A short time ago he and a companion went out fishing and took with them a quantity of beer. They consequently much intoxicated. George went to his father's house, and, when the latter remonstrated with him for his conduct, he turned upon his father and murdered him. When he realized the enormity of the deed, he was seized with remorse, and, rushing to the river, cast himself in with the intention of committing suicide, but was rescued by those who followed him. He was heavily ironed with grief, and attributes all the evil to the beer.—The Templar.

Intoxication In Paralysis.

Every paroxysm of intoxication is a picture of general paralysis, condensed into a brief period. The exhilaration and delusions, with the gradual failure and dementia, ending in sleep, are all phases of paralysis, extending over years. The mental changes of the inebriate before intoxication comes on, and after it merges into dementia, are very exact pictures of the paretic.

A HEAVY DECREASE.

Big Falling Off in the Production of Wine in France Due to Phylloxera.

The production of wine in France showed a material decrease last year. The average yield was 29 gallons per acre, which is about one third less than in 1896. The total yield was about equal to the average for the ten years previous to 1896, but less than the product of that year. The decrease in the wine acreage is attributable almost entirely to phylloxera, which has undoubtedly put the French people several times more than the war indemnity paid to Prussia. In 1890, 4,212,000 acres were planted, which yielded 1,084,763,120 gallons, and last year the acreage was 2,222,325, which produced only 797,721,145 gallons, which was an enormous loss of 286,682,125 gallons, with only a decrease of 1,890,000 acres. The district known as Charente yielded 7,000,000 gallons last year, against 300,000,000 before the inroads of the phylloxera. Consul Covert reports from Lyons, where the vines seem to be the worst of the ravages of this dreaded visitation, that "at Nosk, Othello, Herlsmont and other American vines, upon which French vines are grafted, are growing in hundreds of vineyards, and producing grapes, from which excellent wines are made. The products of some of these vines are mixed with grapes from vines on the soil of our old, with satisfactory results. Considerable wine is now received direct from the American vines, and is known as American wine. The influence of the soil and climate is said to have caused the product of the transplanted vine to compare favorably with the native. It is calculated that the imported vine after acclimatization of ten years, with the aid of grafting, yield a quantity of grapes double the best in the locality to which it has been transplanted, but the smallest wines come from vines that date from a century to a century and a half or more."

THE MORPHINE HABIT.

Vice Most Widespread in Germany, France and the United States.

In a work on the morphine habit, lately published in Paris, much interesting information is given concerning morphinists and morphinomania, some of which will be new to American readers. It is stated that Germany, France and the United States are the countries in which the vice is most widespread, but that it has its victims in Russia, Sweden and Turkey, and that even in the extreme east morphine as a narcotic is said to be supplanting opium. Statistics are furnished of 1,000 users, collected from all parts of the world—650 men and 350 women. These statistics show that of the male morphinists the medical profession supplied the largest number, 40 per cent. Men of leisure come next, with 15 per cent.; then merchants, eight per cent.; while peasants, clergymen and politicians occupy the lowest position on the list, only one per cent. The most numerous class among the females, 43 per cent., followed by wives of medical men, ten per cent. In Germany there are entire villages whose inhabitants are all addicted to the use of the drug, but the general belief that the morphine habit is more extensively practiced in Paris than in any other city is contradicted. Morphinomania is said to come with the greatest frequency between the ages of 25 and 30.

The direct action that morphine exerts on the organs of generation in both sexes, producing impotence in the male and amenorrhea in the female, is too well attested to need argument.

The prognosis of morphinomania is stated to be favorable, although relapses are frequent.—Journal of Inebriety.

BRAIN STIMULANT.

The State of Heat, of Quiet and Stillness of Sleep the Best.

The best possible thing a man can do when he feels too weak to do anything through a night is to go to bed and sleep as long as he can. This is the only reparation of brain force; because during sleep the brain is in a state of rest, in a condition to receive and appropriate particles of nutriment from the blood, which take the place of those which have been consumed by previous labor, since the very act of thinking burns up solid particles, as every turn of the wheel or screw of the steamer is the result of consumption by fire of the fuel in the furnace. The supply of consumed brain substance can only be had from the nutritive particles in the blood which were obtained from the food eaten previously; and the brain is so constituted that it can best receive and appropriate to itself those nutritive particles during the state of rest, of quiet, and stillness of sleep. Mere stimulants supply nothing in themselves; they goad the brain, force it to a greater consumption of its substance, until it is so exhausted that there is not power enough left to receive a supply.—Medical Journal.

Tobacco Workers as Nursing Mothers.

Careful investigations in France have proven that, while the occupation of tobacco working on the part of women does not affect to any great extent the occurrence and progress of pregnancy yet it does fearfully affect the health of the infants if the mothers nurse them and go back early to work in the factory. It was found that the mortality among the children of these women was considerably more than double that of the children of other working women. The recommendation is that the mother should not return to work while nursing her child, and when compelled to do so she should feed the child artificially. The recommendation of common sanitarily is that mothers should never have to work in a tobacco factory at all.

Our American Waylerism.

Our American Weylerism is the liquor traffic. It is a thief and a butcher. Under its policy of plunder it hordes men, women and children together, in our large cities, without comfort, lacking food, facing want, yielding family to disease and to death. Its victims all over the land are more than 200,000 in this country every year. They die by the hundreds every day. For them, from its misery and murder, there is no escape. —The Facts.

Drunkards Can't Marry.

In Waldeck, a little German principality, a decree has been proclaimed that a license to marry will not be granted to any individual who has been in the habit of getting drunk; and if one who has been a drunkard applies for such a license, he must produce sufficient proof of reformation to warrant his receiving it.

The Alcoholic Brain.

Dilation of the capillaries is a marked feature in the alcoholic brain, and the lesions are identical in appearance with those of artificial anaemia; while morphine has a specific action on nerve fibers, and eccentricity of model is strikingly frequent in fetal poisoning. —Dr. Ewing, in Medical Record.

BUILT ON THE SAND.

Now the great waves roll in over and more near,
The winds make, the pitiless waters rise;
It shrieks the men we that I dare not hear;
Soon at my feet the angry waves will lie.

In desolating wrath, and fierce unland,
Helpless my house is built upon the sand!

Oh, you whose home on a rock is set,
Laugh safe and sure, at threatening hurricane and tide;
Ye know the better part; and yet, and yet,
There was no other ground that I could find.

And I was weary and I longed to raise
A home to guard my shivering sights and days.

And it was pleasant in the leisure I made,
While still the floods and winds were held asleep;
I blessed it in the dawn, at night I prayed
As though its deep foundations had been deep.

Sunk in the rock. I whispered in surmise:
"What if the winds never wake, floods never rise?"

And now the waves are near, and very near,
And here I wait, and wonder which may reach me first,
The wave in which my house shall disappear,
My little house that loved and sheltered me,
Where joy still shone with garlands in her hand,
Built on the sand, oh, God! built on the sand!
—Full Mall Gazette.

A STRANGE SENTENCE.

The Man Who Was Made to Wear a Horseman's Name About His Neck Through Life.

In 1691 a man died in the Calabiltis who had been condemned by one of the strangest sentences on record. Ralph Sutherland was born in 1701, and lived in a stone house near Leeds. He was a man of violent temper and morose disposition, shunned by his neighbors and generally disliked. Notwithstanding able to get an excellent education, he imported a Scotchwoman, and according to the usage of the times, virtually held her in bondage until her passage-money had been refunded.

Unable to endure any longer the raging temper of her master, the girl fled away. Immediately upon discovering her absence, the master set off on an angry pursuit on his horse, and soon overtook her. The poor woman never reached the house alive, and Sutherland was indicted and arrested on the charge of murder.

At the trial he tried to prove that his horse had taken fright, run away, pitched him out of the saddle, and dashed the girl to death upon the ground. The jury did not accept the defense, and Sutherland was sentenced to die upon the scaffold.

Then came the plea of the insufficiency of circumstantial evidence and the efforts of influential relations. These so worked upon the court that the judge delayed his sentence of death until the prisoner could be heard yet once more. It was ordered that the culprit should be released upon his own recognizance, and that, pending the final execution of his sentence, he should keep a hangman's noose about his neck and show himself before the Judges of Calshill once a year to prove that he wore his badge of infamy and kept his sentence intact. It was ordered, moreover, that the sentence of hanged six days should have been, but it was no doubt in Germany with the spirit of the times.

Thus Ralph Sutherland lived. He always lived alone. He refused to wear his rough, imperious manner—it grew. Years followed years. At each session of the court the broken man came before the bar of justice, and silently showed the noose that circled his neck.

At last his ninety-ninth year came; the time when the court had ordered that the utmost penalty of the law should be executed. For the last time the man hastened before the judge's bench; but new judges had arisen in the land; new laws had been made, old crimes had been forgotten or forgiven, and there was none who would accuse him or execute sentence. Indeed the awful restriction, that had bound his life in intimately to the expiation of his crime, was now legally expunged.

But the spirit of self-punishment continued, and when Sutherland, after he had passed his hundredth year, wasdilapidated dead, alone in his house, his throat was found to be encircled by the rope which had been placed there nearly three-quarters of a century before.

It has been said that nolpmore than one in a hundred of the criminals of a civilized nation are ever brought to punishment. But these 99 who do not suffer legal punishment, do they escape? Does anyone escape the penalty of his guilt by simply eading detection? The body may not wear the emblem of disease; but is one sentence which God has spoken in the transgressor of His moral laws.—Youth's Companion.

SEED THOUGHTS.

The "proper thing" is less than the right thing.—Ram's Horn.

It is folly to postpone boils when position of the blood is needed.—Burr.

That which is wrong for one man is not right for ten men.—Dr. L. A. Crandall.

The day of diligence, duty and devotion leaves us richer than it found us.—W. E. Gladstone.

Too many of us worship the God we have created, instead of the God who created us.—Dr. W. L. Pickard.

Christianity is not a drifting upon divine currents; it is correct navigation towards a desired haven. — Chicago Standard.

A man who does not know how to learn from his mistakes is not the best schoolmaster out of his life.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Faith draws the poison from every grief, takes the sting from every loss, and quenches the fire of every pain, and only faith can do it.—Holland.

The destruction of the shell is the beginning of the birth of the birds; so our seeming crises are but the beginnings of new and triumphant flights.—Dr. Mabie.

Election often legislatin the holiest places, as it was said of the people of old: "Their wickedness is in Gilgal," the very place of first stating in the land of promise.

Such help as we can give each other in this world is a debt to each other, and the man who perceives a superiority, or capacity in a subordinate, and neither confesses it nor assists it, is not merely feebleminded or a heartless, but the commoner of injury.—Ruskin.

POULTRY PRIMER.

Current Notes of Special Interest to Beginners in the Business.

Do not use the fourth egg during and gain knowledge every day and that there are no short cuts to the knowledge of detail but a close study of the proper care of poultry. Put a small army of beginners in with the every year, and it is principally to those that this modest article is directed.

People and the preparation of care in the management of poultry is worth while, profitable and pleasant.

Give fowls a naturally warm house in winter and plenty of shade in summer.

It also includes proper exercise, clean and wholesome food, clear water, grit, charcoal and a comfortable surface against winter and summer against vermin, principally lice.

Make the shrubs only be needed in the case of sickness. When a whole flock is sick or out of condition, something is radically wrong.

Such fowls should immediately be put in a place out of sight and hearing of the rest of the flock and they should be given drugs.

There is no sense and reason much harm to drugging a whole flock to cure a few sick individuals. Medicines should never be given in the water which is sometimes used in the water which is sometimes used in metallic vessels.

Warm mash in the morning, as much as will be eaten up clean and greedily in five minutes; wheat, oats and barley, wheat burned deeply in litter for all day exercise and pecked whole corn in moderate quantities just before going to roost is the best egg food.

The largest yield of eggs keep in moderate confinement, unobstructed by dogs, boys, etc., and add to the above ration lean meat cut loose, grit, charcoal, crushed oyster shells, plenty of green food, a little cayenne pepper, boiled beets and all table scraps that are not greasy or tainted.

Experience has taught me that the eggs for hatching, introduce a vigorous male, drop the mash and cayenne pepper, cut down the grain one-half and double the lean meat, oyster shells and green food or open the gates, and if the range is good and weather and season favorable feed nothing but grain and leave the rest to nature.

Such change of feed and treatment should be done gradually—a month is none too long. Then use your eggs for hatching, not before.

Do not be surprised if, say, your 50 hens were laying 30 to 35 eggs daily all winter they drop down to 20 or 25. This is what you are after, and as the spring season advances and the range is getting well eaten you get back to their original number of eggs daily, particularly if they are of the non-sitting variety.

Free, unlimited range for growing chicks, a sharp lookout for vermin day and night all summer long, plucked oatmeal, whole meat, bread and milk the first two weeks, then gradually change to wholemeal, boiled potatoes, oats and millet seed. Better, though, feed this last only in such quantities as to furnish a variety. In this way only also should cracked corn and cornmeal mush be fed to growing chicks.

Free range, plenty of shade and loose soil, good fresh and clear water are the essentials in the growth of young chicks. Such treatment, when large, early, profitable and vigorous cockerels and cullets to begin laying at 4½ months.

The incubator may not beat the hen, but the brooder will at a gallop.

Green bone cutters, clover cutters and mills to crush oyster shells are indispensable to profitable poultry keeping.

Try not to pay your coal-man and your grit and oyster-shells man last, but green

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES FOR 1898.

1897 is gone and with it much of the doubts and fears of the business world. Certainly things can not go lower, on the contrary indicate every hope and reason to believe that they will improve day by day the coming year. A spirit of enterprise is abroad, and a confidence in the future is manifested among the people. Success has attended the efforts of the undersigned, and the generous patronage of the past has been reflected on account of the present unity.

Coffee is Down 5c per Pound--This Makes a Reduction During the Year of 4c per Pound.

We now make a specialty of roasting our fine Coffee here at home and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than by purchasing Roasted Coffee, and we are in position, as this low cost not in no wise, to make quotations as low as the lowest and not in no wise, to make quotations as low as the lowest and not in no wise, to make quotations as low as the lowest and

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1898.

FOOD FOR THE BIG GUNS

Powder Factories Are Running Night and Day.

SOLDIERS GUARDING THE MILLS.

More Powder Burned During the Last Two Months Than During the Whole Civil War—Where and How It Is Manufactured—The Famous Du Ponts.

During the last two months Uncle Sam's men have burned more powder than was consumed during the whole four years of the civil war. Dewey, Sampson and Schley are largely responsible for this, but they will never be charged with extravagance. The big guns on our warships require big charges of powder, but powder is made to be burned, and who would think of counting the cost when a victory such as that of Manilla bay is to be remembered.

Although every powder factory in the country has been in operation night and

TROOPS GUARDING A POWDER MILL.

day for at least ten weeks, it was only the other day that there was found to be at the government's disposal a quantity of explosives sufficient to form what is regarded as a safe reserve supply. The present output of powder of various kinds amounts to something like ten tons a day, but when you consider that the 13 inch guns of the Massachusetts, which were recently used with such terrific effect at Santiago, consume 44 tons of powder for every 20 rounds it is clear that it would not be safe to allow any of the powder mills to shut down just yet. In a few hours' engagement Sampson and Schley can use more powder than could be made in two months.

Being of such importance, the government has taken steps to protect with troops some of the larger powder factories. Spanish spies are too numerous to leave unguarded the wartime industry. Already one battalion of volunteers has been assigned to guard the works of the American Smokeless Powder company at Pompton, N. J. The output of those mills is being turned over to the government as fast as it is produced and practically the plant is under government control. A suspicious explosion at a powder factory not far distant and the reported presence of Spanish spies prove that this was no idle precaution.

Besides the Jersey powder mills there are others in various parts of the United States, notably in Illinois and California. The locations of these manufactories are not well known, however, for they are invariably hidden away in some spot remote from towns and villages where the ever possible explosions may do no damage to surrounding property.

But the most famous powder works in the country are those of the Du Ponts, situated on the banks of the Brandywine river within a mile and a half of the outskirts of the city of Wilmington, Del. The Du Ponts are the great American powder makers. For generations they have carried on the business, and by persistently following their peculiar and dangerous calling they have built up one of the great fortunes of the age. Although you never hear them mentioned with the Astors, the Goulds or the Vanderbilts, the Du Ponts are estimated to be worth over $100,000,000, all made from powder.

The Du Pont family constitutes an aristocracy all its own in the little state of Delaware, and, ruling their subjects from their castles within 100 yards of the mill. In this manner the workers of the present century were made, and to-day there are at least 500 residents on the "banks."

The Du Ponts, you must know, guard the secrets of their works with jealous care. They must be their own machinists, chemists, ship captains and engineers, must spend hours every day in the mills, must live with the menace of sudden and frightful death always about them. They are known as powder kings, rather than these silent, grave dare devils.

The first Du Pont to look his babe in the cradle was Alexis I. Du Pont, son of the founder. One summer morning in 1857 he was in one of the mixing rooms with some of his men trying to shift a heavy yellow pine box. As they slid the box along the floor friction caused a spark to strike, and instantly the room was ablaze. All would have escaped, but Alexis tried to extinguish the flames.

Inspired by his courage, the workmen rallied with a will at the first fire, but before they had got fairly started the explosion came, blowing Alexis Du Pont with a fearful force against one of the drying stands, injuring him so that he died in great agony a few hours later.

Lammotte Du Pont met a horrible death on March 29, 1884, in the nitroglycerin and dynamite works. He was engaged in superintending some work when a deadly a white faced man came rushing up to him, exclaiming, "For God's sake, save your life!"

The words were in danger, not of mixers of lives with the stable. That is all I remember. Du Pont thought of "I'm a fool" minutes he lost in the danger with hand and brain, let it prevent his instant aim, and less than a minute afterward came, like the discharge of 1,000 cannon.

The greatest explosion of gunpowder the world has ever known took place in

PICKET GUARD AT POWDER MILL.

the Du Pont works on Oct. 7, 1890. In this explosion 13 men and 1 woman were instantly killed, while 22 men and 3 women were injured, some fatally.

Explosions such as these strike into the history of every powder manufactory in the country. In spite of all possible precautions, they are bound to come sooner or later. Constant association with danger of any kind breeds contempt and leads to carelessness. The fatal explosion that dwells in the powder is patient. It stands many indignities in the shape of rough handling, but when the time comes its wrath is loosened and it claims its victim.

Some of the newer kinds of powder, while of higher explosive power, are less dangerous to handle than the old black, common variety. Cordite, for instance, that queer looking substance that comes the nearest to being a smokeless powder of any that has proved at all satisfactory, can be held in the hand and burned like a candle with no more disastrous results, but ignite it when confined in a gun barrel and it acts very differently.

Cordite comes in strips about the size of a lead pencil. In earlier days of ordnance only small grains of powder were used, but as the guns increased in size the size of the grains was also increased to obtain size and afterward to the various pressures sizes and forms that were popular a decade ago. The reason for increasing the size of the powder grains was that the small grain powder gave a great igniting surface and at times the charge was consumed before the projectile was fairly in motion, producing initial wave pressures in the breech of the gun that were of a highly dangerous character.

With a larger grain there is less burning surface exposed, which naturally exerts a concurrent force on the projectile until it reaches the muzzle of the gun. The results obtained were satisfactory to a degree, but there was some of the charge that was not consumed and left the muzzle of the gun along with the projectile.

With the prism powders came an alteration in the proportions of the explosive, which, from its brown color, was named cocoa powder. It contained saltpeter 79 parts, charcoal 18 parts, and sulphur 3 parts, the charcoal used being made from straw carbonized by steam. The carbon thus produced retained the amount of moisture required for pressing it into charge.

All these various kinds of powder are now made in the United States and made as well as they can be made anywhere; so with our recently increased facilities we can keep the guns going as long as there is anything to shoot at.

C. F. BAXTER.

Appropriately Named.

Mr. Wheeler—The boys are going to form a military company. Could you suggest a name which would show that we are bicycle riders?

Mr. Waller (typically)—Well, you might call yourselves "The Mud Guards."—Sheffield Telegraph.

She Understood.

Mrs. Muggins—And so you are an actor? What are you playing now?

Handsome Stranger—The dual role in "The Corsican Brothers."

Mrs. Muggins—Oh, yes, I've seen that, and I remember there was a duel in it.—New York Weekly.

Proof.

Minnie—What frauds these beggars are. I met a "blind" man who said, "Please give me a penny, beautiful lady."

Mamie—Yes, he said that to make you think he really was blind.—Indianapolis Journal.

Questionable.

Grimshaw—Do you believe that it means good luck to throw an old shoe at a bride?

Bogshaw—That depends. If you happen to hit her, it may mean good luck for the doctor.—Boston Transcript.

Pay It Like a Man.

Dunmore—That Sandbilkins must be awfully hard up.

Bellow—Why?

Dunmore—He's been dunning me every day for a dollar I owe him for the last six months.—Roxbury Gazette.

A Bullied Up Joke.

"Lucky that none of Schley's sailors was wounded."

"Why?"

"The paragraphers would have referred to them as battle scarred veterans."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Perfect Conversation.

Speaking of the dramatic art, why does not somebody make a stage villain who will deceive the audience as well as the mole eyed virtuous characters in the play?—Boston Transcript.

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK.

Military Blue Soon to Become the Favorite Color.

COMES IN MANY VARYING SHADES.

This New Navy Air Some Indication of the American Woman's Loyal Spirit and She Should Be Encouraged by Every Means Possible.

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What is [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] Long [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]